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STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

AND THE

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF STATISTICS

Methodology and Definitions

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1967 SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATISTICAL YEARBOOK AND THE MONTHLY BULLETIN OF STATISTICS

Introduction

The new edition of the *Supplement* prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations relates to both the *Statistical Yearbook* and the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. The five previous editions related to the *Bulletin* only. Its preparation has been made possible by the generous co-operation of the national statistical offices and with the valuable assistance of the specialized agencies of the United Nations and certain other intergovernmental bodies.

The new *Supplement* is more comprehensive than the previous editions and provides more detailed definitions and explanatory notes for the statistical series published in the *Yearbook* and the *Bulletin* than is possible in the foot-notes to the tables shown in these publications. In presenting these descriptions, particular reference is made to scope, coverage, methods of compilation, definitions and other factors affecting the international comparability of statistics.

Contents

The order of the descriptions relating to agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying, manufacturing and services, trade, transport and communications, has been based on the United Nations *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities*.[1]

The descriptions of the country series for each table are preceded by a "general statement" which is essentially a definition of the statistics sought for each series. These General Statements are, in most cases, standard definitions which have been developed by the Statistical Office of the United Nations (often on the basis of recommendations by the Statistical Commission), the specialized agencies and other international bodies. The country series for some tables are described with reference to the General Statement, i.e., the extent to which the series conform is indicated in the notes pertaining to that country. Supplementary information, not at variance with the General Statement, is also given when such information is considered significant. The country descriptions for the remaining tables, in particular the index series where country practice may vary considerably, are self-contained, in the sense that they present all information of importance available in the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

The descriptive notes given in the *Supplement* relate to the tables published in the 1967 edition of the *Statistical Yearbook* and the March 1968 issue of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. New series and major revisions introduced in the *Bulletin* after March 1968, are described in annex IV of each issue of the *Bulletin*.

[1] United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.XVII.9.

Geographical areas

As a general rule, the data presented in the *Yearbook* and the *Bulletin* relate to territorial units within their present *de facto* boundaries. Commonly employed abbreviations of many country names are used for reasons of space in the box heads, stubs and foot-notes. The designations of countries and territories and the arrangement of material in the *Yearbook* and the *Bulletin* should not be considered as implying any endorsement or other judgement by the Secretariat of the United Nations regarding the legal status of any country or territory, or of its authorities, or in respect of the delimitation of its boundaries. The designations and the arrangement were adopted solely for the purpose of providing a convenient geographical basis for the statistical series. The same specification applies to all notes and explanations concerning the geographical units for which data are presented.

The following are the designations which have changed in recent years:

BOTSWANA	Formerly Bechuanaland.
BURUNDI	Formerly Urundi.
CONGO (Brazzaville)	Formerly Middle Congo.
CONGO, DEM. REP. OF	Formerly Belgian Congo.
GERMANY, EASTERN	The data given under this heading relate to the area of the German Democratic Republic, the authorities of which have furnished the data.
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	Certain data supplied by the Federal Republic of Germany include also data relating to West Berlin, for which separate figures are not available.
GUYANA	Formerly British Guiana.
LESOTHO	Formerly Basutoland.
MALAWI	Formerly Nyasaland.
MALAYSIA	Formerly Federation of Malaya, North Borneo and Sarawak.
EAST MALAYSIA:	
SABAH	Formerly North Borneo.
SARAWAK	
WEST MALAYSIA	Formerly Federation of Malaya.
RWANDA	Formerly Ruanda.
SOUTHERN YEMEN	Formerly Aden and the Protectorate of South Arabia.
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	Formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar.
ZAMBIA	Formerly Northern Rhodesia.

Sources

The descriptions of most of the tables are based on information furnished by the national statistical offices and information contained in official publications. Where the descriptions for a table have been furnished by a specialized agency or a similar body, a source acknowledgement is made in a foot-note.

Acknowledgment is due to the following specialized agencies and intergovernmental bodies which furnished descriptions for the tables as indicated in the source references: International Labour Office; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Monetary Fund; International Telecommunication Union; Universal Postal Union, World Health Organization; Committee for Whaling Statistics (Oslo); Secretariat of the Rubber Study Group (London); International Sugar Council (London); International Tea Committee (London); International Tin Council (London); International Cotton Advisory Committee (Washington).

Valuable assistance has also been received from the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, from the Commonwealth Secretariat (London) acting in conjunction with the International Wool Textile Organization, from the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries (Zurich), from Lloyd's Register of Shipping (London), from the Textile Economics Bureau (New York) and from the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior (Washington).

In general, the national publications on which the *Yearbook* and the *Bulletin* series are based are listed in the bibliography appearing in the appendix. Where further details are available in published form on the scope, coverage, computation etc., of index numbers of industrial production, wholesale prices, consumer prices and manpower, reference thereto is made in the country descriptions.

POPULATION

Population by sex, rate of population increase, area and density for each country of the world

This table, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, presents, for each country of the world, the total male and female population according to the latest census of population; estimates of total population for 1963 and the latest available year (1966 in the *Statistical Yearbook, 1967*); a code representing the method of constructing the estimate for the latest available year, the average annual per cent rate of population growth (or decrease) between 1963 and the latest available year; and the geographic area and population density as of the latest available year.

The countries are grouped by continents, with Africa appearing first, followed by America, North; America, South; Asia; Europe; and Oceania; the USSR is listed last, since it is partly in Europe and partly in Asia. Countries are further classified as sovereign and non-sovereign and they are listed in English alphabetical order within these two categories. The administering authority of non-sovereign countries is indicated in brackets following the country name.

Census data: As far as possible, the figures presented in the census columns of this table are the results of the latest nation-wide census[1] or, if a census has never been taken, they are an estimate of the population based on the results of a recent national sample survey. Unless otherwise noted, they relate to the present-in-area (*de facto*) population. Sample survey results must provide a recent estimate of population which is substantially national in character. Thus, results of surveys covering less than 50 per cent of the total territory of population are not included nor are results of routine intercensal surveys which serve to up-date a census rather than substitute for it.

The inclusion of all nation-wide censuses provides an inventory of recent population census-taking activities throughout the world to the extent that the results are available. It makes possible the identification of countries which have never carried out any type of population census.

Estimates: Like the census data, the estimates, unless otherwise noted, relate to the present-in-area (*de facto*) population. Except as described in the next paragraph, estimates are official figures which are consistent, or in line with the results of national censuses or sample surveys taken in the period. This means they have been officially revised with the results of a census or survey of population, if unexplainable discontinuities appear to exist, and thus they form a consistent series. They refer to the mid-year, i.e., to the population at 1 July of the relevant year or to the mean of the two proximate end-year estimates. No distinction is made between these two types of mid-year estimates, on the assumption that the difference is negligible.

When an acceptable official mid-year estimate of population as defined above is not available, a United Nations mid-year estimate, identified by the superscript "x", has been used. These United Nations estimates take into account available information on the reliability of census and survey results, the possibility of migratory movement substantial enough to affect the pre- and post-censal estimates, natural increase and so forth.

Code: The type-of-estimate code, the construction of which is described in detail at the end of the table, is included in this table. Together with information on under-enumeration, the code furnishes the basis for a fairly precise evaluation of the estimates of population for the latest available year—wherever they appear—and it may also be assumed to apply, less precisely, to the estimates for 1963. On the basis of this assumption and other available information, estimates for both years have been classified as reliable or of questionable reliability and they have been set in roman or italic type as described below.

The code has been omitted where the estimate for a country was a composite, resulting from summation of estimates for component parts which, in turn were constructed by varying methods. Where the code has not been applied, the fact is indicated by one dot (.).

Although codes are shown for all estimates for the latest available year other than the composites, it should be emphasized that, as an assessment of the presumed reliability of some of the small populations, the classification is quite inadequate. This is so because some small populations are estimated by methods not easily classifiable by the present scheme, and others are disproportionately affected by the frequent arrival and departure of migrants, visitors etc., with consequent relatively large variations between *de facto* and *de jure* population.

Type founts: In order clearly to distinguish the quality of figures presented, three different styles of type are employed in the columns showing 1963 and estimates for the latest available year, and the average annual rate of increase, viz: estimates considered to be reliable and rates based on them are set in the usual roman type; estimates and rates considered to be less reliable are set in italics; the results of censuses which were taken 30 June or 1 July and which are, therefore, the mid-year estimates, are shown in bold-face roman for easy identification.

Area: The area figures, given in square kilometres, relate to the total area of the specified geographical units, including inland water as well as such uninhabited or uninhabitable stretches of land as may lie within the boundaries. Wholly uninhabited areas, such as the polar

[1] For a definition of a census and methods of enumerating, see *Handbook of Population Census Methods;* vol. I. *General Aspects of a Population Census* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XVII.6), pp. 4, 89, 98.

regions and a few small islands, are usually excluded from the statistics.

All area estimates are official and those reported in square miles have been converted to square kilometres, using the factor 2.589988. This new factor, adopted by the Statistical Office in 1965, replaces 2.589998.[2] Its use accounts for the slight changes which may be noted in area figures over those previously published.

Coverage: This table includes data for over 220 separate countries, that is, each sovereign and non-sovereign country in the world which had at least fifty inhabitants in the latest year shown.

Computation

Rate of increase: The average annual per cent rate of change in population size between 1963 and the latest available year has been computed from data in the table, using the following formula:

$$r = \left(\sqrt[t]{\frac{P_1}{P_0}} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

where P_0 is the population in 1963,

P_1 is the population for the latest available year,

t is the number of years between 1963 and the latest available year,

r is the annual per cent rate of change.

Although population estimates in this table appear only in thousands, figures in unit digits were used for the computation whenever possible, and rates were computed to two decimals and rounded to one for publication.

Rates were not computed where the 1963 estimate in thousands appeared to be identical with the estimate for the latest available year, even though the figures in units probably differed slightly. In these cases, a symbol of one dot (.) was used to signify that a rate was not applicable under the circumstances.

[2] *World Weights and Measures* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.XVII.3).

Density: Density is the number of persons in the total population for the latest available year per square kilometre of total area. Where two area figures are given—for example, one for administrative boundaries and one for habitable land—the habitable area has been taken as the base for density computation.

Limitations

The population data given in this table are subject to the limitations of population statistics in general, namely, variations in definitions and tabulation methods, deficiencies in completeness of the basic count and differences in the method of constructing estimates.[3] To assist in assessing comparability, the degree of under-enumeration in the population census, or a description of the population included in a sample survey, has been given when known.

The reliability of the estimates may be ascertained by reference to the type-of-estimate code and to the type face in which the figures are set.

Per cent rates of population growth are subject to all the qualifications of the basic population figures mentioned above. In some cases, they admittedly reflect simply the rate calculated or assumed in constructing the estimates themselves when adequate measures of natural and migratory increase were not available.[4] For small populations, an error up to $\pm$ 0.5 may be introduced by chance alone. Despite their short-comings, these rates do provide a useful index for studying population change. With proper precautions, the rates can be useful also in evaluating the accuracy of vital and migration statistics.

Comparability of area and density figures is limited by the factors set forth above. It should be emphasized that density values are very rough indices, inasmuch as they do not take account of the dispersion or concentration of population within countries, nor the probable proportion of habitable land.

[3] For a full discussion of these factors, see *Demographic Yearbook, 1966* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.XIII.1) p. 9.

[4] *Demographic Yearbook, 1956* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 56.XIII.5) p. 13.

Estimated population and rate of population increase, area and density for the world by major areas and regions

This table, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, presents world and regional aggregates of population, rates of population increase, geographic "area" and density. Estimates of the order of magnitude of world population by "major areas" and "regions" are presented for each tenth year, 1930 to 1960, for the base year 1963 and for the latest available year. Average annual per cent rates of population growth have been computed on these estimates for both the period from 1960 to the latest available year (1966 in *Statistical Yearbook, 1967*) and for 1963 to the latest available year. Estimates of "area" in square kilometres and of the order of magnitude of population density relate to the latest available year.

The scheme of regionalization is described at the end of the table. It is the one used in *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1963*.[1] As noted in that report,[2] the conventional concept of five or six continents (in addition to the Antarctic) has lost much of its significance for a number of modern purposes, and is likely to lose more as time passes. Therefore, although some continental totals are given, and all can be derived, the basic scheme refers to eight major areas that do not conform entirely to the conventional definitions of the continents but are so drawn as to obtain greater homogeneity in sizes of population, types of demographic circumstances and accuracy of demographic statistics. Six of the major areas are further subdivided into regions (arranged in rank order of the population size), resulting in twenty-four.

[1] *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1963* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.XIII.2).

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 8.

Because countries like the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Turkey and the United States overlap the traditional boundaries of continents, the major areas, with the exception of Africa, could not be drawn up so as to coincide with continents.

The distinction of East Asia and South Asia as separate major areas was directed largely by the size of their populations. Northern America and Latin America were distinguished as major areas, rather than the conventional distinction between the continents of North America and South America, because population trends in the Middle American mainland and the Caribbean region more closely resemble those of South America than those of America north of Mexico. Latin America as defined here has somewhat wider limits than the twenty American republics of Spanish, Portuguese and French speech which constitute Latin America in a stricter sense. The following adjustments, then, are necessary if continental data are desired:

Continent	*Major area*	*Adjustment*
Africa	Africa	None
America, North	Northern America	Middle America (mainland) and Carribean region added; Hawaii deducted
America, South	Latin America	Middle America (mainland) and Caribbean region deducted
Asia	East Asia and South Asia	Asian portion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics added; European portion of Turkey deducted
Europe	Europe	European portions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Turkey added
Oceania	Oceania	Hawaii added

Coverage

The 24 regions designed to meet the needs of demographic statistics are constituted of the countries set forth and defined in the table on population by sex, rate of population increase, area and density for each country of the world (table 17 of *Statistical Yearbook, 1967*) described below. They have been delineated in terms of present *de facto* boundaries, and since all retrospective figures have been adjusted for boundary changes, they refer to constant areas. The composition of each region is set forth at the end of the table.

Computation

Population: Estimates of the order of magnitude of population in 1963 and latest available year are based on figures shown in the table on population by sex, rate of population increase, area and density for each country of the world, but they include, if required, an adjustment for under- or over-enumeration at the various censuses and for under- and over-estimation as well as an allowance for categories of population not regularly included in the official figures. Because of these adjustments, subtotals do not necessarily coincide with those which would result from simply summing the component parts from that table. Moreover, estimates have been reconstructed to take account of newly acquired current information. These revisions may have resulted in data which differ from those shown in previous issues of the *Statistical Yearbook* and *Demographic Yearbook* and also from those shown in *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1963*[3] and hence, the estimates in the latest version of this table are considered to supersede all previously published figures of this type.

Rate of population increase: The average annual per cent rates of population increase have been calculated from data in the table, using the following formula:

$$r = \left(\sqrt[t]{\frac{P_1}{P_0}} - 1 \right) \text{ X } 100$$

where P_0 is the population in 1960, or in 1963,

P_1 is the population for the latest available year,

t is the number of years between 1960 and the latest available year, *or* between 1963 and the latest available year,

r is the annual percentage rate of change.

Although estimates of the order of magnitude of population appear in this table in millions, figures in thousands were used for the computation, and rates were computed to two decimals and rounded to one for publication.

Area: The regional and world geographic area totals were obtained by summing the figures for individual countries shown in the table on population by sex, rate of population increase, area and density for each country of the world.

Density: Density is the number of persons in the total population for the latest available year per square kilometre of total area.

Limitations

Being derived essentially from data in the table on population by sex, rate of population increase, area and density for each country of the world, the estimated orders of magnitude of population and area are subject to all the basic limitations set forth in connexion with that table described below. Likewise, the population-increase rates and density indices are affected by the limitations of the original figures. However, it may be noted that in aggregating data for regional and major area totals, errors in the components may tend to compensate each other and the resulting aggregates may be somewhat more reliable than the quality of the individual components would imply.

In interpreting the population densities, note should be taken of the fact that most of the regions include large segments of land that are uninhabitable or barely habitable, but density values calculated as described make no allowance for this, nor for differences in patterns of land settlement.

[3] Op. cit.

Estimates of total population

General Statement

Coverage

Unless otherwise stated in the country descriptions below, the estimates of total population published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* relate to the present-in-area (*de facto*) population within present geographic boundaries. Major differences between the figures shown and the *de facto* estimates have been explained in the country descriptions, and, for clarity, the disposition of certain major segments of population (such as armed forces) has been indicated, even though this disposition does not strictly constitute disagreement with the standard.

For a discussion of the relative comparability of *de facto* and *de jure* estimates, see the technical notes in United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook.*

Method of estimation

Except as described below, estimates are official figures which are consistent or in line with the results of national censuses or sample surveys taken in the period. This means they have been officially revised to accord with the results of a census or survey of population, if unexplainable discontinuities appear to exist, and thus they form a consistent series.

When an acceptable official mid-year estimate of population as defined above was not available, a United Nations mid-year estimate, identified by the superscript "x", has been used. These United Nations estimates take into account available information on the reliability of census and survey results, the possibility of migratory movement substantial enough to affect the pre- and post-censal estimates, natural increase and so forth. Estimates considered to be of questionable reliability are set in italics.

For detailed information on census and survey dates and results, methods of estimation and evaluation of the quality of the time series, see United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook, Population and Vital Statistics Reports* (Statistical Papers, Series A), issued quarterly by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, and the table on population by sex, rate of population increase, area and density for each country of the world published in United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook* and described above.

Time reference

Unless otherwise indicated, the estimates shown refer to the mid-year, i.e., to the population at 1 July of the relevant year or to the mean of the two proximate end-year estimates. No distinction is made between these two types of mid-year estimates, on the assumption that the difference is negligible.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Albania
Angola
Argentina
Bahrain
Barbados
Bolivia
Botswana
British Honduras
Bulgaria
Burma
Burundi
Cameroon
Chad
Channel Islands
Chile
China (mainland)
Colombia
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Czechoslovakia
Dahomey
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Fiji
Gabon
Ghana
Greece
Guadeloupe
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iran
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Macau
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Martinique
Mauritania
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
New Guinea (Aust.)
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Papua
Paraguay
Philippines
Portuguese Guinea
Portuguese Timor
Réunion
Rhodesia, Southern
Romania
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Spain
Surinam
Swaziland
Syria
Tanzania
United Rep. of
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
Uganda
United Arab Republic
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Viet-Nam, North
Western Samoa
Yugoslavia
Zambia

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement except that they relate to *de jure* population:

Austria
Bahamas (beginning 1963)
Belgium
Canada
Costa Rica
Cuba
Finland
Germany:
East Berlin
West Berlin
Iceland
Jamaica
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
Norway
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement with the qualifications indicated:

Afghanistan No nation-wide census has been taken and the method of estimation is not known.

Algeria Estimates for 1958/59 exclude personnel in military establishments.

Australia Estimates exclude full-blooded aborigines estimated at 40 081 in June 1961 and armed forces stationed outside the country estimated at 48 106 in May 1959.

Brazil Estimates exclude Indian population numbering 45 429 at 1950 census and estimated at 150 000 in 1956.

Brunei Estimates exclude transients afloat.

Cambodia Estimates exclude foreign diplomatic personnel and their dependants.

Central African Republic Beginning 1965, estimates exclude refugees from Sudan numbering about 28 000 in 1966.

Ceylon Prior to 1963, estimates exclude non-resident military and shipping personnel numbering 36 606 at the 1946 census

China (Taiwan) Estimates exclude the population of Quemoy and Matsu Islands, armed forces and foreigners.

Cyprus Estimates exclude tourists numbering 447 at 1960 census and persons living in bases and other areas retained by the United Kingdom after independence, numbering 3 602 at 1960 census.

Denmark Estimates relate to the *de jure* population. The Faeroe Islands and Greenland are excluded.

Ecuador Estimates exclude nomadic Indian tribes.

Ethiopia No nation-wide census has been taken. Estimates are obtained by adding an assumed increment to a nation-wide population count made in 1956 for election purposes.

France Estimates relate to *de jure* population but exclude diplomatic personnel outside the country and include members of alien armed forces not living in military camps and foreign diplomatic personnel not living in embassies or consulates.

Gambia Estimates exclude seasonal farming immigrants numbering for 1958-1965 as follows: 9 015, 5 757, 4 941, 4 331, 5 290, 5 860, 7 488 and 9 954, respectively.

Germany, Eastern The data given under this heading relate to the area of the German Democratic Republic, the authorities of which have furnished the data. Estimates relate to the *de jure* population. Data for East Berlin are excluded.

Germany (Federal Republic of) Certain data supplied by the Federal Republic of Germany include also data relating to West Berlin, for which separate figures are not available.

India Beginning 1965, estimates include the Indian-held part of Jammu and Kashmir, the final status of which has not yet been determined (estimates for 1958-1964 are 3 481, 3 511, 3 541, 3 571, 3 601, 3 678 and 3 729 thousands, respectively).

Indonesia West Irian is excluded.

Iraq Estimates include nationals abroad, numbering 40 984, and 40 818 at 1957 and 1965 censuses, respectively.

Japan Estimates exclude diplomatic personnel outside country and foreign military and civilian personnel and their dependants stationed in the area.

Jordan Estimates include military and diplomatic personnel and their families abroad, numbering 933 at 1961 census, and exclude foreign military and diplomatic personnel and their families in the country, numbering 389 at 1961 census.

Korea, North Estimates are obtained by applying an assumed rate of annual increase to the estimate for end-year 1960 shown in *Economics of the Socialist Countries in Figures, 1962 Concise Statistics,* published in Russian by the Academy of Science of the USSR, Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System, Moscow, 1963.

Korea, Republic of Estimates exclude alien armed forces, civilian aliens employed by armed forces and foreign diplomatic personnel and their dependants in the country.

Laos No nation-wide census has been taken. Estimates are obtained by applying an assumed rate of annual increase to the official estimate for 1965, believed to be based on a partial registration.

Lebanon Estimates exclude registered Palestinian refugees numbering at mid-year 1958-1966, 102 291, 131 732, 136 561, 140 201, 144 774, 149 983, 155 169, 159 783 and 163 904, respectively. Estimates are obtained by applying an assumed rate of annual increase to the count of 1932.

Malaysia, East

Sabah: Estimates exclude transients afloat.

Sarawak: Estimates exclude transients afloat.

Malaysia, West Estimates exclude transients afloat.

Malta Estimates exclude non-Maltese armed forces stationed in the area and include civilian aliens temporarily outside the country.

Mauritius Estimates exclude the dependencies (Rodrigues, Diego Garcia and other small islands), the population of which numbered 18 650 at 1962 census.

New Zealand Estimates exclude alien armed forces within the country. National armed forces outside the country, also excluded from the series, numbered 2 559 and 1 936 at 1961 and 1966 censuses, respectively.

Pakistan Estimates exclude the Pakistan-held part of Jammu and Kashmir, the final status of which has not yet been determined, Janagardh, Manavadar, Gilgit and Baltistan.

Panama Estimates exclude the Canal Zone.

Peru Estimates exclude Indian jungle population estimated at 100 830 in 1961.

Poland Estimates exclude civilian aliens within the country and include civilian nationals temporarily outside the country.

Portugal Estimates include the Azores and Madeira Islands.

Puerto Rico Estimates relate to the *de jure* population but include armed forces stationed in the area.

Ryukyu Islands Estimates exclude United States military and civilian personnel and their dependants stationed in the area.

Singapore Estimates exclude transients afloat and non-locally domiciled military and civilian services personnel and their dependants, numbering 3 466 and 27 299, at 1957 census.

South Africa Estimates exclude population of Walvis Bay (numbering 12 568 in 1960) which is an integral part of South Africa but is administered as if it were part of South West Africa.

South West Africa Estimates include population of Walvis Bay (numbering 12 568 in 1960) which is an integral part of South Africa but is administered as if it were part of South West Africa.

Southern Yemen Data relate only to the former Colony of Aden, excluding Perim and the former de-

pendencies of Aden (Kamaran Island and Kuria Muria Islands).

Tunisia Estimates exclude Algerians, non-Moslem foreigners, Libyans and Moroccans, estimated in 1966 as follows: Algerians, 20 000; non-Moslem foreigners, 30 000; Libyans and Moroccans, 20 000.

USSR Estimates include nationals abroad, who are counted at the place of their permanent residence in the USSR irrespective of the length of their stay abroad.

United Kingdom Data for Channel Islands and Isle of Man are excluded.

United States Estimates relate to the *de jure* population but exclude civilian citizens absent from the country for an extended period of time estimated at 764 701 at time of 1960 census.

Venezuela Estimates exclude Indian jungle population estimated at 31 800 in 1961.

Viet-Nam, Republic of Estimates are obtained by applying an assumed rate of annual increase to a "census" of voters eighteen years of age and over taken in 1956.

Crude birth, death, marriage and infant mortality rates

General Statement

Definitions

These rate series are based on live births, deaths, marriages and infant deaths defined in accordance with the recommendations of *Principles for a Vital Statistics System* (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 19), published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, August 1953 (Sales No.: 53.XVII.8).

Coverage

Unless otherwise stated in the foot-notes shown in the tables published in the *Statistical Yearbook* or in the country descriptions below for tables published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, the vital statistics which form the base of the rates are for all segments of the population present within the current territorial boundaries of the countries concerned. Therefore, unless otherwise specified, events which occurred among aborigines, nomadic tribes, refugees, displaced persons and other aliens in the area are assumed to be included. Events which occurred among armed forces and civilian nationals stationed or residing outside a country are normally excluded from the national data.

Computation of rates

To facilitate international comparability, rates are computed in the Statistical Office of the United Nations by the method described below. Thus, they may differ slightly from those published by the national statistical offices.

(1) *Annual.* Annual rates in the tables on birth, death and marriage rates are the number of births, deaths or marriages reported for a specified calendar year and geographic area, per thousand persons present in the same area at the mid-point of the year, the population at the mid-point of the calendar year being assumed to represent the average number of persons present throughout the year. In general the population totals on which rates are based are those shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* table, "Estimates of mid-year population".

Annual infant-mortality rates shown in the *Statistical Yearbook* are the number of deaths under one year of age during the year per thousand live births which occurred during the same time period. No adjustment is made to take account of the fact that some of the infant deaths which occur during a given year are deaths of infants who were born during the preceding year. However, unless the number of live births or infant deaths is changing rapidly, the error involved is not important.

(2) *Quarterly.* Quarterly rates shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* tables are the number of births, deaths or marriages reported for a specified quarter and geographic area, per thousand of the present-in-area population estimated at the mid-point of that quarter. When corresponding quarterly estimates of population are not available, rates are computed on the mid-year population or on the latest available annual estimate or census result. The quarterly rates thus computed are adjusted to an annual basis, taking into account the exact number of days in the quarter under consideration.

Reliability

The reliability of vital statistics rates depends primarily on the degree of completeness and promptness with which births, deaths, infant deaths and marriages are recorded in the official registers and reported to the statistical authorities. For purposes of international comparability the birth, death and infant death rates shown in the *Statistical Yearbook* are limited to countries for which complete or virtually complete registration data exist, and the birth, death and marriage rates shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are limited to countries for which complete or virtually complete registration data exist for either births or deaths. For more ample vital statistics and more precise information concerning their quality, reference should be made to the tables and technical notes in the *Demographic Yearbook*, published annually by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. For information on the factors governing, and the effects of, under-registration, see also *Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods* (Studies in Methods, Series F, No.7) published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, April 1955 (Sales No.: 55.XVII.1).

According to *Principles of a Vital Statistics System*, final tabulations should be by date of occurrence of the event rather than by date of registration, although preliminary quarterly returns may refer to date of registration. Quarterly rates published in the *Bulletin* are presumed to have been based on data tabulated by date of registration.

Final tabulations which are by year of registration rather than occurrence are indicated by a dagger sign (†) in the *Statistical Yearbook* tables and are specified in the country descriptions below for the *Bulletin* tables. For the effect of this procedural difference, see *Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods*, pp. 168-170.

Country descriptions

Country descriptions are given only for series shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, since divergencies from the General Statement are fully described in the foot-notes appended to the series shown in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

For the following countries, the series conform to the General Statement:

Costa Rica	**Romania**
Guatemala	**Sweden**
Hungary	**Switzerland**
Italy	**United States**
Luxembourg	**Yugoslavia**

For the following countries, the series conform to the General Statement with the qualifications indicated:

Australia Data for full-blooded aborigines (estimated at 40 081 in June 1961) are excluded. Final tabulations are by year of registration.

Austria Marriages of aliens temporarily in the area are excluded.

Belgium Deaths among alien armed forces in the country are excluded, those among armed forces stationed outside the country are included. Marriages of members of armed forces stationed outside the country and alien armed forces stationed within the country are included except if the event is registered by the local foreign authority, in which case it need not be recorded by the Belgian authority.

Canada Quarterly rates exclude data for the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Annual tabulations of births and deaths include events occurring in the United States among persons reporting Canada as their usual residence but exclude events occurring in Canada among persons reporting the United States as their usual residence. A small number of births and deaths among armed forces personnel overseas are excluded from both quarterly and annual figures although armed forces are included in the population base for rate computation.

Chile Final tabulations of births are by year of occurrence and include an upward adjustment for under-registration of 5%. Final tabulations of death and marriages are by year of registration.

China (Taiwan) Birth and death data exclude infants born alive but dying before registration of birth. The series exclude armed forces and foreigners. Final tabulations are by year of registration.

Czechoslovakia Prior to 1965 births and deaths exclude those infants born alive after less than 28 weeks' gestation, of less than 1 000 grammes in weight and 35 centimetres in length, who die within 24 hours of birth.

Denmark Final tabulations are by year of registration.

Finland Birth and death rates include data for nationals temporarily outside the country. Marriage rates are for marriages in which the bride is domiciled in Finland, but are computed on population, including nationals temporarily outside the country.

France Events occurring among national armed forces outside the country are included.

Germany:

Eastern Germany The data given under this heading relate to the area of the German Democratic Republic, the authorities of which have furnished the data.

Federal Republic of Germany Certain data supplied by the Federal Republic of Germany include also data relating to West Berlin, for which separate figures are not available. Births and deaths among Federal Republic residents temporarily in West Berlin are included. Births and deaths among alien armed forces and non-resident civilians temporarily in the area are excluded. Marriages in which only one party is a member of the alien forces are included.

West Berlin Births and deaths among residents of West Berlin temporarily in the Federal Republic of Germany are included. Births and deaths among alien armed forces and non-resident civilians temporarily in the area are excluded.

Guyana Not included in table *Marriage rates*. Quarterly rates exclude Amerindians. Final tabulations are by year of registration.

Hong Kong Not included in table *Marriage rates*. Final tabulations are by year of registration.

Ireland Final tabulations are by year of registration, except that births and deaths registered more than one year after occurrence are excluded.

Israel Registration is stated to be complete except for a small under-registration of deaths among non-Jewish population. Prior to 1963, final tabulations of births and deaths are by year of registration; marriages are by year of occurrence.

Jamaica Final tabulations are by year of registration.

Japan Births and deaths are for Japanese nationals in Japan only but rates are computed on population including foreigners except foreign military and civilian personnel and their dependants stationed in the area. Final tabulations of marriages are by year of registration.

Malta Deaths and marriages among members of the armed forces outside the country are included, but death among non-Maltese armed forces stationed in the country are excluded. Rates are computed on population which includes civilian nationals temporarily outside the country but excludes non-Maltese armed forces stationed in the area.

Mauritius Data refer to the island of Mauritius only and therefore exclude Rodrigues and the other dependencies. Final tabulations of marriages are by year of registration.

Mexico Final tabulations are by year of registration.

Netherlands Birth and death rates refer to the resident population listed in the population register, including those reported as having occurred outside the country.

New Zealand Final tabulations of births and deaths are by year of registration.

Norway Death rates include deaths of residents temporarily outside the country. Marriage rates are for marriages in which the groom is domiciled in Norway.

Panama Data for the Canal Zone are excluded. Data for tribal Indian population (numbering 62 187 in 1960) are also excluded, except for births and deaths in the provinces of Bocas del Toro and Darién. Death registration is incomplete.

Poland Final tabulations of marriages are by year of registration.

Portugal Data for the Azores and Madeira Islands are included.

Puerto Rico Vital events occurring among armed forces stationed in the country are included.

Ryukyu Islands Births and deaths exclude live-born infants dying before registration of birth. The series exclude events among United States military and civilian personnel and their dependants stationed in the area.

Singapore Not included in table *Marriage rates*. Quarterly rates exclude non-locally domiciled military and civilian services personnel and their dependants. Annual numbers of births and deaths include these groups but rates are computed on population which excludes them.

Spain Data for the Balearic and Canary Islands are included.

Trinidad and Tobago Final tabulations of marriages are by year of registration.

Tunisia Algerian refugees temporarily in the country, estimated at 170 000 in 1960, and all departed from the country by 30 June 1962 are excluded. Death registration among Tunisian Moslem population is estimated to be only 50% complete, and completeness of marriage registration is unknown. Final tabulations are by year of registration.

United Kingdom Final tabulations of births, deaths and marriages in Northern Ireland and Scotland, and final tabulations of marriages in England and Wales are by year of registration.

MANPOWER

Index numbers of employment, excluding agriculture[1]

General Statement

Employment data generally relate to the total number of persons at work on a specified day or during a specified week in each month or quarter, or sometimes to the average number at work for a given period. Usually, no distinction is made between persons employed full time and those working less than full time.

Employment is defined as follows in the resolution concerning statistics of the labour force, employment and unemployment, adopted by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1954:[2]

(1) Persons in employment consist of all persons above a specified age in the following categories:

(*a*) At work: persons who performed some work for pay or profit during a specified brief period, either one week or one day;

(*b*) With a job but not at work: persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily absent during the specified period because of illness or injury, industrial dispute, vacation or other leave of absence, absence without leave, or temporary disorganization of work due to such reasons as bad weather or mechanical breakdown.

(2) Employers and workers on own account should be included among the employed and may be classified as "at work" or "not at work" on the same basis as other employed persons.

(3) Unpaid family workers currently assisting in the operation of a business or farm are considered as employed if they worked for at least one third of the normal working time during the specified period.[3]

(4) The following categories of persons are not considered as employed:

(*a*) Workers who during the specified period were on temporary or indefinite lay-off without pay;

(*b*) Persons without jobs or businesses or farms who had arranged to start a new job or business or farm at a date subsequent to the period of reference;

(*c*) Unpaid members of the family who worked for less than one third of the normal working time during the specified period in a family business or farm.

Employment indexes show changes in the level of employment over a period of time. They usually relate to employees (wage earners and salaried employees) but some series, and more particularly those on general level of employment, relate to employed persons in all status groups (i.e., employers; workers on own account; wage earners and salaried employees; members of producers' co-operatives; and unpaid family workers).

In order to facilitate comparisons, the descriptions have been sub-divided under standard headings; these headings, with brief comments as to their contents, are as follows:

Definition: The national concepts of "employment" on which the statistical series are based.

Coverage: The scope of the series and persons covered can be summarized as follows:

Employment in non-agricultural sectors generally includes all divisions of economic activity, except agriculture (i.e., mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas water and sanitary services, commerce, transports and services), and usually covers wage earners and salaried employees.

Employment in manufacturing generally covers wage earners and salaried employees in manufacturing establishments.

Source of data: The principal sources from which employment data are obtained. Four main types of statistics may be distinguished, namely:

I. *Labour force sample surveys.* Households sample surveys are a source of regular information on the total civilian labour force, including employers, unpaid family workers, seasonal workers and workers on own account —groups which are often not covered by other types of employment statistics. When based on adequate sampling methods, labour force sample surveys provide statistics with a known degree of reliability.

II. *Statistics of compulsory social insurance.* Relate to the working population covered by sickness, accident or unemployment insurance, or the like. The number of contributors or of contributions paid provides a measure of the number of insured persons in employment (unemployed persons being exempt from the obligation to pay contributions). The provisions regulating an insurance scheme determine the scope of the statistics derived from its operation.

III. *Labour registration statistics.* Based on the compulsory registration of persons in employment, usually at monthly or quarterly intervals. They therefore provide a kind of continuous census of persons in employment falling within the scope of the regulations regarding registration.

IV. *Statistics of establishments.* Show the number of workers on establishment payrolls (and also the total number of hours worked during a specific pay period). The figures relate either to all establishments of a specified size or to a sample of establishments or to a combination of both.

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[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Labour Office, Geneva.

[2] International Labour Office, *The International Standardization of Labour Statistics, Studies and Reports*, New Series, No. 53 (Geneva, 1959), pp. 44-48.

[3] Paid family workers should be classified as wage earners or salaried employees.

Computation: The methods of computation used in the calculation of monthly, quarterly and annual averages, adjustments of series etc.

As the original base period of the series varies from one country to another, a uniform base period (1963) has been adopted for the presentation of the data and as many series as possible have been converted to the uniform base period.

National publication: Under this heading is given the title of one of the major current national publications in which employment statistics are released and the name of the issuing authority.

Wherever possible, the title and source of the national publication providing a detailed methodological description of the series is also indicated. It should be mentioned that most of the descriptions given in the Technical Guide have been derived from official replies to specifically designed methodological questionnaires, and that the information thus made available to the ILO may not have been released in national publications; nevertheless, failure to quote a national source on this point does not necessarily imply that such information does not exist in published form.

Country descriptions

Australia

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees at work or on paid holiday, vacation, paid sick leave etc. during the last payroll period of the month.

Coverage: The statistics refer to the estimated total number of wage earners and salaried employees, including home workers, in civilian employment. The series excludes employment in private domestic services and in rural industries but includes forestry, fishing and trapping.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Month-to-month variations in employment revealed by current returns are linked to benchmark data (population census) to derive monthly estimates of employment. The monthly payroll tax returns submitted by establishments and enterprises including semi-government institutions account for approximately three-quarters of wage earners and salaried employees in civilian employment. In addition, monthly employment reports are obtained from governmental authorities not subject to payroll tax. The balance, i.e., unrecorded private employment, is estimated. Interim estimates of employment in manufacturing are adjusted to the latest results of the Annual Census of Factories.

National publication: *Employment and Unemployment*, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra, A.C.T.).

For further methodological details, see *Employment and Unemployment*, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra, A.C.T.).

Austria

Definition: Persons subject to the compulsory sickness insurance scheme, with a work or apprenticeship contract, excluding those working during a very short period of time or receiving a very low salary.

Coverage: The sickness insurance is compulsory and covers more than 95 per cent of all employed persons.

Source of data: Compulsory social insurance statistics.

Computation: An enumeration of all employed persons, based on the files of all insurance funds, is made twice a year. Monthly statistics of employment referring to the last day of the month are based on notifications of appointments and terminations which must be reported by employers.

National publication: *Monatsberichte*, see part "Statistiche Übersichten", Österreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (Vienna).

For further methodological details, see *Soziale Sicherheit*, Hauptverband der Österreichischen Sozialversicherungsträger, Bundesministerium für Soziale Verwaltung (Vienna).

Belgium

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees (including part-time workers, foremen and apprentices) on the payrolls of reporting establishments during the pay period including the fifteenth of each month.

Coverage: All establishments in the majority of the economic activities covered by the series (in some industries, establishments with ten or more workers only). Commerce and transport are excluded.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Indexes are computed as weighted averages of the number of persons employed in the various divisions or groups of economic activity covered by the series, the weights being based on the total number of persons employed in these industries in June of the preceding year. Original base of Indexes: 1964 = 100.

National publication: *Revue du Travail*, Ministère de l'Emploi et du Travail (Brussels).

For further methodological details, see *Revue du Travail* June 1960, Ministère de l'Emploi et du Travail (Brussels).

British Honduras

According to information available, the series is based on statistics of establishments and refers to March of each year; prior to 1964, to December.

Bulgaria

According to information available, the series is based on statistics of establishments in the socialized sector.

Cameroon

On the basis of available information, the series relates to statistics of establishments.

Canada

Two separate indexes are published:

A. *Series based on sample of establishments*

Definition and coverage: Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of reporting establishments with 20 or more employees who are paid for rendering current services or are on paid absence for one day or more during the last pay period of each month. Regular part-time employees are included. The series also covers forestry.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: The statistics relate to the last payroll period in the month. Preliminary data for the cur-

rent month are revised when figures for the subsequent month become available. In 1964, the series covered approximately 92 per cent of the estimated total number of wage earners and salaried employees in manufacturing. Annual averages represent the simple arithmetic mean of monthly data.

National publications: *Employment and average weekly wages and salaries* and *Canadian Statistical Review*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

For further methodological details, see *Employment and average weekly wages and salaries, Explanatory Notes*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

B. *Series based on labour force sample survey.*

Definition: Persons aged 14 years and over who, during the survey week, did any work for pay or profit or who did unpaid work which contributed to the running of a family farm or business, together with persons who had jobs but did not work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, industrial disputes or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Coverage: All civilian employment in the country (excluding residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians living on reserves). The data include forestry, fishing and trapping.

Source of data: Labour force sample surveys.

Computation: Estimates are made from data obtained by interview through monthly surveys utilizing a scientific sample of households. The sample comprises about 30,000 households in over 170 areas throughout the country. Data beginning March 1965 are weighted up to estimates of population which take into account 1961 census of population. They are not strictly comparable with previous data which were weighted to population estimates projected from the 1956 Census.

National publications: *The Labour Force* and *Canadian Statistical Review*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

For further methodological details, see *The Labour Force* and *Canadian Statistical Review*, April 1962, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

China (Taiwan)

Definition: Persons aged 12 years and over who, during the survey week, were engaged in remunerative work or unpaid family work of more than 18 hours.

Coverage: All civilian employment in the country.

Source of data: Labour force sample surveys.

Computation: Statistics are computed from data obtained through quarterly labour force sample surveys conducted during the week which includes the fifteenth of the months of January, April, July and October. The sample covers about 9,000 households selected from the entire country by means of a stratified two-stage cluster sampling method.

National publications: *Quarterly Report on the Labour Force in Taiwan*, The Labour Force Survey Research Group, DOSA, TPG, Taichung, and *Monthly Statistics of the Republic of China*, Directorate-General of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics, Executive Yuan (Taipeh).

For further methodological details, see *Quarterly Report on the Labour Force in Taiwan*, The Labour Force Survey Research Group, DOSA, TPG, Taichung.

Cyprus

According to information available, the series refers to the estimated civilian labour force employed. The data have been linked at 1960 to a former series with limited coverage.

Czechoslovakia

On the basis of available information, the series relate to statistics of establishments and refers to the civilian labour force employed, excluding family workers and apprentices.

El Salvador (Area of San Salvador)

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees (including working foremen and apprentices) who have worked during, or received pay for, any part of the week ending nearest the fifteenth of the month, including those on paid sick-leave and paid vacation.

Coverage: The data refer to the metropolitan area of San Salvador only. In 1966, about 70,000 wage earners and salaried employees were covered by the series.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Returns are obtained monthly from a sample of establishments employing five or more workers. Annual averages represent the simple arithmetic means of monthly data.

National publication: *Estadísticas de trabajo*, Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social, Sección de Estadística (San Salvador).

Fiji

On the basis of available information, the series is based on statistics of establishments and refers to wage earners only excluding casual and domestic workers.

The survey is undertaken in June of each year.

Finland

Definition: Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week, have worked for pay or profit for at least one day or had a job but were temporarily not at work, or worked as family workers for at least two days.

Coverage: All civilian employment in the country.

Source of data: Labour force sample surveys.

Computation: Estimates are made from data obtained from labour force sample surveys covering persons aged 15 years and over on the population registers of the communes. The survey is conducted by means of mail questionnaire, the response rate being 85 per cent. Currently the sample consists of 30,000 persons, or 0.9 per cent of the population of each commune; one quarter of the sample is questioned once a fortnight about their activity during each of the three previous weeks. Labour force sample surveys data are weighted according to population estimates based on the 1960 population census. Monthly data are computed from weekly figures.

National publications: *Työvoimakatsaus* (Labour Reports), Ministry of Communications and Public Works, and *Tilastokatsauksia-Statistiska Översikter* (Bulletin of Statistics), Central Statistical Office (Helsinki).

France

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees on the registers of establishments whether at work or temporarily absent, on the first working day of January,

April, July and October. Home workers are included if employed exclusively by the establishment. The series exclude part-time workers employed less than 20 hours per week.

Coverage: Data relate to all divisions of economic activity covered by the series; the series on employment in non-agricultural sectors does not cover public administration, communication, private domestic services and navigating personnel of merchant marine.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: The sample includes all establishments employing more than 50 persons and about one half of the establishments employing from 10 to 50 persons. For each industry, indexes are computed for each size group of establishments; these indexes are then combined into an industry index by the use of weights proportional to total employment in each size group at the base period (1954); the index for all industries is a weighted arithmetic average of the industry indexes, the weights being the numbers of employed in each industry at the base period. Annual averages are calculated by dividing by four the total of the figures presented under March, June and September plus half the December figures for the current and preceding years.

National publications: *Bulletin mensuel de Statistique*, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances and *Bulletin mensuel de statistiques sociales*, Ministère des Affaires Sociales (Paris).

Gabon

According to information available, the series is based on statistics of compulsory social insurance. Prior to 1964, the series related to statistics of establishments.

Germany, Eastern

Source of data: According to information available, the series relates to statistics of the labour force employed in all branches of economic activity except the industrial branch "Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing". Statistics of the series cover also employers, workers on own account, employees, unpaid family workers, members of producer's co-operative and apprentices.

For further methodological details, see *Statistiches Jahrbuch* (Statistical Yearbook), 1967, Central Statistical Office (East Berlin).

Germany, Fed. Rep. of

Definition: Average number of persons who, during any part of the reference week, worked for pay or profit or held a job, including persons on paid or unpaid leave, persons temporarily laid off or prevented from working because of industrial disputes, illness or injury.

Coverage: Civilian labour force employed, i.e., employers, own-account workers, family workers, wage earners and salaried employees including home workers. Data relate to all divisions of economic activity covered by the series.

Source of data: Official estimates based mainly on population censuses, microcensuses and surveys on the economic activity of the labour force.

Computation: The figures are estimated primarily on (*a*) basic data drawn from the last population census; (*b*) microcensuses carried out in January (0.1 per cent), April (1 per cent), July (0.1 per cent) and October (0.1 per cent) of each year, covering a reference period of one week; and (*c*) the results of various surveys on the economic activity of the labour force, carried out in public or private establishments and institutions. In computing annual figures account is also taken of the natural growth of the population, changes in the participation rate in economic activity and migratory movements. A person working part-time is counted as one unit even if he has worked only a few hours during the reference week. Quarterly estimates computed on a provisional basis are subject to revision at the end of the year in the light of the results of partial surveys carried out during the year.

National publications: *Wirtschaft und Statistik* (Economics and Statistics) and *Statistisches Wochendienst*, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

For further methodological details, see *Wirtschaft und Statistik* April 1957 and July 1966, Statistiches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Ghana

On the basis of available information, the series relates to statistics of establishments and the survey is undertaken in December of each year.

Hungary

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees (including home workers) on the payrolls of establishments and in employment for more than three days, excluding persons either on sick leave, or on maternity leave, or on unpaid leave for more than three months, persons sent to a school or course if paid by the school, and persons on active military service.

Coverage: All establishments (State, co-operative and private sectors) in the divisions of economic activities covered by the respective series.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: The total number of man-days worked by wage earners during the period of reference is divided by the number of working days during the same period; this figure is completed by the simple arithmetic average of the number of salaried employees on payrolls at the beginning and the end of the period of reference.

National publication: *Statisztikaï Havi Közlemények* (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), Central Statistical Office (Budapest).

For further methodological details, see *Statistical Yearbook*, Explanation of terms, Hungarian Central Statistical Office (Budapest).

Ireland

According to information available, the series is based on official estimates of the civilian labour force employed; the survey is undertaken in April of each year.

Israel

Definition and coverage: Wage earners and salaried employees having worked for any length of time during the month of reference in the establishments reporting to the National Insurance Institute. Persons on paid vacation or paid sick leave and members of co-operatives are included. The series does not cover domestic services, unpaid students in vocational schools and unpaid members of kibbutzim. No account is taken of the fact that a person may have been employed by more than one employer, and consequently persons working in two establishments may be reported twice.

Source of data: Statistics of social insurance (employers' returns to the National Insurance Institute).

Computation: Employment figures are estimated on the basis of a stratified sample of establishments providing returns to the National Insurance Institute. In 1961, the sample covered approximately 3,300 establishments (of which 778 were in agriculture). In November 1964, a new sample was introduced comprising some 4,000 establishments (agriculture included) divided into 126 strata by risk classification and size, and from each stratum a simple random sample was taken. All enterprises employing 50 or more workers were included in the sample. Annual data represent the simple arithmetic average of monthly data.

National publication: *Statistical Bulletin of Israel*, Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

For further methodological details, see *Employment and Wages of Employees from the National Insurance Institute Data 1963*, Special Series No. 171, 1964, Central Bureau of Statistics and *Sample Surveys in Israel 1964-1965*, March 1966, Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

Italy

Definition: Persons aged 14 years and over who have worked for pay or profit during the survey week or who were temporarily absent from their work as a result of sickness, holidays etc.

Coverage: All civilian employment including career military personnel.

Source of data: Labour force sample surveys.

Computation: Estimates are made from data obtained through interviews utilizing a sample of private households. The stratified two stage sample comprises about 80,000 households distributed among some 1,400 communities representative of the whole country. Data refer to a week of the months of January, April, July and October.

National publication: *Rilevazione nazionale delle forze di lavoro—Supplemento all'Annuario di statistiche del lavoro e dell'emigrazione* and *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*, Istituto Centrale di Statistica (Rome).

For further methodological details, see *Rilevazioni campionarie delle forze di lavoro—Metodi e Norme, Serie A, No. 3, 1958* and *Statistiche del Lavoro—Serie Note e Relazioni No. 20, May 1963*, Istituto Centrale di Statistica (Rome).

Japan

Definition: Persons of 15 years and over (including unpaid family workers) who, during the survey week, have worked at least one hour, or had a job but were not at work.

Coverage: All civilian employment in the country.

Source of data: Labour force sample surveys.

Computation: Statistics are computed from data obtained through monthly labour force sample surveys conducted during the week ending on the last day of the month. The sample covers about 70,000 persons aged 15 years and over in some 26,000 households selected from the entire country, with over-all sampling ratios of 1/920, 1/1380 and 1/1840 by a stratified two stage sampling method using the Enumeration Districts of the Population Census as the first stage sampling unit and dwelling units as the second stage sampling unit.

National publication: *Monthly Report on the Labour Force Survey*, Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo).

For further methodological details, see *Report on the Revised Figures of Labour Force Survey*, March 1963 and *Monthly Report on the Labour Force Survey*, Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo).

Kenya

According to information available, the series is based on statistics of establishments and covers wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes including apprentices and part-time workers, Data are derived from the "Annual Enumerations of Employees and Self-Employed Persons" conducted at the end of June.

For further methodological details, see *Statistical Abstract 1966*, Statistics Division, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (Nairobi).

Luxembourg

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of establishments, on the last day of the quarter, including persons on sick leave or holiday.

Coverage: Wage earners and salaried employees in reporting establishments in non-agricultural industries. The series does not cover: public and private services, part of commerce, work-shops of the Luxembourg railways and handicraft enterprises employing less than five workers. The reporting establishments cover approximately two-thirds of total employment in the non-agricultural industries covered by the series.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

National publication: *Bulletin du STATEC*, Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (Luxembourg).

Malawi

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees (including commission agents, unpaid religious workers, police and defence forces and managing directors of companies) who worked at least 20 hours per week for any employer.

Coverage: All establishments with 20 or more employees and 10 per cent of the establishments with fewer than 20 employees. The list of establishments supplying returns is based on the result of the 1965 Census of Non-African Population and African employees and the 1951 Labour Force Census.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

National publication: *Quarterly Digest of Statistics*, Ministry of Finance (Zomba).

Malta

On the basis of available information, the series relates to statistics of establishments of the civilian labour force employed, excluding family workers. The survey is undertaken in December of each year.

Netherlands

According to information available, the series is based on statistics of establishments. Data refer to the number of man-years.

New Zealand

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of reporting establishments, including

those on paid vacation, sick leave or temporarily absent from work for a limited period of time (with or without pay) for reasons other than temporary lay-off.

Coverage: All establishments employing two or more persons. In the selection of reporting establishments, account is taken of working proprietors other than professional practitioners such as accountants, architects, dentists, etc. and part-time employees(two part-time employees are counted as one full-time employee). The series on "Employment in non-agricultural sectors" excludes sea-going and stevedoring (dock labour) and private domestic services; figures include forestry and logging.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Establishments submit returns in April and October; each return covers six consecutive months and relate to the pay-day nearest the fifteenth of each month. Estimates of total employment are computed by linking the data obtained in the semi-annual survey to census data.

National publication: *Labour and Employment Gazette*, Labour Department (Wellington).

Nigeria

Source of data: The series is based on statistics of establishments conducted annually by the Employment Services Division of the National Ministry of Labour. The survey is undertaken in December of each year. Prior to 1961, the survey was undertaken in September. Data are collected by mail from government and private units employing at least 10 employees throughout Nigeria. The reporting units consist of both establishments and enterprises for the private sector and for sub-ministry departments, councils or corporations for the public sector.

For further details, see *Annual Abstract of Statistics 1965*, Federal Office of Statistics (Lagos).

Norway

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees, at work or temporarily absent from work, included on the register of employed persons.

Coverage: The statistics cover all insured wage earners and salaried employees except Norwegian seamen on Norwegian seagoing ships and persons permanently employed at the Norwegian state railways. Registration with an insurance fund is compulsory for workers with an annual income over 2,000 crowns (prior to January 1967, 1,000 crowns).

Source of data: Compulsory social insurance statistics (health insurance register).

Computation: An enumeration of all employed persons covered by the compulsory health insurance scheme, based on the files of all insurance offices, is taken annually at the end of October. Monthly statistics of employment are based on notifications of appointments and terminations, which must be reported by employers within five days. The statistics refer to the last working day of the month.

National publication: *Arbeidskraftstatistikk* (Labour Market), Arbeidsdirektoratet (Oslo).

For further methodological details, see *Arbeidskraftstatistikk* (Labour Market), Arbeidsdirektoratet (Oslo).

Peru

Source of data: According to information available, the series is based on statistics of official estimates.

Philippines

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees who have worked or received pay during the reporting period, generally the pay period ending nearest the fifteenth of the month.

Coverage: Approximately 1,300 establishments in non-agricultural industries (employing about 300,000 persons in 1964). The establishments submit their returns on a voluntary basis.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Data are obtained monthly by means of mailed questionnaires and represent the total number of employed persons in the reporting establishments.

National publication: *Statistical Bulletin*, Central Bank of the Philippines, Department of Economic Research (Manila).

Poland

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees on payrolls of establishments and institutions of the socialised sector of the national economy with the exception of members of agricultural cooperatives. Regular part-time workers (but not casual workers) are counted as full-time workers in economic activities where their number is not significant (e.g., in industry, construction); in other economic activities where their proportion is important (transport, communications), part-time workers' hours are converted to eight hour man-days for counting purposes.

Coverage: All establishments and institutions in the branches of economic activity covered by the respective series. The series on "Employment in non-agricultural sectors" includes sea fishing.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Data are based on returns obtained from all establishments and institutions. The frequency of reporting may be from one to 12 times per year depending upon the importance of employment variations in the industry to which the establishments belong. Quarterly data are the simple arithmetic means of monthly figures.

National publication: *Biuletyn Statystyczny* (Statistical Bulletin), Główny Urzad Statystyczny (Central Statistical Office) (Warsaw).

For further methodological details, see *Rocznik Statystyczny* (Statistical Yearbook, Employment, General Notes), Główny Urzad Statystyczny (Central Statistical Office) (Warsaw).

Puerto Rico

Definition: Persons 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, did any work for pay or profit or worked without pay for 15 hours or more in family-operated enterprises, and persons who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacations or other reasons. Also included as employed are persons on lay-off with instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off and those waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Coverage: All civilian employment in the country.

Source of data: Labour force sample surveys.

Computation: Statistics are computed from data obtained through monthly (quarterly, prior to November 1962) labour force sample surveys. Approximately 8,000

households in 74 municipalities are interviewed each month. The basic observations refer to the week including the twelfth of the month.

National publication: *Employment and Unemployment in Puerto Rico*, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (San Juan).

For further methodological details, see *Employment and Unemployment in Puerto Rico* (Explanatory Notes) and *Redesign of the Household Sample for the Labor Force Survey*, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (San Juan).

Rhodesia, Southern

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees (including commission agents, unpaid religious workers, police and defence forces and managing directors of companies) who worked at least 20 hours per week for any employer.

Coverage: All establishments with 50 or more employees and 10 per cent of the other establishments. Prior to September 1962, 20 or more employees and 20 per cent of the remaining establishments. The list of establishments supplying returns (approximately 530) is based on the results of the 1956 Census of African employees and the 1961 Labour Force Census.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Data refer to the last pay day or last working day of the month.

National publication: *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, Central Statistical Office (Salisbury).

Romania

Source of data: On the basis of available information, the series relates to statistics of establishments in the socialised sector.

Ryukyu Islands

According to information available, the series is based on the active labour force covering persons aged 15 years and over.

Sierra Leone

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees (including home workers), employers and paid family workers who have worked for pay or profit for at least one day during the month of reference. Persons absent from work during the entire period of reference because of temporary lay-off, industrial disputes or unauthorised absences are excluded.

Coverage: All establishments employing six persons or more in the divisions of economic activities covered by the respective series.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Data collected each month represent the number of persons on the last payroll period (usually a month) of the reporting establishments. Annual data refer to the month of December.

National publication: *Annual Report of the Labour Division*, Ministry of Lands, Mines and Labour (Freetown).

Singapore

According to information available, the series is based on statistics of establishments and refers to wage earners only. The survey is undertaken in July of each year.

South Africa

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of reporting establishments; persons on holidays or sick leave with full pay are included, but those on strike or laid-off are excluded.

Coverage: Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and transport.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: The data refer to the last pay day of the month (except for mining and quarrying where the data represent the average number of persons during the month). All larger establishments and one-eleventh or one-fifteenth of the smaller ones are included in the sample, representing at least 60 per cent of the total employees in the respective industries. The estimates are adjusted subsequently, according to the results of annual industrial censuses.

National publication: *Bulletin of Statistics*, Bureau of Statistics (Pretoria).

For further methodological details, see *Labour Statistics*: *Report on the Measurement of Employment and Labour Turnover in Manufacturing and Construction*, Bureau of Statistics (Pretoria).

Spain

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees (including foremen, apprentices and part-time workers) on employment registers (social security) during the month, including persons on paid vacation or temporarily absent as a result of sickness or accident.

Coverage: Contributors to the compulsory social security fund. The series on "Employment in non-agricultural sectors" excludes certain services of the public administration and some enterprises not affiliated to the national social security system; starting 1963, workers on own account are included.

Source of data: Compulsory social insurance records.

Computation: The figures are based on the number of persons contributing to the social security fund during the month.

National publication: The figures published are received directly from the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Madrid); they do not appear in national publications.

Sweden

Definition: Persons aged 14 years and over who, during the survey week, did any work for pay or profit or worked without pay for at least 15 hours in family-operated enterprises, and persons who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent (with or without pay).

Coverage: All civilian employment in the country (including certain military personnel).

Source of data: Labour force sample surveys.

Computation: Statistics are computed from data obtained through quarterly interviews conducted during the week which includes the fifteenth of the months of February, May, August and November. The sample is a proportionate, stratified random sample of persons aged 14 years or more. A register of persons born on the 15th of every month is used as a sampling frame. About 12,000 persons are interviewed each quarter;

over 90 per cent of the interviews are completed by telephone with a non response of about 2 per cent.

National publications: *Statistiska Meddelanden* (Statistical Reports), Subgroup V, National Central Bureau of Statistics and *Arbetsmarknadsstatistik* (Labour Market Statistics), National Labour Market Board (Stockholm).

For further methodological details, see *Statistisk Tidskrift* (Statistical Review), No. 4, 1964, Swedish Central Bureau of Statistics (Stockholm).

Syria

According to the information available, the series is based on the labour force covering persons aged 12 years and over.

Tanzania, United Republic of

According to information available, the series for the former Tanganyika is based on statistics of establishments; the survey is undertaken in June of each year. Prior to 1960, the survey was undertaken in July. Prior to 1958, the series covered only the African population.

Trinidad and Tobago

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees (sugar factories: wage earners only) on the payrolls of reporting establishments including persons on paid leave (vacation, sick leave or casual leave) but excluding workers on strike or lock-outs.

Coverage: All establishments employing ten persons or more. With the exception of sugar estates, establishments engaged wholly or mainly in agricultural production are not included.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Data are collected through quarterly surveys and represent the number of employees on the payrolls of establishments in the last full pay week (or fortnight) of February, May, August and November. For sugar factories, employment figures relate to April instead of May. (Present surveys are in the course of being replaced by revised surveys).

National publication: *Quarterly Economic Report*, Central Statistical Office (Port-of-Spain).

Turkey

According to information available, the series is based on statistics of compulsory social insurance excluding air transport and government services. The survey is undertaken in September of each year.

Uganda

On the basis of available information, the series relates to statistics of establishments including family workers. The survey is undertaken in June of each year.

USSR

Definition: Annual average number of wage earners and salaried employees in establishments of the socialised sector of the national economy. The statistics cover also persons on paid leave (holidays, sick leave, maternity leave etc.).

Coverage: All establishments in all divisions of economic activity (in accordance with the national industrial classification). The series does not cover members of kolkhozes (collective farms) and persons on military service.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments. Establishments must report on employment directly to statistical bodies every month.

Computation: Statistics are computed on the basis of all reports on employment received by the Central Statistical Board of the USSR. Annual averages represent unweighted arithmetic means of monthly data.

National publication: *Narodnoe Khoziaistvo S.S.S.R.* (Statistical Yearbook of the USSR), Central Statistical Board attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR (Moscow). For further methodological details, see *Narodnoe Khoziaistvo S.S.S.R.* (Statistical Yearbook of the USSR)—Short Methodological Descriptions—Central Statistical Board attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR (Moscow).

United Kingdom

Definition and coverage: All wage earners and salaried employees aged 15 years and over. Persons on sick leave, vacation or other temporary absence (including those temporarily laid off by their employers) are included. Persons registered as wholly unemployed are excluded. The data also exclude Northern Ireland.

Source of data: Annual statistics derived from the compulsory National Insurance scheme.

Computation: The annual data are derived from a count of National Insurance cards each June from which estimates of the total numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) are made; the numbers registered as wholly unemployed in June are deducted to leave estimates of employees in employment.

National publication: *Ministry of Labour Gazette and Statistics on Income, Prices, Employment and Production*, Ministry of Labour (London).

United States

A. *Based on sample of establishments.*

For description see "Employment in manufacturing".

B. *Based on labour force sample survey*

Definition: Persons 16 years of age and over who, during the survey week, did any work for pay or profit or worked without pay for 15 hours or more in family-operated enterprises, and persons who did not work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent (with or without pay for time off), whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

Coverage: All civilian employment in the country.

Computation: Statistics are computed from data obtained through monthly labour force sample surveys. The current sample design is spread over 449 areas, comprising 863 counties and cities considered as independent statistical units with coverage in each of the states and the District of Columbia. Each month, approximately 52,500 occupied housing units and other living quarters are designated for interview. The basic observations refer to the calendar week including the twelfth of the month. In 1967, approximately 74,400,000 persons (Employment in non-agricultural sectors: 70,500,000) were covered by the series.

National publication: *Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force*, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

For further methodological details, see *Handbook of Methods of Surveys and Studies*, Bulletin No. 1458, October 1966 and *Employment and Earnings and Monthly*

Report on the Labor Force, Vol. 13, No. 8, February 1967, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

Yugoslavia

Definition and coverage: Wage earners and salaried employees in enterprises of the socialised sector of the national economy. The statistics cover also persons working under short and part-time contracts as well as persons on paid or unpaid holiday; the series do not cover persons employed with the State Secretariats of National Defence and Interior Affairs and apprentices.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: The figures for March and September are obtained from bi-annual questionnaires sent by mail and covering all enterprises of the socialised sector. Monthly data are estimates based on sample surveys of approximately 20,000 enterprises covering about 80 per cent (minimum 70 per cent) of the total number of persons employed in each division of economic activity covered by the respective series in the socialised sector.

Annual averages represent the simple arithmetic means of March and September data.

National publications: *Indeks* (Index) and *Statistički Bilten* (Statistical Bulletin), Savezni Zavod za Statistiku (Federal Institute for Statistics) (Belgrade). For further methodological details, see *Statistički Bilten* (Bulletin Statistique), No. 310, June 1964 and *Statistički Godišnjak* (Statistical Yearbook)—Methodological Explanations, Savezni zavod za statistiku (Federal Institute for Statistics) (Belgrade).

Zambia

Definition and coverage: Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of reporting establishments (including directors receiving a fixed salary) who have worked at least 20 hours per week for any employer.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Data refer to the last pay day of each quarter.

National publication: *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, Central Statistical Office (Lusaka).

Index numbers of employment in manufacturing[1]

General Statement

The statistics on employment in manufacturing relate, unless otherwise stated in the country descriptions below, to wage earners and salaried employees in manufacturing industries. Workers on paid or unpaid holiday or vacation are generally included; but employers, self-employed persons and persons on strike or temporarily laid off are excluded.

The data usually refer to the total number of persons at work on a specified date in each month or quarter. For certain countries, however, they relate to the average number of employed over a given period of time. But no distinction is made between persons employed full time and those working less than full time. Members of the armed forces are not included in the series.

For details concerning employment in general, see the General Statement of the index numbers of employment, excluding agriculture.

Country descriptions

Australia

The series covers wage earners and salaried employees engaged in establishments where four or more persons are employed or where power (other than manual) is used.

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Austria

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees (including apprentices) in reporting establishments on the fifteenth of each month.

Coverage: All establishments with six or more workers in manufacturing (except sawmills), mining and quarrying. Prior to January 1965, the series excluded central offices of establishments.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Statistics are based on monthly reports of establishments.

National publication: *Monatsberichte*, see part "Statistische Übersichten", Österreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung and *Monatliche Beschäftigtenstatistik*, Bundeskammer der Gewerblichen Wirtschaft, Sektion Industrie (Vienna).

Belgium

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

British Honduras

According to information available, the series is based on statistics of establishments and refers to March of each year; prior to 1964 to December. Beginning in 1964, the scope of series has been enlarged.

Bulgaria

Definition and coverage: Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of manufacturing establishments of the socialised sector. The series covers also mining, quarrying and electricity.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Data are obtained mainly from monthly questionnaires returned by establishments and partly by non-recurrent specific surveys.

National publication: *Statititcheski izvestia* (Statistical Bulletin), Central Statistical Office to the Council of Ministers (Sofia).

For further methodological details, see *Statisticheski godishnik na narodna republika Bulgaria* (Statistical Yearbook) *Tsentralno statistichesko upravlyenye pri minestezkiya s'vyet* (Central Statistical Office to the Council of Ministers) (Sofia).

Cameroon

According to information available, the series is based on statistics of establishments.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Labour Office, Geneva.

Canada

The series is based on sample of establishments. For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Chile

Definition: Wage earners and working foremen on the payrolls of reporting establishments during the reference period, including persons on paid absences.

Coverage: Wage earners working full time. In April 1960, about 80,000 persons were covered by the series.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Returns are obtained quarterly from a sample of establishments drawn from the 1957 census of manufacturing establishments. The sample covers 10 per cent of establishments with 20 to 49 workers, 20 per cent of establishments with 50 to 99 workers, 40 per cent of establishments with 100 to 199 workers and all establishments with 200 or more workers. Original data are compiled in the form of index numbers with base April 1960 = 100.

National publication: The figures published by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Dirección de Estadística y Censos (Santiago de Chile).

For further methodological details, see *Indice de Remuneraciones (Base: abril 1960 = 100)—Estudio Metodológico*, Dirección de Estadística y Censos (Santiago de Chile).

China (Taiwan)

Definition and coverage: Wage earners and salaried employees, persons absent from their work due to sickness, holidays, military service etc. Beginning in 1958, including casual workers.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Data are obtained monthly from all establishments by means of mail questionnaires, supplemented by direct interviews. In case of non-response from establishments the most recent reported data are provisionally used. The list of establishments is currently revised according to their official registration. Annual figures refer to the last day of the month of December.

Colombia

Definition and coverage: Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of reporting establishments, including persons on paid vacation or temporarily absent from work as a result of sickness or accident.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Employment figures are estimated on the basis of a sample of 1,550 establishments with five or more workers representing in May 1962 more than 65 per cent (about 168,200 persons) of all wage earners and salaried employees in manufacturing.

National publication: *Boletín Mensual de Estadística*, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (Bogotá).

For further methodological details, see *Boletín Mensual de Estadística*, No. 141, Dec. 1962, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (Bogotá).

Czechoslovakia

On the basis of available information, the series relates to statistics of establishments and refers to the socialist sector. The data include mining and quarrying.

Denmark

Definition and coverage: Wage earners on the payrolls of reporting establishments at the end of the last pay week of the month, including persons on holiday or sick leave.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Employment figures are estimated monthly on the basis of a sample of about 1,200 larger establishments representing about two-thirds of all wage-earners employed in the industries covered. Monthly figures are adjusted annually according to new benchmark data obtained from all industrial establishments employing six persons or more.

Monthly figures do not include sugar factories and poultry slaughtering.

National publication: *Statistiske Efterretninger*, Danmarks Statistik (Copenhagen).

For further methodological details, see *Statistiske Efterretninger*, No. 18—April 1967, Danmarks Statistik (Copenhagen).

Ecuador

On the basis of available information, the series relates to statistics of establishments.

El Salvador (Area of San Salvador)

In 1966, about 18,000 wage earners and salaried employees were covered by the series.

For description, see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Fiji

On the basis of available information, the series relates to statistics of establishments and refers to wage-earners only excluding casual workers.

Finland

Definition: Wage earners on the payrolls of reporting establishments during the first normal pay period in the quarter.

Coverage: In general, the larger and most representative establishments in the principal manufacturing industries furnish report. The series covers about 45 per cent of all workers in the principal manufacturing industries. Persons temporarily laid-off, on sick-leave or on strike are, in principle, excluded. The series covers also mining and quarrying.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Indexes are computed by comparing the data covering identical establishments for two successive quarters.

National publication: The figures published are received directly from the Central Statistical Office (Helsinki).

France

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Gabon

According to information available, the series is based on statistics of compulsory insurance. Prior to 1964, the series related to statistics of establishments.

Germany, Eastern

Source of data: According to information available, the series relates to the wage-earners and salaried employees in manufacturing and mining. Statistics of the series include also employers and self-employed persons.

For further methodological details, see *Statistisches Jahrbuch* (Statistical Yearbook) 1967, Central Statistical Office (East Berlin).

Germany, Federal Republic of

The series covers wage earners and salaried employees.

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Ghana

On the basis of available information, the series relates to statistics of establishments and the survey is undertaken in December each year.

Greece

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees including working foremen and apprentices, on the payrolls of reporting establishments, including persons on paid leave or temporarily absent because of illness or other reasons.

Coverage: Since November 1964, employment figures are estimated on the basis of a stratified sample of some 1,700 establishments representing approximately 75 per cent of the total number of employees in manufacturing throughout the country. In November 1964, approximately 228,200 employees were covered by the series.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Data are obtained from 13 per cent of establishments with 10 to 19 employees, 14 per cent of establishments with 20 to 29 employees, 28 per cent of establishments with 30 to 49 employees, and from all establishments with 50 or more employees.

National publication: *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

For further methodological details, see *Results of the Employment Pay-roll Survey in Industry and Handicraft for the years 1962 and 1963* and *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, February 1966 and April 1967, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

Guatemala (Guatemala City)

Definition and coverage: Wage-earners without distinction as to age (including foremen and apprentices) on the payrolls of reporting establishments, who received pay during the week of reference, usually including the fifteenth of the month. The data refer to Guatemala City only.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Returns are obtained monthly from a sample of establishments employing five or more workers, representing a minimum of 65 per cent of the persons engaged in the industries covered as shown in the 1950 Industrial Register. In 1966, approximately 6,900 wage earners were covered by the series. Annual averages represent the simple arithmetic mean of monthly data.

National publication: The figures published are received directly from the Dirección General de Estadística (Guatemala City).

Honduras

According to information available, the series is based on statistics of establishments.

Hong Kong

According to information available, the series is based on statistics of establishments.

Hungary

The series covers manufacturing, mining, quarrying and electricity.

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

India

According to information available, the series is based on statistics of establishments and refers to wage-earners only.

Ireland

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees actually at work (or on holiday with pay) in manufacturing establishments in a week in the middle of each month. The series covers also working proprietors.

Coverage: Annual data cover all establishments in which three or more persons are engaged. Quarterly figures are estimates based on returns furnished by about 1,600 establishments employing approximately 90 per cent of the total number of persons covered by the annual data.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments. Annual figures are derived from Censuses of Industrial Production (taken in mid-October of each year) and quarterly figures from enquiries carried out in a sample of establishments.

Computation: Particulars of the number of wage earners engaged in a week in each month of the year and the number of salaried employees (including working proprietors) in a week in October are collected from each establishment at the annual Census of Industrial Production. Quarterly figures are estimated aggregates based on the data furnished by establishments at the quarterly sample enquiries. The quarterly estimates of total employment are adjusted when the results of the annual Census of Industrial Production become available.

National publication: *Irish Statistical Bulletin*, Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

For further methodological details, see *Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin*, June and September 1950 (Dublin).

Israel

Definition and coverage: Wage earners and salaried employees on payrolls of manufacturing establishments, including members of cooperative societies and kibbutzim, but excluding non-profit-making establishments, slaughter houses and armaments industry.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Weighted indexes of employment are calculated on the basis of data originally obtained from a sample drawn from the Manufacturing and Crafts Survey 1962. As from January 1964 the sample covers about 1,500 establishments employing one wage earner or more and representing approximately 60 per cent of the total number of employees in the industries covered by the series.

National publication: *Statistical Bulletin of Israel*, Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

For further methodological details, see *Statistical Abstract of Israel* (annual), Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

Italy

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Japan

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees of 15 years of age and over who worked at least one hour or who had a job but were not at work during the survey week.

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Kenya

According to information available, the series is based on statistics of establishments and covers wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes including apprentices and part-time workers. Data are derived from the "Annual Enumerations of Employees and Self-Employed Persons" conducted at the end of June.

For further methodological details, see *Statistical Abstract 1966*, Statistics Division, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (Nairobi).

Luxembourg

On the basis of available information, the series relates to statistics of establishments.

Madagascar

On the basis of available information, the series relates to statistics of establishments.

Malawi

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Malaysia, West

On the basis of available information, the series relates to statistics of establishments. The survey is undertaken in July of each year.

Malta

On the basis of available information, the series relates to statistics of establishments. The survey is undertaken in December of each year.

Mozambique

On the basis of available information, the series relates to statistics of establishments. The survey is undertaken in December of each year.

Netherlands

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of the reporting establishments at the end of each quarter, including working proprietors and persons temporarily absent because of vacation, sickness or accident. Estimates are made for non-responding establishments.

Coverage: Employees in establishments employing ten or more persons.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

National publication: *Maandstatistiek van de industrie* (Monthly Statistical Bulletin of Manufacturing), Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (The Hague).

For further methodological details, see *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek* (Monthly Bulletin of the Central Bureau of Statistics) No. 9, 1952 (The Hague).

New Zealand

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Nigeria

Source of data: The series is based on statistics of establishments conducted annually by the Employment Services Division of the National Ministry of Labour. The survey is undertaken in December of each year. Prior to 1961, the survey was undertaken in September. Data are collected by mail from government and private units employing at least 10 employees throughout Nigeria.

The reporting units consist of both establishments and enterprises for the private sector and for sub-ministry departments, councils or corporations for the public sector.

For further details, see *Annual Abstract of Statistics 1965*, Federal Office of Statistics (Lagos).

Norway

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Pakistan

Source of data: The series is based on statistics of establishments. The survey is undertaken in June each year, except 1957 in December; 1959, in May; 1961, in September; 1963, in November.

Panama

On the basis of available information, the series relates to statistics of compulsory social insurance.

Peru

On the basis of available information, the series is based on statistics of official estimates.

Philippines

The series covers 570 manufacturing establishments.

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Poland

The series covers manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity and gas, and sea-fishing.

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Puerto Rico

Definition and coverage: Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of reporting establishments who worked during, or received pay for, all or any part of the pay period (usually a week) ending nearest the fifteenth of the month. Workers on paid absences during the specified pay period are included.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Data are based on a sample of reporting establishments representing 90 to 95 per cent

of total employment in the industries covered by the series. Monthly figures are adjusted annually to new benchmark data obtained from censuses of manufacturing taken in October of each year.

National publication: *Employment, Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries in Puerto Rico*, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (San Juan).

For further methodological details, see *Employment, Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries in Puerto Rico (Definitions)* Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (San Juan).

Rhodesia, Southern

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Romania

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of reporting establishments (including temporary or seasonal workers). Persons temporarily absent because of leave or civil obligations are included in so far as they continue to be under labour contracts with the establishment.

Coverage: All establishments in manufacturing (including fishing, logging, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water) of the socialised sector of the national economy.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: The number of wage earners represents the daily average of workers on establishments' payrolls during the month, and the number of salaried employees the simple arithmetic average of employees at the beginning and at the end of the month.

National publication: *Bulletin Statistic Trimestral*, Directia Centralá de Statisticá (Bucarest).

Ryukyu Islands

According to information available, the series is based on the active labour force covering persons aged 15 years and over.

Sierra Leone

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Singapore

According to information available, the series is based on statistics of establishments and refers to wage earners only. The survey is undertaken in July each year.

South Africa

Monthly estimates of the series are based on a sample of establishments which submitted returns at the Annual Industrial Census 1953-1954.

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Spain

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Sweden

Definition: Wage earners (including foremen and apprentices) on payrolls of establishments, actually at work, including those not at work on the day of the count due to shift arrangements, sick leave, paid holidays, military service etc.; wage earners absent because of strike, lock-out or lay-off are excluded.

Coverage: Establishments with five or more employed persons (including working proprietors, but excluding home workers) in manufacturing, mining and quarrying.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Annual indexes (final) are computed on the basis of establishment reports referring to the average number of wage earners on payrolls at ten pay-dates during the year. Annual indexes (provisional) and monthly indexes (final and provisional) are computed on the basis of reports from a sample of establishments and refer to the number of wage-earners employed on a given day of the month (the whole day or part of the day). Provisional indexes as well as final and provisional monthly indexes are computed by chaining month-to-month indexes (computed on the basis of data covering establishments reporting for two consecutive months) to the final annual indexes.

National publications: *Statistiska Meddelanden* (Statistical Reports), *Allmän Månadsstatistik* (published monthly) and *Sveriges officiella statistik, Industri 1964*, Statistiska Centralbyrån, Central Bureau of Statistics (Stockholm).

For further methodological details, see *Statistiska Meddelanden* (Statistical Reports) V 1963: 1, Statistiska Centralbyrån, Central Bureau of Statistics (Stockholm).

Switzerland

Definition: Production and related workers, including supervisory personnel, on the payrolls of reporting establishments.

Coverage: Data are based on quarterly reports from establishments subject to the "Federal Act respecting work in industry, handicrafts and commerce (Labour Act)". The inquiries, with voluntary participation, relate to one-third of the establishments falling under the regulations of the Labour Act and employing two-thirds of all wage earners engaged in manufacturing establishments. In 1966, approximately 456,000 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: The total index is computed by comparing, for the same establishments, data relating to the current quarter with data of the preceding quarter. Until 1965, these indexes were adjusted according to the results of the latest annual census of industrial workers. Statistics refer to the last pay day of the quarter.

National publication: *La Vie économique*, Département fédéral de l'économie publique, Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail (Berne).

Tanzania, United Republic of

According to information available, the series for the former Tanganyika is based on statistics of establishments. The survey is undertaken in June each year; prior to 1960, the indexes related to July data. Prior to 1958, the series covered the African population only.

Trinidad and Tobago

The series includes quarrying.

For description see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Turkey

According to information available, the series is based on statistics of compulsory insurance. The survey is undertaken in September each year.

Uganda

On the basis of available information, the series relates to statistics of establishments. The survey is undertaken in June each year.

United Kingdom

Definition and coverage: Wage earners and salaried employees in manufacturing, including part-time workers, persons temporarily laid-off and those absent from work owing to sickness, vacation etc.; unpaid family workers are not included. Data exclude Northern Ireland.

Source of data: Social insurance records supplemented by returns from establishments.

Computation: Basic data are derived from a count of National Insurance cards due to be exchanged on the first Monday of June; these data are projected forward month by month on the basis of employment changes during each month, these changes being estimated from establishments returns (number of employees on the payroll). Figures are revised when basic data from the subsequent June count become available.

National publications: *Ministry of Labour Gazette* and *Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production*, Ministry of Labour (London).

For further methodological details, see *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, March and May 1966 issues, Ministry of Labour (London).

United States

Definition and coverage: Wage earners and salaried employees who have worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month (Federal Government: last day of the month). Workers on an establishment payroll who are on paid sick leave (when pay is received directly from the firm), on paid holiday or paid vacation, and those who have worked during only part of the reported pay period are counted as employed.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Reports are received from a sample of about 47,000 reporting units with approximately 12 million workers (or 63 per cent of total manufacturing employment). The monthly statistics based on the sample are adjusted annually to new benchmarks derived principally from social insurance reports. For each industry, the ratio of employment in one month to employment in the preceding month (link relative) is computed for the sample of establishments which reported in both months. Beginning with the last month of the benchmark period, the estimate for each subsequent month is obtained by multiplying the estimate for the previous month by link relative for the current month.

National publications: *Monthly Labor Review, Employment and Earnings* and *Monthly Report on the Labor Force*, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

For further methodological details, see *Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies*, Bulletin No. 1458, October 1966, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

Venezuela

Definition: Wage earners and salaried employees on the payrolls of reporting establishments on the last working day of the month, including those on paid or unpaid vacation, on strike, or temporarily absent because of sickness, accident or other reasons.

Coverage: All establishments in manufacturing which are subject to Ministerial Decision No. 357 of 1960.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Employment figures are estimated on the basis of a stratified random sample of establishments subject to the ministerial decision of 1960.

National publication: *Boletín de Estadísticas del Trabajo*, Dirección de Estadística laboral, Ministerio del Trabajo (Caracas).

Yugoslavia

The series also includes mining, quarrying and electricity.

For description, see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Zambia

For description, see "Employment, excluding agriculture".

Hours of work in manufacturing[1]

General Statement

Statistics of hours of work usually show the average number of hours of work per week per wage-earner. *Hours actually worked* generally comprise all hours worked during the normal period of work, plus overtime, time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by, as well as time corresponding to short rest periods at the workplace, including tea and coffee breaks. In addition to hours actually worked, *hours paid for* also include hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual vacation, paid public holidays, paid sick leave and other paid leave.

In order to facilitate comparisons, the descriptions have been sub-divided under standard headings; these headings, with brief comments as to their contents, are as follows:

Definition: The national concepts of "hours of work" on which the statistical series are based.

Economic activities covered: The scope of the series in terms of divisions of economic activities covered; in some cases, these divisions are only represented by certain of the groups composing them.

Coverage: The scope of the series in terms of persons covered (with details as to skill levels, age groups and sex), geographical area to which the data related

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Labour Office, Geneva.

and a brief description of the main sources on which the data are based.

Most of the series cover only wage-earners of both sexes without distinction as to age; in some cases, data relate also to salaried employees and persons of other status groups.

Source of data: The principal sources from which the data are obtained, such as payrolls of establishments.

Computation: The methods of computation used in calculation of average number of hours per day, week or month and the compilation of industry and over-all averages are described under this heading.

Average hours actually worked or paid for per week or per month are usually compiled by dividing the total number of man-hours actualy worked or paid for during a week or a month by the average number of workers on the payrolls during the same period. Average hours actually worked or paid for per day are generally compiled by dividing the total number of man-hours actually worked or paid for during a week, fortnight or month by the total number of man-days actually worked or paid for during the same period.

National publication: Under this heading is given the title of one of the major current national publications in which statistics of hours of work are released and the name of the issuing authority.

Wherever possible, the title and source of a national publication providing a detailed methodological description of the series is also indicated. It should be mentioned that most of the descriptions given have been derived from official replies to specifically designed methodological questionnaires, and that the information thus made available to the ILO may not have been released in national publications; nevertheless, failure to quote a national source on this point does not necessarily imply that such information does not exist in published form.

Country descriptions

Austria

Definitions: Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave (up to three days) and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing (excluding sawmills). The series covers also mining and quarrying.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes, 18 years of age and over, including foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Reports are obtained from all establishments with six or more workers. In 1966, approximately 480,200 wage-earners were covered, or about 98 per cent of those employed in the industries represented.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total hours paid for during the month are divided by the number of wage-earners reported on the last day of the month. Industry and over-all averages are weighted by reported employment. Quarterly totals are divided by 13 and yearly data by 52 to compute average hours paid for per week.

National publication: *Monatliche Beschäftigtenstatistik*, Bundeskammer der Gewerblichen Wirtschaft, Sektion Industrie (Bundessektion Industrie) (Vienna).

Belgium

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to the number of hours actually worked per week during one week in October each year.

Brazil

The series published in the *Statistical Year book* relates to the number of hours actually worked per month.

Canada

Definition: Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes including working foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are based on reports from establishments having employed 20 or more persons in any month of the year. In 1966, approximately 1,043,000 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total hours actually worked, plus the normal hours of work of persons absent with pay during the last pay week in the month, are divided by the number of wage-earners employed in the reporting week (including persons absent with pay).

National publication: *Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

For further methodological details, see *Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings*, Explanatory Notes, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

Ceylon

The series relates to the average number of hours paid for per day. The survey is undertaken in March and September each year.

China (Taiwan)

Definition: Hours actually worked per day. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting period.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Production workers of both sexes, 16 years of age and over, including foremen. The entire country is represented. Data are obtained monthly from a sample of establishments. In December 1966, 201 establishments were covered, employing about 77,100 wage-earners.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total man-hours worked in the month are divided by total man-days worked during the same period. Industry and over-all averages are calculated using fixed weights based on employment data. Yearly averages are obtained by dividing total man-hours worked in the year by total man-days worked in the same period.

National publication: *Industry of Free China*, Industrial Development Commission, ESB (Taipei).

For further methodological details, see *Report of Taiwan Labour Statistics* (annual), Department of Reconstruction, Taiwan Provincial Government (Taipei).

Colombia

Definition: Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as

annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes. Since May 1962, the series is based on a sample of 1,550 establishments representing approximately 65 per cent of the total employment in manufacturing throughout the country. Data are obtained from 20 per cent of establishments with 5 to 14 workers, 40 per cent of establishments with 15 to 49 workers and from all establishments with 50 or more workers. In 1966, approximately 151,400 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total hours paid for in the reporting week are divided by the number of wage-earners on the payroll during the same period. The data are weighted by industry groups on the basis of the number of wage-earners employed, as shown in the 1953 Industrial Census.

National publication: *Boletín Mensual de Estadística*, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (Bogotá).

For further methodological details, see *Boletín Mensual de Estadística* No. 141, Dec. 1962, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (Bogotá).

Cyprus The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to the number of hours actually worked per week during one week in October each year.

Czechoslovakia

Definition: Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week.

Economic activities covered. Manufacturing: The series covers also mining (except coal mining), quarrying and electricity.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes. The entire country is represented. Data are based on monthly reports from all establishments in the socialised sector of the national economy. In 1966, approximately 1,928,000 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Reports of establishments.

Computation: Total hours worked in the reporting period are divided by the average number of persons at work in the same period.

National publication: Figures published by the International Labour Office are received directly from the State Statistical Office (Prague), and do not appear in national publications.

Ecuador The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to the average number of hours actually worked per week.

El Salvador (Area of San Salvador)

Definition: Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Production and related workers of both sexes, including working foremen and apprentices. The series covers the San Salvador metropolitan area. Data are based on payrolls of establishments employing five or more workers. In 1966, approximately 14,500 workers were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total hours paid for in the week ending nearest the fifteenth of the month are divided by the number of workers on the payroll in the same week. Industry and over-all averages are weighted by employment in the reporting establishments during the period of reference.

National publication: *Estadísticas de trabajo*, Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social, Sección de Estadística (San Salvador).

Finland

Definition: Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week. Time spent at work not worked but paid is included in some cases.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing. The series covers also mining and quarrying.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes. The entire country is represented. Data are based on reports furnished by the larger and most representative establishments in the principal manufacturing industries. In the fourth quarter 1965, approximately 211,000 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total hours worked in the first normal pay period of each quarter are divided by the average number of persons at work in that period. In the case of a short work week, average hours worked per day are projected to a full-week basis. Industry and over-all averages are weighted by employment reported in each pay period.

National publication: Figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Central Statistical Office (Helsinki).

France

Definition: Hours actually worked per week. Average hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week. The concept used is not strictly that of an average of hours worked by individual workers, but rather an average of scheduled hours of work in the reporting week for establishments as a whole, or for major groups of workers in the establishments. Thus, overtime is counted when an entire establishment or a major working section of it has extra hours scheduled; when an establishment (or a major working section) is on temporary lay-off, a figure of "zero hours" is included in the averages.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes. The entire country is represented. Questionnaires are sent to all establishments employing more than 50 persons and to about one-half of the establishments employing from 10 to 50 persons. The enquiries refer to the first working day of January, April, July and October (in ILO and United Nations publications, figures are presented under the respective *previous* month). In March 1962 —latest population census—approximately 3,674,000 wage-earners in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Average hours reported for the last full working week of each quarter are computed for

each size class of establishments, weighted by employment reported in the corresponding period; averages for the different size classes of establishments are then combined, using 1962 employment weights. Annual averages are calculated by dividing by four the total of the figures under March, June and September plus half the December figures for the current and preceding year.

National publication: *Bulletin mensuel de statistiques sociales*, Ministère des affaires sociales (Paris).

Germany, Federal Republic of

Definition: Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave (up to three days) and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes, including foremen but excluding apprentices. The entire country is represented. Figures are based on payroll data furnished in January, April, July and October of each year by a sample of establishments. Reports are obtained from a representative sample covering about 25 per cent of wage-earners in manufacturing establishments with ten or more workers. In October 1965, approximately 4,429,000 wage-earners in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total hours paid for during the period of reference are divided by the number of persons receiving pay in the same period. Excluded are workers who were absent from work for more than three days in the case of sickness, accident or for personal reasons. Workers on paid absences from work (annual vacation, public holidays, jury duty etc.) are included. Industry and over-all averages are weighted by employment during the period of reference.

National publications: *Wirtschaft und Statistik* and *Preise, Löhne, Wirtschaftsrechnungen*, Reihe 15: Arbeitnehmerverdienste in Industrie und Handel, Teil I: Arbeiterverdienste, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Federal Statistical Office and do not appear in national publications.

For further methodological details, see *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, Heft 12 Dec. 1964, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Greece

Definition: Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as public holidays, annual vacation, sick leave and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Production workers of both sexes including working foremen and apprentices. Since November 1964, the series is based on a stratified sample of some 1,700 establishments representing approximately 75 per cent of the total number of employees in manufacturing throughout the country. In November 1966, approximately 187,100 production workers were covered by the series. Data are obtained from 13 per cent of establishments with 10 to 19 employees, 14 per cent of establishments with 20 to 29 employees, 26 per cent of establishments with 30 to 49 employees and from all establishments with 50 or more employees.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total hours paid for during the payweek ending nearest the 15th of the month of reference are divided by the number of persons on the payrolls during the same period. Industry and over-all averages are weighted by employment in the reporting establishments.

National publication: *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

For further methodological details, see *Results of the Employment and Pay-roll Survey in Industry and Handicraft for the years 1962 and 1963* and *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, February 1966 and April 1967, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

Guatemala (Guatemala City)

Definition: Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes without distinction as to age, including foremen and apprentices but excluding persons on vacation, sick leave etc. The series relates to Guatemala City only. Returns are obtained monthly from a sample of firms employing five or more workers, representing a minimum of 65 per cent of the persons engaged in the industries covered as shown in the 1950 Industrial Register. In 1966, approximately 6,900 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total hours worked in the reporting week, usually including the fifteenth of the month, are divided by the number of persons at work in the same week. When a public holiday falls in the reporting week, the total hours worked refer to the remaining days of the week. A week without holidays is, however, chosen whenever possible. Industry and over-all averages are weighted by the number of workers reported during the same period.

National publication: The figures published by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Dirección General de Estadística (Guatemala City).

Haiti Average number of hours actually worked per week.

Hungary Average number of hours actually worked per month in the State industry.

Ireland

Definition: Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week and normal hours of work for persons on paid holidays.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes, including foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Annual data are derived from Censuses of Industrial Production (taken in mid-October of each year) and quarterly figures from inquiries carried out in a sample of establishments.

Annual data cover all establishments in which three or more persons are engaged. In October 1965, approx-

imately 145,100 wage-earners were covered by the annual data. Quarterly figures are derived from quarterly returns furnished by about 1,600 establishments representing approximately 90 per cent of the number of wage-earners employed in all manufacturing establishments covered by the annual censuses.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total man-hours worked by wage-earners in the reporting week (including the normal working hours of workers on holidays with pay) are divided by the number of wage-earners at work or on holidays with pay in that week to obtain averages for each industry and over-all averages for groups of industries. Annual data refer to mid-October of each year and quarterly figures to the middle of March, June, September and December. In the publications of the International Labour Office, quarterly figures are shown as provisional until the results of the annual Census of Industrial Production become available.

National publication: *Irish Statistical Bulletin*, Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

For further methodological details, see *Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin*, June 1956, Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

Israel The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to the average number of hours actually worked per week in manufacturing, mining and quarrying. The data cover wage-earners, salaried employees, workers on own account and family workers. Prior to 1960, the survey was undertaken in November each year.

Italy

Definition: Hours actually worked per day. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting period.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes, including apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are based on quarterly surveys covering all establishments employing ten or more workers during the last week of each quarter. In 1966, approximately 2,404,000 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total hours actually worked in the last pay period of each quarter are divided by the total number of man-days reported for the same period. Figures for individual industry or group of industries are weighted by reported employment during the period considered. Annual averages are arithmetic averages of quarterly data, weighted by the total number of man-days worked.

National publications: *Statistiche del Lavoro* and *Supplemento al bollettino statistiche del lavoro*, Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale and *Rassegna di statistiche del lavoro*, Confederazione Generale dell' Industria Italiana (Rome).

For further methodological details, see *Statistiche del Lavoro*, No. 1, 1965 and *Supplemento al bollettino statistiche del lavoro*, 1st quarter 1965, Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale (Rome).

Japan

Definition: Hours actually worked per week. Average hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week (rest hours of underground workers engaged in mining and waiting hours of those engaged in transportation are included).

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: All wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including juveniles, apprentices, foremen and management personnel. Temporary and casual workers who have worked in the establishment less than 18 days in either of the last two months, or for less than 60 days in the last six months are excluded. The entire country is represented. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of establishments with 30 or more regular workers. The sample is stratified by industry and size of establishment according to the 1966 Census of Establishments, the sample design being revised at approximately three-year intervals. If the number of establishments sampled covers less than half the number of workers in a prefecture, smaller establishments are included; no survey is made, however, in prefectures where it would be necessary to survey establishments with fewer than ten regular workers. In December 1966, approximately 7,470,000 wage-earners and salaried employees in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total hours worked during the reference period are divided by the average number of persons employed during the same period including those on paid vacation, sick leave and other paid absences. Industry and all-manufacturing averages are weighted by employment in the reporting establishments during the period of reference. In national publications, figures appear in the form of hours actually worked per *month*. Data on hours actually worked per *week* released by the ILO (which do not appear in national publications) are computed by applying appropriate conversion factors to data on hours of work per month.

National publication: *Monthly Labour Statistics and Research Bulletin*, Labour Statistics and Research Division, Ministerial Secretariat of Labour Ministry (Tokyo).

For further methodological details, see *Year Book of Labour Statistics*, Explanatory Notes, Division of Labour Statistics and Research, Ministry of Labour (Tokyo).

Korea, Republic of The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to the average number of hours actually worked per week and covers wage-earners and salaried employees.

Malta The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to the average number of hours actually worked per week and covers wage-earners and salaried employees.

Mexico The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to the number of hours actually worked per week during one week in October each year.

Netherlands The series relates to the number of hours actually worked per week during one week in October each year. Prior to 1964, juveniles were included.

New Zealand

Definition: Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as annual vacation, sick leave and other paid leaves, but excluding public holidays.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including foremen and apprentices but excluding working proprietors. The entire country is represented. Reports are obtained from all establishments employing two or more persons (including working proprietors). In April 1967, approximately 272,900 wage-earners and salaried employees were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total hours paid for in the reporting week (a week in which no public holidays occur) ending on or immediately preceding 15 April and 15 October are divided by the total number of full-time and part-time workers on the payroll. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the same pay week.

National publication: *Labour and Employment Gazette*, Department of Labour (Wellington).

For further methodological details, see *Labour and Employment Gazette*, August 1957: Hours and Earnings (Technical Note).

Norway

Definition: Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) per calendar week.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing. For male wage-earners, the series covers also mining and quarrying.

Coverage: Male and female wage-earners, including working foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Quarterly data are based on the payrolls of establishments affiliated with the Norwegian Employers' Confederation. In 1966, approximately 158,000 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: The total number of man-hours worked during the quarter is divided by the average number of wage-earners employed at the end of each month in the quarter; the result is then divided by the number of calendar weeks (13 calendar weeks in a quarter). Overall averages are weighted by aggregate man-hours worked in the different industry groups. Data refer to quarterly averages ending in March, June, September and December. Annual figures are unweighted arithmetic averages of quarterly data.

National publication: *Statistisk Månedshefte* (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), Statistisk Sentralbyrå (Oslo).

For further methodological details, see *Lønnsstatistikk 1966* (Wage Statistics 1966), Norges Offisielle Statistikk, Statistisk Sentralbyrå (Oslo).

Peru (Lima and Callao)

Definition: Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked per week (including overtime).

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes without distinction as to age. The series relate to Lima, Callao and suburbs. In June 1965, approximately 55,400 wage-earners in manufacturing were covered by the series. Data are based on returns from establishments employing ten or more workers. The second quarter 1965 inquiry covered 984 establishments in manufacturing.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total hours worked in the week including the fifteenth of the month are divided by the number of persons at work during the same period. Industry and over-all averages are weighted by employment in the reporting establishments during the period of reference.

National publication: *Boletín SERH (Servicio del Empleo y Recursos Humanos), Mercado de Trabajo de Lima*, Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Indígenas (Lima).

Philippines

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the number of hours actually worked per week and covers wage-earners and salaried employees during one week in May and October each year, except 1960 and 1962 in October only.

Poland

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the average number of hours actually worked per day in manufacturing, mining and quarrying. The series covers the socialised sector.

Portugal

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the official estimates of average number of hours worked per week.

Puerto Rico

Definition: Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as annual vacation, public holidays and sick leave.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Full and part-time production and related workers of both sexes (including working foremen) who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The entire country is represented. Data are based on payroll reports from a sample of establishments. In September 1967, approximately 105,400 production and related workers were covered by the series, representing about 84 per cent of those engaged in manufacturing.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total man-hours worked or paid for during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of each month are divided by the number of production and related workers receiving pay during the same period. Industry and over-all averages are weighted by aggregate man-hours reported for the pay period considered. Annual figures are computed by dividing annual aggregate man-hours, divided by the annual number of production and related workers.

National publication: *Employment, Hours and Earnings in the Manufacturing Industries of Puerto Rico*, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (San Juan).

For further methodological details, see *Employment Hours and Earnings in the Manufacturing Industries in Puerto Rico*, Definitions, Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics (San Juan).

Réunion

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the average number of hours paid for per week and covers wage-earners and salaried employees.

Singapore

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the number of hours actually worked per week during one week in July each year.

South Africa

Definition: Hours actually worked per week. Average hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: White manual workers in a sample of over 1,000 manufacturing establishments. In 1962, 51,000 workers were covered, representing about 24 per cent of all workers employed in manufacturing and falling within the scope of the series.

Data are obtained from a sample of establishments recorded in the 1953-54 Industrial Census, including all large establishments in each industry group, and one-eleventh or one-fifteenth of smaller establishments, depending on the industry group concerned.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total hours worked in the reporting period are divided by the number of persons employed on the last day of the last pay-week of the month. Annual industry averages are computed from annual aggregate hours and employment data.

National publication: *Bulletin of Statistics*, Bureau of Statistics (Pretoria).

For further methodological details, see *Report on the Measurement of Employment and Labour Turnover in Manufacturing and Construction*, Special Report No. 215, Bureau of Census and Statistics (Pretoria).

Spain

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the average number of hours actually worked per week and covers wage-earners and salaried employees. Prior to 1963, the series is not strictly comparable with the current one.

Sweden

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the average number of hours actually worked per month in manufacturing, mining and quarrying.

Switzerland

Definition: Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave, military service and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes, including foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are based on quarterly reports from establishments subject to the "Federal Act respecting work in industry, handicrafts and commerce (Labour Act)". The inquiries, with voluntary participation, relate to one-third of the establishments falling under the regulations of the Labour Act and employing about two-thirds of all wage-earners engaged in manufacturing establishments. In 1966, approximately 456,000 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Reports of establishments.

Computation: Total number of hours paid for by wage-earners per establishment is reported for the last pay week of each quarter. Industry and over-all averages are obtained by weighting the number of hours paid for in each establishment by the number of wage-earners employed during the same period.

National publication: *La Vie économique*, Département fédéral de l'économie publique, Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail (Berne).

United Arab Republic

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to the average number of hours paid for during one week in January and July of each year, except for 1959, 1962 and 1964 (January) and 1957-1958 (July).

United Kingdom

Definition: Hours actually worked per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, but excluding recognised intervals for meals etc. The data exclude all time lost from any cause but include those hours not worked for which a guaranteed wage is payable.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Adult wage-earners (men and women manual workers in the *Statistical Yearbook;* men only in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*) aged 21 years and over (men) and 18 years and over (women), including apprentices and working foremen. The entire country is represented. Data are obtained from questionnaires sent to all known firms with ten workers or more and to a sample of smaller firms. As of October 1966, 3,984,000 full-time workers in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total hours worked in a specified full work week in April and October are divided by the number of persons who were at work during all or part of the week. Averages are weighted by estimated total employment reported in each industry during the corresponding pay period. Annual figures relate to October of each year.

National publication: *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, Ministry of Labour (London).

United States

Definition: Hours paid for per week. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting week, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Full and part-time production and related workers of both sexes (including working foremen) who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the twelfth of the month. The entire country is represented. Data are based on payroll reports from a sample of establishments. In 1966, approximately 14,200,000 production and related workers were covered by the series, representing about 74 per cent of all employees in manufacturing.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total man-hours worked or paid for during the pay period including the 12th of the month are divided by the number of production and related workers receiving pay during the same period. Industry and over-all averages are weighted by aggregate man-

hours reported for the pay period considered. Annual figures are annual aggregate man-hours, divided by the annual number of production and related workers.

National publication: *Employment and Earnings and Monetary Report on the Labor Force,* Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

For further methodological details, see *Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies,* Bulletin No. 1458, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

Yugoslavia

Definition: Hours paid for per month. Hours actually worked (including overtime) in the reporting month, plus hours paid for but not worked, such as annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave (up to 30 days) and other paid leave.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing. The series covers also mining, quarrying and electricity.

Coverage: Wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including foremen but excluding apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are obtained on the basis of monthly reports from approximately 20,000 enterprises covering about 80 per cent (minimum 70 per cent) of the total number of persons employed in each division of economic activity of the socialised sector. In 1966, approximately 1,377,600 wage-earners and salaried employees were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total hours paid for during the month are divided by the number of wage-earners and salaried employees on the payroll in the same period. Industry and over-all averages are weighted by employment in the reporting period.

National publication: *Statistički Godišnjak* (Statistical Yearbook), Savezni Zavod za Statistiku (Federal Institute for Statistics) (Belgrade).

For further methodological details, see *Statistički Bilten* (Bulletin statistique), No. 432, Nov. 1966 and *Statistički Godišnjak* (Statistical Yearbook—Methodological Explanations), Savezni zavod za statistiku (Federal Institute for Statistics) (Belgrade).

Unemployment[1]

General Statement

Unemployment statistics generally relate to the wholly unemployed, i.e., to persons out of work and seeking employment either on a particular day or during a relatively short period (e.g., one week). Certain series represent the daily average of man-days lost through unemployment during a given period. Persons who have not worked owing to sickness, accident or industrial disputes are usually excluded; partially unemployed persons are sometimes included.

Unemployment is defined as follows in the resolution concerning statistics of the labour force, employment and unemployment, adopted by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statistics, Geneva, 1954:[2]

(1) Persons in unemployment consist of all persons above a specified age who, on the specified day or for a specified week, were in the following categories:

(*a*) Workers available for employment whose contract of employment had been terminated or temporarily suspended and who were without a job and seeking work for pay or profit;

(*b*) Persons who were available for work (except for minor illness) during the specified period and were seeking work for pay or profit, who were never previously employed or whose most recent status was other than that of employees (i.e., former employers etc.) or who had been in retirement;

(*c*) Persons without a job and currently available for work who had made arrangements to start a new job at a date subsequent to the specified period;

(*d*) Persons on temporary or indefinite lay-off without pay.

(2) The following categories of persons are not considered to be unemployed:

(*a*) Persons intending to establish their own business or farm, but who had not yet arranged to do so, who were not seeking work for pay or profit;

(*b*) Former unpaid family workers not at work and not seeking work for pay or profit.

The definitions of "unemployed" adopted in the national statistical series sometimes differ from the recommended international standard definitions; thus, these definitions vary from one country to another in particular as regards age limits, reference periods, criteria for seeking work, minimum limits of time worked, treatment of persons temporarily laid off and treatment of first-time job seekers.

In order to facilitate comparisons, the descriptions have been subdivided under standard headings; these headings, with brief comments as to their contents, are as follows:

Definition: The national concepts of "unemployment"on which the statistics are based. It should be noted that the definitions of unemployment differ fundamentally depending upon the sources from which statistics are obtained, in addition to the differences noted above.

Coverage: The scope of the series in terms of persons covered (in most cases, wage earners and salaried employees), age groups of the workers covered and regulations concerning their registration.

Source of data: The principal sources from which unemployment data are obtained. Five main types of statistics may be distinguished, namely:

I. *Labour force sample surveys.* Household sample surveys are a regular source of data on the number of

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Labour Office, Geneva.

[2] See ILO: *The International Standardization of Labour Statistics, Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 53* (Geneva, 1959) pp. 44-48.

persons above a specific age who are unemployed during the reference period, usually on a particular day or week. When based on adequate sampling methods, these surveys usually yield the best over-all statistics on unemployment since, in particular, they include groups of persons who are not covered in unemployment statistics obtained by other methods; also changes in legislation, administrative regulations and the like do not affect the continuity of the series.

II. *Compulsory unemployment insurance statistics.* These statistics as a rule have a broad industrial coverage, which varies with national insurance legislation and administrative regulations.

III. *Unemployment relief statistics.* These show the number of persons who receive unemployment benefit from special relief funds, usually administered by employment offices. The scope of these statistics is often limited because benefits are generally small and are granted subject to many restrictions.

IV. *Statistics of trade unions and union benefit fund statistics.* These statistics cover only unemployed trade union members; their reliability depends on the stage of development of unions in the country concerned and the rules governing trade union membership or union benefit funds. The extent to which statistics of this type are representative of the general state of unemployment in a country is therefore difficult and frequently impossible to ascertain.

V. *Employment office statistics.* Employment offices provide data on "registered applicants for work" and on "unemployed persons registered". These figures usually relate to the number of persons on the live registers at the end of each month. The figures on applicants for work often include persons who are already in employment but seeking a change of job. The scope of the figures is determined partly by the manner in which the system of employment offices is organized and partly by the extent to which workers are accustomed to register and the inducements for them to do so.

Computation: Annual figures are generally computed as unweighted arithmetic averages of monthly or quarterly figures; unemployment percentages are calculated by relating the number of unemployed to the civilian labour force—employed and unemployed (x 100), or to the total number of insured persons or total number of insured trade union members etc. Whereas absolute numbers indicate the volume of unemployment within the fields covered by the series, the percentages illustrate the severity of unemployment, i.e., the relative importance of unemployment within the scope of the series.

National publication: Under this heading is given the title of one of the major current national publications in which unemployment statistics are released and the name of the issuing authority.

Wherever possible, the title and source of a national publication providing a detailed methodological description of the series is also indicated. It should be mentioned that most of the descriptions given below have been derived from official replies to specifically designed methodological questionnaires, and that the information thus made available to the ILO may not have been released in national publications; nevertheless, failure to quote a national source on this point does not necessarily imply that such information does not exist in published form.

Country descriptions

Australia

Definition: Persons receiving unemployment benefits.

Coverage: All persons 16 to 65 years of age (females 60 years) in all branches of economic activity who have established that they are unemployed, able and willing to work, and who have registered at an employment office. Persons on strike or unemployed for less than seven days are not eligible for unemployment benefits. Unemployed persons whose means (including the income of a spouse) are above a certain level are also excluded.

Source of data: Unemployment relief statistics.

Computation: Data relate to persons receiving benefits in respect of the last Saturday of each month. All recipients of unemployment benefits have to complete each week a statement of income. As soon as they commence regular work the payments cease.

National publication: *Employment and Unemployment*, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra, A.C.T.).

Austria

Definition and coverage: Persons 14 years old and over who are able to work and who are registered at employment offices as seeking work including persons seeking their first job. Workers employed under emergency public works schemes and partially unemployed persons are not taken into account. Registration is not compulsory but is an essential condition for receiving social insurance (unemployment) benefits.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data relate to the number of persons remaining registered at the end of each month. Registration cards are withdrawn for persons who obtain employment or fail to renew their application during the last ten days of the month. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of registered unemployed (x 100) by the number of wage-earners and salaried employees (employed and unemployed).

National publication: *Amtliche Nachrichten des Bundesministeriums für Soziale Verwaltung*, Bundesministerium für Soziale Verwaltung (Vienna).

Barbados

Source of data: According to information available, the series is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants looking for work.

Belgium

A. *Wholly unemployed*

Definition: Wholly unemployed persons receiving insurance benefits and registered as applicants for work at employment offices.

Coverage: All workers covered by compulsory social security (general scheme and special schemes). Registration is not compulsory but is an essential condition for receiving unemployment benefits. Statistics do not cover persons employed on public relief works, those seeking their first job or those willing to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity. Self-employed persons, family workers, employees of public services, domestic workers and apprentices are also excluded.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data refer to the number of wholly unemployed persons receiving insurance benefits and registered as applicants for work at employment offices at the end of the month. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of wholly unemployed persons receiving benefits (x 100) by the total number of workers insured against unemployment in June of each year.

National publications: *Bulletin mensuel*, Office national de l'Emploi and *Revue du Travail*, Ministère de l'Emploi et du Travail (Brussels).

B. *Partially unemployed*

The series is published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Definition: Partially unemployed persons (excluding those exempted from communal control) registered as applicants for work at employment offices. Persons considered as partially unemployed are those insured against unemployment who are still under contract of employment but out of work on account of a reduction or temporary stoppage of their activity.

Coverage and source of data: See under "Wholly unemployed".

Computation: The statistics represent the daily average of partially unemployed receiving unemployment benefits during the period of reference, obtained by dividing the total number of partially unemployed each working day by the total number of working days in the period of reference. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the average number of partially unemployed (x 100) by the total number of workers insured against unemployment in June of each year.

National publications: *Bulletin mensuel*, Office national de l'Emploi and *Revue du Travail*, Ministère de l'Emploi et du Travail (Brussels).

Burma (Greater Rangoon, Mandalay)

Definition and coverage: Persons registering voluntarily as seeking work in non-agricultural occupations at the employment offices in Greater Rangoon (Rangoon, Insein, Kamayut, Okkalapa) and Mandalay area; prior to January 1966 the coverage of the series was restricted to the Rangoon and Mandalay areas.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data relate to the number of applicants registered at the end of each month. Unemployed persons have to report monthly to employment offices, otherwise their registration lapses automatically.

National publication: *People's Workers' Gazette*, Labour Directorate (Rangoon).

Cameroon

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only, is based on employment office statistics and refers to unemployed persons registered in Douala and Yaoundé.

Canada

Definition and coverage: Persons 14 years of age and over who did not work in the survey week and were recorded as seeking work either as their principal or secondary activity. The Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians living on reserves are excluded from the surveys. Included under "seeking work" are those who would have looked for work except that they were temporarily ill; they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite or prolonged period or they believed that no suitable work was available. Persons temporarily laid off without pay during the whole of the survey week are counted as unemployed.

Source of data: Labour force sample surveys.

Computation: Statistics are computed from data obtained through monthly labour force sample surveys. The sample comprises about 30,000 households throughout the country selected by sampling methods in over 170 different areas. Labour force sample survey estimates are compared with related data from other sources such as insurance claimants, applications for employment at national employment service offices and employment data from surveys of establishments in order to detect possible inconsistencies. Data beginning in March 1965 are weighted up to estimates of population which take into account 1961 census counts of population. They are not strictly comparable with previous data which were weighted to population estimates projected from the 1956 census.

Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the estimated number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from labour force sample surveys.

National publications: *The Labour Force* and *Canadian Statistical Review*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

For further methodological details, see *The Labour Force* (monthly report), and *Canadian Statistical Review*, April 1962, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

Ceylon

Definition: Unemployed persons seeking work and persons already in employment but seeking a change of job.

Coverage: Persons 16 to 60 years of age in any occupation who register as seeking work, including persons with a job but seeking better employment.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data relate to persons registered on the last day of each month.

National publication: *Ceylon Labour Gazette*, Department of Labour (Colombo).

Chad

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only, is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants looking for work.

Chile (Gran Santiago)

Definition and coverage: Persons 14 years of age and over who had not worked and who were looking for work during the week of reference, persons seeking their first job, those who were temporarily laid off for one month or more or those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity are counted as unemployed.

Source of data: Labour force sample surveys.

Computation: Unemployment data are obtained on the basis of quarterly sample surveys. The current sample design is spread over approximately 300 areas with an average of 10 households each. The blow-up factor is determined for each survey round as the ratio between

the population covered by the survey round and an independent current estimate of the total population (for March 1965 this ratio equals 1/160). Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from labour force sample surveys.

China (Taiwan)

Definition and coverage: Persons 12 years old and over able and willing to work who, during the survey week, had no remunerative work or unpaid family work of more than 18 hours and were actively seeking work.

Source of data: Labour force sample surveys.

Computation: Statistics are computed from data obtained through quarterly labour force sample surveys conducted during the week which includes the 15th of the months of January, April, July and October. The sample covers about 9,000 households selected from the entire country by means of a stratified two-stage cluster sampling method. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from the same surveys.

National publications: *Quarterly Report on the Labor Force in Taiwan*, The Labour Force Survey Research Group, DOSA, TPG (Taichung) and *Monthly Statistics of the Republic of China*, Directorate-General of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics, Executive Yuan (Taipeh).

For further methodological details, see *Quarterly Report on the Labor Force in Taiwan*, The Labour Force Survey Research Group, DOSA, TPG (Taichung).

Congo (Brazzaville)

According to information available, published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only, the series is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants looking for work in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. Prior to 1962, the series refers only to Brazzaville.

Cyprus

Definition and coverage: Wage-earners and salaried employees 14 years of age and over registered at employment offices as unemployed and seeking work or as already in employment but seeking a change of job. Persons temporarily laid off, those seeking their first job or seeking to re-enter the labour force after voluntary inactivity are counted as unemployed.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data refer to the last day of each month. Registered unemployed have to report monthly at the local employment exchange if they are not covered by the social insurance scheme and weekly (to collect their unemployment benefit) if they are insured; otherwise the registration lapses automatically. Yearly averages are computed by dividing the number of days of unemployment by the number of working days in the year (312).

National publications: *Statistical Summary*, Statistics and Research Department, Ministry of Finance (Nicosia) and *Monthly Bulletin*, Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance (Nicosia).

Denmark

Definition: Persons 18 years of age and over insured in trade union benefit funds who are able and willing to work but are without wage income on a given day.

Coverage: The insurance is voluntary and open to virtually all wage-earners and salaried employees. Since registration entitles persons to certain benefits, the statistics are considered to cover the majority of trade unions' unemployment insurance fund members.

Source of data: Trade union returns.

Computation: Persons are included in the statistics when they report to the fund: they must then report each second day. Monthly statistics refer to the last Wednesday in the month. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of registered unemployed (x 100) by the total number of insured trade union members.

National publication: *Statistiske Efterretninger*, Danmarks Statistik (Copenhagen).

Fiji

According to information available, the series is based on employment office statistics and refers to unemployed persons registered.

Finland

Definition and coverage: Persons 15 years of age and over who did not work for pay or profit during the reference week but were looking for work; persons with a job but temporarily laid off are counted as unemployed.

Source of data: Labour force sample surveys.

Computation: Estimates are made from data obtained from labour force sample surveys covering persons 15 years of age and over on the population registers of the communes. The survey is conducted by means of mail questionnaires, the response rate being about 85 per cent. Currently the sample consists of 30,000 persons or 0.9 per cent of the population of each commune; one quarter of the sample is questioned once a fortnight about their activity during each of the three previous weeks. Labour force sample surveys data are weighted according to population estimates based on the census of 1960. Monthly data are computed from weekly figures. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from labour force sample surveys.

National publications: *Työvoimakatsaus* (Labour Reports), Ministry of Communications and Public Works, and *Tilastokatsauksia—Statistiska Översikter* (Bulletin of Statistics), Central Statistical Office of Finland (Helsinki).

For further methodological details, see *Tilastokatsauksia—Statistiska Översikter, No. 5*, Central Statistical Office of Finland and *Työmarkkinat, Labour Reports*, No. 3-4, Ministry of Communications and Public Works (Helsinki, 1961).

France

Definition: Unemployed persons seeking employment and registered at employment offices.

Coverage: Any person seeking work may register, irrespective of age, occupation, status or branch of economic activity. Registration is not compulsory but is an essential condition for receiving social security benefits and unemployment benefits. Beginning in 1965, the series includes persons repatriated from Algeria.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data refer to the end of each month. Annual figures are computed by dividing by 12 the total of monthly figures from January through November plus half of the December figures for the current and preceding years.

National publication: *Bulletin mensuel de Statistiques Sociales*, Ministère des Affaires Sociales (Paris).

Germany

Eastern Germany

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on statistics of applicants for work.

Federal Republic of Germany

Definition: Persons registered at employment offices, out of work or looking for their first job, and who wish to work more than 24 hours per week.

Coverage: All persons 14 years of age and over without a contract of service, able to work, seeking paid employment of more than 24 hours per week and who register at employment offices. Registration is not compulsory but is an essential condition for receiving social insurance (unemployment) benefits.

Source of data: Labour registration statistics.

Computation: Data refer to the last day of the month and cover persons registering in the second half of the month and those who renew their registration 10 days before the closing date for statistical counting. Annual figures are computed by dividing by 12 the total of monthly figures from January through November plus half of the December figures for the current and preceding years. Unemployment percentages are computed for each quarter by dividing the number of registered unemployed (x 100) by the estimated total number of wage and salary earners (employed and unemployed).

National publication: *Amtliche Nachrichten*, Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung (Nürnberg).

For further methodological details, see *Statistik der Beschäftigten und Arbeitslosen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*, Schniftenreihe des Bundesarbeitsministeriums, Heft 3, 1956 (Stuttgart).

West Berlin

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on statistics of unemployed persons registered.

Ghana

Definition and coverage: Persons registered as unemployed and seeking work at employment offices, including workers temporarily laid off, persons seeking their first job and those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data relate to the unemployed persons registered at the end of each month. Employers are required by law to report staff changes to the employment offices, thus enabling the live register to be kept up to date. Cards for persons who have not renewed their application are removed from the live register after four weeks.

National publication: *Statistical Year Book*, Central Bureau of Statistics (Accra).

Greece

A. *Series excluding seamen*

Definition: Unemployed persons (excluding unemployed seamen) willing and able to work who register at employment offices.

Coverage: All persons 14 years of age and over registered as unemployed and seeking work at employment offices; persons of less than 14 years of age can register providing they have a juvenile employment booklet. Registration, which is open to all occupations, is not compulsory but is a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefits by persons insured against unemployment. The registration remains valid for a six-month period and lapses automatically if the registrant finds a job or fails to renew his registration at the end of that period.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data refer to the last day of the month.

National publication: *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

B. *Series relating to seamen only*

Definition: Unemployed seamen 14 years of age and over registered at the employment offices of the Maritime Pool.

Coverage: Seamen in possession of a naval booklet (special license issued for undertaking naval work of any kind) with at least three months' naval service, or holding a certificate of the Marine School.

Source of data: Employment office statistics (Maritime Pool).

National publication: *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

Guadeloupe

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants for work.

Guatemala (Guatemala City)

Definition: Unemployed persons registered for work at employment offices.

Coverage: Any person seeking work may register irrespective of age, occupation or economic activity. Registration is voluntary. Only unemployed persons unable to find work themselves actually register.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data relate to the number of unemployed persons on the live register each month. Registration is cancelled on the basis of written notification from the employer.

National publication: The figures published by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Dirección General de Estadísticas, Guatemala City; they do not appear in national publications.

Guinea

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants looking for work in the Conakry region.

Guyana

Definition and coverage: Persons registered as unemployed and seeking work at employment offices; persons temporarily laid off, those seeking their first

job or those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity are counted as unemployed.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data relate to the unemployed persons registered at the end of each month. Registered unemployed who have found employment must return their registration cards to the employment offices.

National publication: The figures published by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (Georgetown).

Haiti

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants looking for work.

India

Definition and coverage: Persons registered at employment exchanges as unemployed and seeking work or as already in employment but seeking a change of job (in certain areas, this latter group represents 25 to 30% of the total number of applicants on the live register). Registration is voluntary. The rural population is under-represented as employment offices are mainly located in urban areas.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data refer to the last day of the month. Persons who are placed in employment through the employment exchanges, who found work on their own, or who fail to renew their registration within three months are eliminated from the live register.

National publications: *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, Central Statistical Organisation, Department of Statistics (Delhi) and *Indian Labour Journal*, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment (Simla).

Indonesia

According to information available, the series is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants looking for work.

Iraq

According to information available, the series is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants looking for work.

Ireland

A. *Series based on unemployment insurance records*

Definition and coverage: Persons 16 to 70 years of age who are insured under the Social Welfare Act, 1952 (i.e., covering in principle all manual workers and non-manual employees with remunerations not exceeding £1,200 per annum in September 1965), and who are registered as not currently employed and seeking work at the local offices of the Department of Social Welfare. Persons registered who are normally engaged in agriculture, private domestic service and fishing are excluded. Persons on strike, dismissed because of misconduct or who left their job without justification are not eligible for benefits but may register as seeking work. Up to December 1965, the series included persons out of work because of trade disputes in their place of employment and who had registered for credited contributions at the local employment offices. Registration at an employment office is essential to obtain unemployment benefits or assistance, to obtain insurance contribution credits during the period of unemployment and to be eligible for certain classes of work.

Source of data: Compulsory unemployment insurance statistics.

Computation: Data based on returns from local employment offices refer to the Saturday preceding the third Monday of the month. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of currently insured registered unemployed (x 100) by the corresponding estimated number of currently insured persons.

National publication: *Irish Statistical Bulletin*, Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

B. *Series based on employment office statistics*

The series is published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Definition and coverage: Wage-earners and salaried employees, persons working on their own account and family workers. Every applicant for employment may register including persons seeking their first job. Persons partially unemployed are included. Up to December 1965, the series included beneficial occupiers of agricultural land who either were applicants for unemployment assistance or were no longer qualified for unemployment assistance and were registered for credited contributions and also persons out of work because of trade disputes in their place of employment and who registered for credited contributions at the local employment offices.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data refer to the middle of the month.

National publication: *Irish Statistical Bulletin*, Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

Isle of Man

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on statistics of unemployed persons registered.

Israel

Definition: Average daily number of unemployed wage-earners and salaried employees registered at employment offices during the month. Unemployed persons are generally required to register daily. Temporarily laid-off persons who register at employment offices, sick persons and those incapacitated by injury are also included.

Coverage: Persons 18 years of age and over registered at employment offices.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: The daily registration average is obtained by adding up the total number of days of unemployment for the month and dividing this number by the number of working days in the month.

National publication: *Statistical Bulletin of Israel*, Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

Italy

Definition and coverage: Persons 14 years of age and over who had not worked and who were looking for work during the week of reference including persons seeking their first job and those who were laid off without definite instructions to return to work; persons who had made arrangements to start a new job at a

subsequent date, considered as not looking for work, are not included among the unemployed.

Source of data: Labour force sample surveys.

Computation: Unemployment data are obtained on the basis of quarterly sample surveys. The stratified two-stage sample covers about 80,000 households distributed among some 1,400 communities representative of the whole country. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from labour force sample surveys.

National publication: *Rilevazione nazionale delle forze di lavoro, Supplemento all'Annuario di Statistiche del Lavoro e dell'Emigrazione,* Istituto Centrale di Statistica (Rome).

For further methodological details, see *Rilevazioni campionarie delle forze di lavoro—Metodi e Norme, Serie A, No. 3, 1958,* and *Statistiche del Lavoro, Serie Note e Relazioni, No. 20, May 1963,* Istituto Centrale di Statistica (Rome).

Ivory Coast

According to information available, the series is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants looking for work.

Japan

Definition and coverage: All persons 15 years of age and over who did not work during the survey week and did not have a job or business from which they were absent and who actively sought work or were awaiting results of previous applications for work.

Source of data: Labour force sample surveys.

Computation: The statistics are computed from data obtained through monthly labour force sample surveys conducted during the week ending on the last day of the month. The sample covers about 70,000 persons 15 years of age and over in some 26,000 households selected from the entire country, with over-all sampling ratios of 1/920, 1/1380 and 1/1840 by a stratified two-stage sampling method using the enumeration districts of the population census as the first-stage sampling unit and dwelling units as the second-stage sampling unit.

Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from labour force sample surveys.

National publication: *Monthly Report on the Labour Force Survey,* Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo).

For further methodological details, see *Report on the Revised Figures of Labour Force Survey,* March, 1963, Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo).

Kenya

Definition: Adult males seeking work and registered at employment offices.

Coverage: All adult males seeking wage-earning employment who register, including those temporarily laid off or seeking their first job and those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity. Registration is voluntary.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data relate to the number of applicants on the register at the end of each month. Registrants have to report monthly to employment offices, otherwise their registration lapses automatically.

National publication: The figures published by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (Nairobi).

Korea, Republic of

Definition and coverage: Persons 14 years of age and over who did not work during the survey week, who were actively seeking work or were prevented from seeking work due to temporary illness, bad weather conditions or because they believed no job was available in their line of work or they anticipated taking a new job.

Source of data: Labour force sample surveys.

Computation: Statistics are computed from data obtained through quarterly labour force sample surveys conducted during a week in the middle of the months of March, June, September and December. The sample covers about 4,500 households selected from the entire country by means of a stratified multi-stage sampling method. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from the same surveys.

National publication: *Monthly Statistics of Korea,* Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board (Seoul).

For further methodological details, see *Monthly Statistics of Korea, 1963, Nos. 1-2,* Bureau of Research and Statistics, Economic Planning Board (Seoul).

Luxembourg

Definition: Applicants for work wholly unemployed registered at employment offices able and willing to accept any work corresponding to their capacities.

Coverage: Wage-earners and salaried employees 16 to 65 years of age, whose contract of employment has been terminated or who are seeking their first job. Workers physically handicapped are included providing their working incapacity rate does not exceed 66.7 per cent.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Number of applicants at a fixed date, generally the last day of the month. Annual figures represent simple arithmetic averages of monthly figures.

National publication: *Bulletin du STATEC,* Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (Luxembourg).

Madagascar

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* is based on statistics of unemployed persons registered.

Malaysia, West

Definition: Persons registered voluntarily at employment offices as unemployed seeking work or as already in employment but seeking a change of job. Persons temporarily laid off or seeking their first job and those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity are also included.

Coverage: All categories of workers 15 to 70 years of age in all branches of economic activity.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data relate to the applicants for work registered on the last day of each month. Cards

of persons who have found employment are removed from the live register after notification from the employer or the registrant himself.

National publication: The figures published by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Ministry of Labour (Kuala Lumpur).

Malawi

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants looking for work.

Mali

According to information available, the series is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants looking for work.

Malta

Definition and coverage: Wage-earners and salaried employees 14 years of age and over who under the National Insurance Act are registered as unemployed able to work and are seeking work at employment offices. Persons temporarily laid off, seeking their first job or seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of inactivity as well as persons engaged in an occupation considered as one of an auxiliary nature or earning less than a prescribed amount are counted as unemployed. The series covers Malta and Gozo.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data relate to the number of wage-earners and salaried employees who are on the registers of employment offices at the end of the month. The registrant must sign a declaration that he is unemployed and surrender his insurance card. Registrants have to renew their registration (generally twice a week) otherwise it lapses automatically. Persons placed in employment by the Employment Service are eliminated from the live register when confirmation is received from the employer

National publication: *The Malta Government Gazette*, Department of Information (Valetta).

Mauritius

According to information available, the series is based on employment office statistics and refers to unemployed persons registered. Prior to 1963, the series refers to applicants for work.

Morocco

According to information available, the series is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants for work. Beginning in October 1959, the series excludes unemployed persons who do not reregister after 30 days.

Mozambique

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on employment office statistics and refers to unemployed persons registered during December each year.

Netherlands

Definition: Applicants 14 (males) or 15 (females) to 64 years of age who are registered for full-time employment at an employment office, whose physical and mental condition is no impediment to normal employment and who are either without a work contract or are on temporary lay-off.

Coverage: Any unemployed person may register at an employment office; in conformity with the regulations of the Unemployment Act of February 1953, registration is compulsory for persons in receipt of unemployment benefits. Married women who are not breadwinners, persons enrolled at regional vocational training centres and persons employed in emergency public works are not considered as unemployed.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data refer to the day preceding the last full working day of the month. Unemployed persons must report at least once a month to the employment office in order to remain on the register. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of registered unemployed (x 100) by the estimated number of wage and salary earners (including unemployed).

National publication: *Sociale maandstatistiek*, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (The Hague).

New Caledonia

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on employment office statistics and refers to unemployed persons registered.

New Zealand

Definition: Unemployed persons willing and able to work who have registered at employment offices.

Coverage: All unemployed wage-earners and salaried employees who register for employment. Persons temporarily laid-off, seeking their first job or seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of inactivity are included. Registration is not compulsory but is an essential condition for receiving social insurance (unemployment) benefits.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data relate to the number of persons registered on the last working day of the month. Registration cards of persons who have not reported to the employment office for more than two weeks are removed from the live register.

National publication: *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, Department of Statistics (Wellington).

Niger

According to information available, the series is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants looking for work in Niamey.

Nigeria

Definition and coverage: Persons registered as unemployed and seeking work at employment offices, including those temporarily laid off or seeking their first job and those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity. Registration is voluntary.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data relate to the unemployed persons registered on the last day of the month. Persons are classified as unemployed as long as they keep renewing their registration at an employment office. Registration cards of persons who have found work are removed from the live register.

National publication: *Quarterly Review*, Federal Ministry of Labour (Lagos).

Norway

Definition: Persons seeking work who did not work at all on the last working day of the month and who were currently registered at employment offices.

Coverage: All unemployed persons in all branches of economic activity may register except persons employed in emergency public works and persons with less than 50 per cent working capacity. About 75 per cent of all wage-earners and salaried employees are insured against unemployment. In order to obtain unemployment benefits, registration at an employment office is necessary.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data refer to the last reporting day of the month. Registrants have to report every week; registration lapses by the end of any week in which a person fails to report. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of registered unemployed (x 100) by the total number of employed and unemployed persons.

National publication: *Arbeidskraftstatistikk*, Arbeidsdirektorate (Oslo).

Pakistan

Definition: Persons registering voluntarily at employment offices, including those already in employment but seeking a change of job and persons seeking their first job.

Coverage: All categories of workers in all branches of economic activities. In principle, the whole country is represented.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data relate to the number of applicants registered at the end of each month.

National publication: *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, Central Statistical Office, Economic Affairs Division (Karachi).

Philippines

Definition and coverage: Persons 10 years of age and over who did not work at all during the survey week but who were reported as wanting and looking for work. Also included are persons reported as wanting work but not looking for it because of the belief that no work was available in their community, because of temporary illness, bad weather or other valid reasons.

Source of data: Labour force sample surveys.

Computation: Statistics are computed from data obtained through labour force sample surveys conducted during May and October. Labour force sample surveys data are weighted according to population estimates based on the census of 1960. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from the labour force sample surveys.

For further methodological details, see *The Current Labour Supply and Employment Situation in the Philippines* and the *Journal of Philippine Statistics*, volume XVIII, No. 1, January-March, 1967, Bureau of Census and Statistics (Manila).

Puerto Rico

Definition and coverage: Persons 14 years of age and over who did not work during the survey week but were actively looking for work. Also included as unemployed are those who would have been looking for work except that they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, they believed no work was available in their community and in their line of work or they were temporarily ill.

Source of data: Labour force sample surveys.

Computation: Statistics are computed from data obtained through monthly (quarterly prior to November 1962) labour force sample surveys. Approximately 8,000 households in 74 municipalities are interviewed each month. The basic observations refer to the week including the 12th of the month. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from the labour force sample surveys.

National publication: *Employment and Unemployment in Puerto Rico*, Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics (San Juan).

Rhodesia, Southern

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on statistics of unemployed persons registered. Prior to 1959, the series covers only non-indigenous population.

Ryukyu Islands

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on data obtained from labour force sample surveys.

Sierra Leone

A. *Series based on employment office records*

Definition and coverage: Persons 12 years of age and over (excluding seamen) registered as unemployed and seeking work at employment offices, including persons seeking their first job, those temporarily laid off and persons seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity; employed persons registered at employment offices and seeking more regular or more remunerative employment are counted as unemployed. Registration is voluntary.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Monthly data are computed on the basis of the live register figures for the end of the last complete calender week of the month. Registration cards of persons who have found work are removed from the employment register as well as cards of those who fail to report to the employment office at least once a month.

National publication: *The Sierra Leone Gazette*, Government Printing Department (Freetown).

B. *Series based on Maritime Pool records*

Definition: Applicants for work 12 years of age and over registered at the Maritime Pool, awaiting seagoing employment.

Coverage: All unemployed persons registered in the Maritime Pool including those who, after having returned from sea, must remain ashore for a period of three weeks (during which they are usually engaged in casual employment) before being eligible for another voyage; registered persons who remain unemployed for more than 12 months are excluded from the Maritime Pool records.

Source of data: Employment office statistics (Maritime Pool).

National publication: *The Sierra Leone Gazette*, Government Printing Department (Freetown).

Singapore

Definition: Persons seeking work and registered at employment offices.

Coverage: All categories of workers in all branches of economic activity. Registration is voluntary.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data relate to the number of applicants registered on the last working day of each month. Forms for renewal of registration are posted every six months to all applicants on the live register. Registration is cancelled for persons who fail to reply and for those who state they have found employment.

National publication: *Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour*, Government Publications Bureau (Singapore).

South Africa

A. *Non-indigenous population*

Definition: Considered as unemployed are persons seeking work who, on the basis of the Registration for Employment Act of 1945 are not engaged in any business, trade, profession or remunerative activity, who are not pupils or students at any educational institution or who, having completed a course at one institution, are not awaiting admission to another institution, who are capable of employment and who are mainly dependent upon employment for their means of subsistence.

Coverage: Regulations for the registration of unemployed persons make it compulsory for all white, coloured and Asiatic persons 15 to 65 years of age (60 in the case of females) seeking work in certain proclaimed areas to register at employment offices. In unproclaimed areas, registration is optional. The Act was initially applied to all white, coloured and Asiatic workseekers in the main industrial areas but since January 1957 it has also been applied to certain large rural areas.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data refer to the end of the month. Unemployed persons have to renew their registration before the 10th day of each month following the month of registration, otherwise the registration lapses automatically.

National publication: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, Bureau of Statistics (Pretoria).

For further methodological details, see *Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa No. 26, 1950*, Bureau of Statistics (Pretoria).

B. *Indigenous population* (Bantus)

Definition: Considered as unemployed are persons over 15 years of age who (on the basis of the Native Labour Regulation Act, 1911 and Government Notice No. 63, 1959) are seeking work and who are not full-time pupils or students at an educational institution and who are capable of work.

Coverage: Legal provisions makes it compulsory for all persons seeking work to register at employment offices.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data refer to the end of the month. Registrants are required to register within three days after becoming unemployed or within fourteen days after ceasing to be pupils or students. Registration automatically lapses three calendar months after the date of original registration.

National publication: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, Bureau of Statistics (Pretoria).

Southern Yemen

According to information available, the series is based on employment office statistics and refers to unemployed persons registered.

Spain

Definition: Unemployed registered at national employment offices.

Coverage: All workers 14 to 60 years of age who are willing to work for the minimum salary specified in the labour regulations of their profession or occupation including persons who have been working in the past and have certificates of termination from their former employers and those who are seeking work for the first time.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data are computed on the basis of monthly data provided by the provinces; they refer to the last working day of each month. In cases where some provinces are under-represented, estimates are made taking into account the seasonal variations of each province and unexpected fluctuations.

National publication: *Boletín mensual de Estadística*, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Madrid).

Surinam

Definition: Unemployed persons registered for work at employment offices; the series includes persons on public relief works.

Coverage: Data refer to the Paramaribo Region.

Source: Employment office statistics.

Computation: If a registered person obtains employment, his unemployment registration card is surrendered to the employer who returns it to the employment office; the worker's name is then removed from the live register.

National publication: The figures published by the International Labour Office are received directly through the Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Health (The Hague).

Sweden[2]

Definition: Members of the unemployment insurance funds who are registered with the local employment offices as being without a job and available for employment.

Coverage: In 1964, unemployment insurance covered about 1.5 million wage-earners and salaried employees, or about 50 per cent of all employees. Practically all employees in mining, manufacturing, building activities and civil engineering are members of unemployment insurance funds.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: The statistics cover persons who were registered with local employment offices in the week including the 15th of each month and who were unemployed on the first working day of that week. In order to be eligible for benefits, members of unemployment insurance funds have to apply for work with the employment offices at least once a week. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of re-

[2] See appendix.

gistered unemployed (x 100) by the total number of persons insured against unemployment.

National publication: *Arbetsmarknadsstatistik*, Arbetsmarnadssturelsen (Stockholm).

Switzerland

Definition: Unemployed persons willing and able to work who register at employment offices.

Coverage: All persons 15 years of age and over who are without a contract of employment and who register at employment offices, including workers in the building industry laid off on account of bad weather; workers on strike or on sick leave are excluded. Registration is not compulsory but is a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefits by persons insured against unemployment.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data relate to the wholly unemployed persons registered on the last working day of the month.

National publication: *La Vie économique*, Département fédéral de l'Economie publique, Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail (Berne).

Syria

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on data obtained from labour force sample surveys.

Togo

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants looking for work.

United Arab Republic

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on data obtained from labour force sample surveys.

United Kingdom

Definition: Persons 15 years of age and over who, on the day of the count, are unemployed, are capable of work and available for work and are registered at an employment exchange or youth employment office.

Coverage: Registration at an employment exchange or youth employment office is not compulsory but is a condition for the receipt of (*a*) unemployment benefit under the National Insurance Scheme and (*b*) national assistance when paid to persons of working age who are capable of work. National assistance is frequently payable to people not receiving unemployment benefit, e.g., because they are ineligible or disqualified. In addition, many unemployed persons not receiving payment register to take advantage of the free placement service. All industries and services (including agriculture) are covered.

Source of data and computation: A count is made of all unemployed persons on the registers of employment exchanges and youth employment offices on a Monday in the middle of each month. Separate figures are compiled for the wholly unemployed and for persons temporarily laid off. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of registered unemployed (x 100) by the total number of employees (employed and unemployed).

National publications: *Ministry of Labour Gazette* and *Statistics on Income, Prices, Employment and Production*, Ministry of Labour (London).

For further methodological details, see *Guides to Official Sources No. 1*, Labour Statistics, H.M.S.O. (London).

United States

Definition and coverage: Persons 16 years of age and over who did not work during the survey week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off or were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Source of data: Labour force sample surveys.

Computation: Statistics are computed from data obtained through monthly labour force sample surveys. The current sample design is spread over 449 areas, comprising 863 counties and cities considered as independent statistical units, with coverage in each of the states and the District of Columbia. Approximately 52,500 households are interviewed each month. The basic observations refer to the calendar week including the 12th of the month. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of unemployed (x 100) by the estimated civilian labour force (employed and unemployed) derived from the same surveys.

National publication: *Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force*, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

For further methodological details, see *Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies*, Bulletin No. 1458, Oct. 1966 and *Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force*, vol. XIII, No. 8, Feb. 1967, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

Upper Volta

According to information available, the series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is based on employment office statistics and refers to applicants looking for work.

Yugoslavia

Definition: Unemployed persons seeking work and registered at employment offices.

Coverage: All categories of workers 15 to 60 years of age in all divisions of economic activity, including registered persons seeking work for the first time or seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity as well as persons temporarily laid off. Registration is not compulsory but is an essential condition for receiving unemployment benefits.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data relate to the number of persons remaining registered on the last day of each month. Registration cards of persons who have obtained employment through an employment office are automatically removed from the live register; in other cases, registration cards are removed upon notification received from the persons themselves or from the enterprise. Unemployment percentages are computed by dividing the number of registered unemployed (x 100) by the total number of persons employed and unemployed.

National publication: *Indeks, Mesečni Pregled Privredne Statistike SFR Jugoslavije,* Savezni Zavod Za Statistiku ("Index", Monthly Review of Yugoslav Economic Statistics, Federal Statistical Institute) (Belgrade).

Zambia

Definition: Persons seeking work and registered at employment offices in urban areas.

Coverage: All persons registering for work (except mining and railway workers), including those temporarily laid off or seeking their first job and those seeking to re-enter the labour force after a period of voluntary inactivity. Registration is voluntary.

Source of data: Employment office statistics.

Computation: Data relate to the number of persons registered at the end of each month. Registration is cancelled for persons who obtain employment or fail to renew their application.

National publication: *Monthly Digest of Statistics,* Central Statistical Office (Lusaka).

AGRICULTURE[1]

Index numbers of food and total agricultural production

General Statement

The series are published in the *Statistical Yearbook* both in the "World Summary" (by regions) and in the chapter "Agriculture" (by countries), and in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* in the table on "Selected series of world statistics".

The regional index numbers of agricultural production constitute two related aggregates; one covers the production of food items and the other covers all agricultural production. The index numbers of food production include the following commodity groups: cereals, starchy roots, sugar, pulses, edible oil crops, nuts, fruit, vegetable, wine, cocoa, livestock and livestock products. The index numbers of total agricultural production cover all of the items included in food production, and in addition, tea, coffee, industrial oilseeds, tobacco, fibres (vegetable and animal), and rubber.

The concept of production adopted in agricultural production index numbers corresponds to all agricultural products which were made available for all purposes other than those for agricultural production. Consequently, quantities of agricultural intermediate inputs used for agricultural production (livestock feed, seed and production waste) have not been deducted from the total production.

The index numbers are computed by a Laspeyres' type formula applying average regional wheat-based price relatives as weights. The regional wheat-based price relatives of commodities are the arithmetic averages of the national wheat-based price relatives weighted by the country production of the commodities concerned. The national wheat-based price relative consists of the national producer price of the commodity expressed as a percentage of the national producer price of an equal weight of wheat. In most cases, the prices represent averages of producer prices for the 1952-1956 period. A list of regional and world wheat-based price relatives used as weighting coefficients, are reproduced on next page from the 1960 *FAO Production Yearbook.*

All index numbers of agricultural production have been calculated on the basis of a five year average, 1952-1956 = 100, converted to the new base: 1963=100, which is the standard base period adopted for publications of the Statistical Office of the United Nations for purposes of international comparability although the weighting base period still remains as it was.

The country index numbers of agricultural production also include both food production and total agricultural production. The coverage of the commodities and the concept of production of these two index numbers are identical with those prepared for the region. The weighting coefficients for each country are the same as those used for constructing regional index numbers.

The *per caput* index numbers of agricultural production are calculated by dividing the index numbers prepared according to the above-mentioned method with the corresponding index numbers of population.

For further details, see the *FAO Production Yearbook.*

[1] Unless otherwise stated, descriptive notes relating to Agriculture are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

LIST OF REGIONAL AND WORLD WEIGHTS FOR COMMODITIES INCLUDED IN THE FAO INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Commodities \ *Regions*	*Western Europe*	*North America*	*Latin America*	*Near East*	*Far East (excluding China, mainland)*	*Africa*	*Oceania*	*World*[1]
PRODUCTION								
Crops, food								
Cereals								
Wheat	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rye	90	70	80	75	80	60	105	85
Barley	85	70	75	65	80	55	105	75
Oats	75	65	75	65	80	55	90	70
Mixed grain	75	65	—	60	—	—	—	65
Maize	80	75	60	80	75	60	120	75
Millets	75	—	70	70	70	65	80	70
Sorghum	75	65	55	60	65	55	80	65
Millets and sorghum, unspecified	—	—	—	65	65	60	—	60
Buckwheat	—	65	—	—	65	—	—	65
Quinua and cañahua	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	55
Rice, paddy	100	145	85	80	80	80	150	82
Sugar								
Sugar, centrifugal raw	110	140	100	100	110	100	110	110
Sugar, noncentrifugal	—	—	50	—	55	—	—	55
Starchy roots								
Potatoes	33	60	80	85	45	65	105	40

LIST OF REGIONAL AND WORLD WEIGHTS FOR COMMODITIES INCLUDED IN THE FAO INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (*continued*)

Commodities \ Regions	Western Europe	North America	Latin America	Near East	Far East (excluding China, mainland)	Africa	Oceania	World[1]
Sweet potatoes and yams	25	125	40	50	25	30	50	30
Cassava	—	—	15	—	23	20	30	20
Other starchy roots								
Oca								
Oluca	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	40
Mashua								
Pulses								
Dry beans								
Dry peas								
Dry broad beans								
Chick-peas								
Lentils								
Pigeon peas	145	210	100	135	100	100	175	115
Cow peas								
Vetch								
Lupins								
Other pulses								
Oil crops								
Olive oil	440	(485)	(485)	750	—	165	—	485
Palm kernels	—	—	135	—	105	110	—	110
Palm oil	—	—	270	—	145	(145)	—	145
Soybeans	(120)	120	50	120	160	130	—	120
Groundnuts, in shell	205	335	110	200	110	90	380	120
Cottonseed	90	80	55	100	80	(80)	(80)	80
Rapeseed and mustard seed	190	155	(145)	130	135	115	—	145
Sesame seed	(175)	(175)	140	185	175	180	—	175
Sunflower seed	105	175	120	135	—	85	(120)	120
Copra	—	—	175	—	120	150	265	140
Vegetable, fresh								
Onions								
Tomatoes								
Cabbages								
Cauliflowers	60	95	70	70	40	65	150	65
Beans, green								
Peas, green								
Other fresh vegetables								
Fruit								
Citrus fruit								
Oranges and tangerines								
Grapefruit								
Lemons, limes and other citrus fruit	70	65	35	85	95	95	190	65
Other fresh fruit								
Apples, table								
Apples, unspecified								
Pears, table								
Pears, unspecified								
Plums and prunes, all								
Cherries, all								
Peaches, all	90	140	65	70	65	70	215	80
Apricots								
Figs, total fresh								
Bananas, except Latin American countries								
Pineapples								
Other fresh fruit								
Bananas (Latin America only)			30					
Cider fruits								
Apples	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Pears								
Dates	60	150	150	60	(85)	200	—	85
Raisins	200	250	250	250	—	(260)	400	260
Nuts, in shell								
Nuts, total	170	715	185	350	(300)	140	300	300
Wine	85	160	150	(95)	(95)	90	200	95
Cocoa	—	—	425	—	(440)	450	(440)	440

LIST OF REGIONAL AND WORLD WEIGHTS FOR COMMODITIES INCLUDED IN THE FAO INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
(concluded)

Commodities \ Regions	Western Europe	North America	Latin America	Near East	Far East (excluding China, mainland)	Africa	Oceania	World[1]
Crops, nonfood								
Tea and coffee								
Tea	—	—	720	(900)	900	(900)	—	900
Coffee	—	(550)	550	(550)	580	550	(550)	550
Industrial oilseeds								
Castor beans	(115)	(115)	75	150	150	150	—	115
Hempseed	250	—	(250)	250	—	(250)	—	250
Linseed	190	185	150	190	120	145	270	170
Tobacco	655	1 555	310	800	610	940	3 500	960
Fibres								
Cotton lint	885	965	750	970	600	650	(850)	850
Flax fibre	720	(700)	(700)	565	650	—	(700)	700
Hemp fibre	600	—	425	555	530	—	—	560
Jute and allied fibres								
Jute Kenaf Mesta	(200)	—	125	(200)	200	(200)	—	200
Sisal	—	—	100	—	(200)	240	—	200
Henequen	—	—	190	—	—	—	—	190
Other agaves								
Letona Cantala	—	—	100	—	200	—	—	150
Abaca	—	—	(220)	—	220	—	—	220
Other hard fibres								
Palm istlé Formio Caroa Figué Mauritius fibre	—	—	100	—	200	200	200	120
Rubber, natural	—	—	510	—	510	525	(510)	510
Livestock, food								
Meat								
Cattle and calves	415	540	260	300	420	190	300	400
Pigs	585	555	300	(540)	500	360	550	540
Sheep and lambs	460	520	300	360	375	415	370	400
Horses	300	(300)	(300)	—	(300)	(300)	—	300
Poultry	700	755	750	590	580	500	1 200	730
Other animals	600	—	750	590	580	500	1 200	660
Eggs								
Eggs, hen	815	820	750	490	580	650	1 460	790
Milk								
Cow milk Goat milk Sheep milk Buffalo milk	80	120	80	160	130	100	85	100
Honey	200	500	200	200	200	200	365	380
Livestock, nonfood								
Wool greasy	1 310	1 450	1 500	1 000	1 190	1 500	2 400	1 870
Cocoons, fresh	780	—	(1 225)	(1 225)	1 250	—	—	1 225
DEDUCTIONS								
Processed feed								
Bran and other cereal by-products	70	100	(80)	(80)	(80)	(80)	100	80
Oilcakes and meal	125	135	(130)	(130)	(130)	(130)	(130)	130
Other protein concentrates	125	135	(130)	(130)	(130)	(130)	(130)	130
Other animal feedstuffs	80	100	(85)	(85)	(85)	(85)	(85)	85
Skim milk	15	20	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)	15
Other deductions for feed, seed, and waste	(where applicable, the same weights as those for production)							

Note: Figures in parentheses ( ) represent world weights which are used when data are lacking.
[1] Weighted average of the seven regions. Used also for eastern Europe and USSR.

Crop production

General Statement

Data on agricultural production have been compiled on the calendar year time reference basis, except for the table on cocoa beans for which statistics are presented on cocoa crop year basis (October/September).

The calendar year time reference basis means that in compiling international tables on crop production, the data for any particular crop of any country should be tabulated under the calendar year in which the entire or bulk harvest of the crop takes place. In a number of cases, therefore, crops assigned by countries to a particular split-year may appear under different calendar years in the international tabulations.

Cereals

Barley, Maize (Corn), Oats, Rice (rough or paddy), Rye and Wheat

General Statement

For convenience, the General Statement and country descriptions relating to tables on crop production of cereals, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, are grouped together.

The series in these tables generally refer to the total harvested production of cereals grown for grains. Cereals grown for forage or for silage or hay are not included. The data relate to the total crops of the country, including cereals harvested for sale and for the producers' own consumption.

Country descriptions

Methods. The following brief description is obtained from studies made by the Statistics Division of FAO, based on country reports on national practices for collecting cereal statistics in Europe, in the Near East and in the American region. Therefore, only these countries and the methods used by them are included in this description. Most countries generally make their estimates on production of cereals by multiplying the average yield per unit of area by the area under the corresponding cereals, but other methods may also be used. The countries may be grouped according to the methods used as follows:

(*a*) In the following countries estimates on production for the various kinds of cereals are made by multiplying the estimated average yield per unit of area by the corresponding area under each kind of cereal:

Argentina
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jordan
Libya
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Saudi Arabia
Southern Yemen
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Turkey
United Arab Rep.
Kingdom
United States

(*b*) In the following countries, direct information on production is usually used for making the estimates on total production of cereals. The direct information on production may be obtained through crop reporters, service, etc.:

Brazil (for São Paulo)
Chile
El Salvador
Haiti
Iran
Jamaica
Panama
Paraguay
Venezuela

(*c*) In Lebanon and Pakistan estimates are also made by using ratios. In Lebanon, first the ratio of the present year's production to the previous year's production is determined, and that ratio is multiplied by the previous year's production to obtain the present year's production. In Pakistan, first the yield per unit of area is derived by multiplying the established ratio of the present year's yield to the normal yields, and the result in turn is multiplied by the corresponding area under the crops to obtain the estimated production.

(*d*) In socialist countries—Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR, Yugoslavia—the estimates on production for socialist agricultural holdings are obtained from the direct production data recorded in the accounting system used for such farms. From these records preliminary data are first supplied by the administration of the farms; subsequently definitive data of the actual harvest are included in the annual report of the state and co-operative agricultural enterprises. However, for private farms and personal allotments the estimates on production are obtained by multiplying the estimated average yield per unit area by the area under the crops.

Coverage. In conformation with the General Statement, production data relate to total production of the country. In a few cases, however, the production series of the countries are known to refer only to the production of crops in certain sectors of the countries. These have been indicated in the foot-notes to the tables.

For the following countries wheat production includes spelt:

Albania
Belgium
Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Spain
Switzerland
Turkey
Yugoslavia

China (mainland)

Official country figures are available only up to 1958. After 1958, estimates have been made according to the following indirect sources:

(*a*) Population estimates, based on the 1953 census, and a growth rate of 2.1%, implied in the official country estimates for the period 1953-1957.

(*b*) Trade statistics derived from publications of trading partners of China (mainland).

(*c*) Experts' opinion on *per caput* calorie supplies.

(*d*) Similarity of the behaviour of certain groups of crops under given climatic conditions.

(*e*) Expert views and newspaper reports on the country's harvests for the various years.

Taking into account the above sources, and dividing the main crops into three groups—wheat, barley and oats; rice, maize, millet and sorghum; potatoes and sweet potatoes—it was possible to make estimates which are consistent with the available information. The data on production of wheat and rice are shown in the tables of these two cereals, while the estimates are not shown, but have been included in the world totals.

The estimates for China (mainland) will, of course, remain controversial until the country publishes its official figures.

Cocoa (beans)

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of cocoa beans fermented and dried. Cocoa beans are the seeds contained in large numbers (25 to 80) in the fruit (cocoa-pod) of the cacao-tree (*Theobroma cacao*). Because of long internationally accepted custom, the time reference for the cocoa crop is the period October to September, although one important producing country (Brazil) follows a different crop year.

The data presented in this table are mainly obtained from the estimates of the Committee on Statistics of the FAO Study Group on Cocoa. This Committee drew up its estimates after examining the official statistics supplied by the delegates and also after considering the relevant information.

Country descriptions

For Brazil, the official calendar year figures are shown in the body of the table, covering the harvests of cocoa for the "temporao" crop from April to July, and for the "main" crop from September to December. However, in order that the aggregates for the continental and world totals can be made on the cocoa crop year basis, as stated in the General Statement, the Brazilian production data adopted to the standard cocoa year, October/September, by the Committee of Statistics of the FAO Study Group on Cocoa, have been used for inclusion in these totals. These crop year data for Brazil are also shown in the foot-note to the table.

Coffee

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of coffee in green beans. Data for a few countries reporting in terms of cherries (i.e., as gathered from the shrub), or as parchment coffee (i.e., "seeds with their yellowish skins") have been converted to clean coffee by using appropriate factors.

Country descriptions

The data for the following countries have been converted into clean coffee basis, as follows:

Brazil Dry cherries converted to clean coffee at 50%.

Guatemala and United States (Hawaii) Parchment coffee converted to clean coffee at 80%.

Cotton (lint)

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* have been prepared by the FAO in co-operation with the International Cotton Advisory Committee (Washington) and refer to the production of ginned cotton fibre or raw cotton (Gossipium). Cottonseed, cotton linters (very short fibres, usually less than 5 mm. long, still covering cottonseed after ginning) and mill waste are excluded. In cases where production data were reported in terms of seed cotton (unginned cotton still containing the seed and fibre), and no specific conversion factor for lint is known, the lint equivalent was taken to be one-third.

Country descriptions

Production data for the following countries were reported as cotton lint:

Afghanistan
Argentina
Cameroon
Central African Rep.
Chad
Colombia
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Greece
Guatemala
Honduras
India
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Italy
Mexico
Nicaragua
Pakistan
Paraguay
Peru
Sudan
Syria
Tanzania, United Rep. of
Turkey
Uganda
United Arab Rep.
United States

For the following countries, production data were reported as seed cotton, and they have been converted to lint equivalent, usually at one-third of the weight of seed cotton, or the lint figures as published by the International Cotton Advisory Committee have been used:

Albania
Angola
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Korea, Rep. of
Mozambique
Nigeria

South Africa **USSR**
Spain **Venezuela**
Thailand **Yugoslavia**

For India and Pakistan, the official series on cotton lint, as published in the official Indian and Pakistan crop statistics, are shown in the body of the table for the sake of consistency with official series on other crops in these countries, but the estimates used by the International Cotton Advisory Committee, originating in trade sources which are generally considered to approximate more accurately the coverage of the total crop production, have been used for inclusion in the continental world totals. These trade estimates are also given in the foot-notes to the table.

For China (mainland) official data were used up to 1957. Since then, the estimates as published in the bulletins of the International Cotton Advisory Committee have been used.

Cottonseed

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate to the production of cottonseed. Data reported by the countries account for the major part of the world production. In the absence of direct information from the countries, data are derived from cotton lint production using ratios between 1.6 to 2.2 tons of seed to 1 ton of lint. Where no seed/lint ratios were known, cottonseed was assumed to have twice the weight of lint.

Country descriptions

Direct production data on cottonseed were reported by these countries:

Afghanistan **Kenya**
Argentina **Madagascar**
Central African Rep. **Mexico**
Chad **Morocco**
Ecuador **Nicaragua**
El Salvador **Pakistan**
Greece **Peru**
Guatemala **Sudan**
Honduras **Syria**
India **Tanzania, United Rep. of**
Iraq **Turkey**
Israel **United Arab Rep.**
Italy **United States**

For the other countries not mentioned above, production data on cottonseed are obtained by using seed/lint ratios as stated in the General Statement.

Groundnuts (in shell)

General Statement

Groundnuts (known also as peanuts) are widely grown in tropical and sub-tropical regions and in certain areas with Mediterranean or warm temperature climates. The nuts are used either for the manufacture of edible oil or for direct consumption. The average commercial extraction rate of oil from shelled groundnuts is about 45 per cent.

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate to the total production of groundnuts in shell for direct consumption and for processing into oil, but exclude groundnuts for forage crops, mostly used for grazing off.

Country descriptions

The data for the following countries are reported in terms of shelled nuts and they are converted into groundnuts in shell by using conversion factors indicated as follows:

Cameroon and Malawi: at 1.5385
Indonesia: data converted into nuts in shell at 1.6666
Mozambique: at 1.5037
Niger and Nigeria: at 1.4285
Rhodesia, Southern: at 1.5637
Senegal, South Africa and Sudan: at 1.5151
Zambia: at 1.5626

Linseed (flaxseed)

General Statement

Most countries grow flax (*linum usitatissimum*) both for fibre and seed. There are certain varieties which produce high yields of fibre, while others produce high yields of linseed. In countries where flax is grown primarily for linseed, appreciable quantities of fibre can be obtained as a by-product.

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate, in most cases, to total linseed production obtained from areas exclusively or mainly for seed, and from areas mainly for fibre.

Livestock

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate to annual inventory counts or estimates of the major species of livestock determined on the basis of periodic agricultural censuses and current surveys carried out on a specified date. In principle, therefore, the table shows for each country, as applicable, the total

number of cattle, pigs, sheep, horses, mules and asses, regardless of their sex, age, breed or use distribution. The accuracy and coverage of the data is, however, variable between countries as a result of differences in statistical methods, concepts and definitions applied at the source. Deviations from the general principle of the table are indicated in the country descriptions given below to the extent of available information.

Time reference

For international summarization and comparison, the data are grouped on split-year basis covering 12-month periods ending 30 September of each year. It is believed that this procedure minimizes the average time difference between enumerations or estimates which take place in the majority of countries around the year end (November, December, January). Thus, livestock enumerated between 1 January and 30 September of calendar year N are tabulated under the split-year N-1/N, whereas those enumerated between 1 October and 31 December of the same calendar year N are tabulated under N/N + 1 split-year. For countries where the date of enumeration is not known, livestock numbers are generally placed under the N-1/N split-year. It is mainly for this purpose that specification of the date of enumeration is required to enable the placing of country data under the appropriate split-year columns of international tabulations. This scheme of tabulation also fits the phase of the livestock cycle which though of annual nature, generally overlaps between two adjacent calendar years. For more detailed information, see the *FAO Production Yearbook.*

Country descriptions

Methods and sources. The methods and sources applied by the various countries in determining their livestock population statistics may be grouped under the following categories:

1. *Census of agriculture.* Most countries take agricultural censuses every ten or five years to determine, among other things, livestock population. In connexion with the 1960 World Census of Agriculture, for example, 94 countries undertook agricultural censuses and included livestock in the enumeration. The regional distribution of these countries is shown below:

Number of countries enumerating livestock in the 1960 World Census of Agriculture

Region	*Number of countries*
Europe	17
North America	4
Latin America	22
Near East	7
Far East	15
Africa	24
Oceania	5
TOTAL	94

Census periodicity in the majority of countries is decennial; but it is taken every five years in Canada, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Japan, New Zealand, Peru, Portugal, Spain (livestock), Sweden, United States and Uruguay. Annual censuses are taken in Australia, Denmark, Ireland, Malawi (farms and estates), Netherlands, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Zambia (farms and estates). The United Kingdom (England and Wales) takes annual censuses, Scotland takes a census twice a year and Northern Ireland every six months. Special complete enumeration censuses for livestock are conducted annually in Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Netherlands, Romania, Switzerland and the USSR; semi-annually in Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, and Norway; quarterly in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, United Kingdom; and monthly, mainly for pigs, cattle and poultry, in Bulgaria, Netherlands, Romania and Sweden.

2. *Current surveys.* To the extent of available information in the following countries, livestock data provided by Census of Agriculture are updated from year to year in the inter-censal periods by results of current livestock surveys taken nationwide at least once a year:

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Cambodia
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Finland
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Guatemala
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Kenya (farms and estates)
Korea, Rep. of
Luxembourg
Malawi (farms and estates)
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Philippines
Poland
Puerto Rico
Rhodesia, Southern (farms and estates)
Romania
South Africa
Sweden
Switzerland
Uganda
USSR
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yugoslavia
Zambia

3. *Administrative records.* As far as is known, livestock data for countries not included in the above list are estimates based on such administrative records as tax registers and veterinary records of vaccination campaigns, or they are judgement estimates made by agricultural officers on the basis of interviews of farmers. To the extent known, certain countries may be classified as follows, according to the source of information for rough estimates of livestock data:

Veterinary records	*Tax records*	*Estimates by agricultural and local officers*
Burundi	Afghanistan	Algeria
Cameroon	Indonesia	Cyprus
Central African Republic	Libya	France
Chad	Madagascar	Greece
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Tunisia	Hong Kong
Dahomey		Iraq
Ghana		Niger
Iran		Senegal
Jordan		Syria
Ivory Coast		Tanzania, United Rep. of
Lesotho		Turkey
Malawi		United Arab Rep.
Mali		
Rwanda		
Upper Volta		

In several cases a combination of the above sources is used to estimate livestock population. For the remaining countries, no information is available on the methods of estimate used.

4. *Coverage.* As shown above, the accuracy and coverage of the data is variable, as some countries have never completely enumerated their livestock, while others have made only rough counts. FAO estimates have been provided to fill in gaps in the country series.

No allowances are made in the totals for incomplete coverage in a given country where the footnotes specify "on agricultural holdings" (Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, Canada, Puerto Rico, United States, Japan, New Zealand); "registered for taxation" (Madagascar, Tunisia) etc. Thus, world totals may be somewhat underestimated. Year-to-year comparisons are, however, believed to be valid. With these exceptions, the coverage of the livestock data conforms to the General Statement; i.e., the table relates to total livestock population in the countries shown.

Milk

General Statement

Unless otherwise specified, the series published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, present for each country listed the total annual production of milk to be utilized for fresh consumption, for the manufacture of butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, and other whole milk products and for livestock feed. In principle, the data exclude milk sucked by, but include milk fed to, young animals. As a general rule, therefore, the data relate to, as applicable to each country, the total production of cow milk, goat milk, sheep milk and buffalo milk, as well as the total production of these different kinds of milk.

Country descriptions

Concept and coverage. In conformity with the General Statement, the concept of milk production generally followed by the countries relates to milk actually milked, i.e., drawn by hand or machine, thus excluding the quantity sucked by calves, lambs and kids. But the milk production of the following countries includes the estimated quantity of milk sucked by young animals:

Austria	**Germany, Eastern**
Czechoslovakia	**Germany, Fed. Rep. of**
France	**Hungary**

The milk production of the above countries has been adjusted downwards, before inclusion in the world totals, by about 3% to exclude the quantity of milk sucked by young animals, thereby conforming to the general principle of the series in the table. Milk fed to livestock is excluded from milk production of Kenya, Greece, Italy and USSR.

Methods and sources. The countries utilize various methods and sources of information to obtain the elements for calculating milk production; among these are the following:

(*a*) Multiplication of the number of producing cows (goats, sheep, buffalo) by the average yield per cow (goat, sheep, buffalo), e.g., Belgium, Chile, Dominican Republic, Finland, Mexico, Netherlands and United States.

(*b*) Total of the figures for sales or deliveries to dairy plants, including marketing organizations and co-operatives, (which are the only figures that are known with accuracy in most countries), those for direct sales to consumers and estimates of milk used on the holdings; e.g., Argentina, Canada, Denmark, Finland.

(*c*) A combination of methods 1 and 2 often used to check total milk production estimates; e.g., Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland and United States.

(*d*) Multiplication of the estimated *per caput* milk consumption by human population, e.g., Argentina and Honduras.

(*e*) Total of the figures for milk utilized for (*a*) fresh consumption; (*b*) manufacture of milk products such as butter and cheese (at the producers and at plants); (*c*) livestock feed, plus that corresponding to (*d*) losses at the producers and waste at the dairy plants; e.g., Canada and Venezuela.

(*f*) Addition to the actual production reported by large State or Socialist farms the estimated production of small private farms, e.g., Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, USSR and Yugoslavia.

(*g*) On the basis of livestock sample surveys or complete censuses of farms, e.g., Australia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Finland, Japan, Ireland, Surinam, United Kingdom and United States.

Milk yield per cow is calculated as follows:

(*a*) By dividing total milk production by the total number of cows, e.g., Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Ireland, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Venezuela. In a large number of the countries, the total production of milk and the total number of cows kept for milk are ascertained by censuses and livestock surveys.

(*b*) Observations of daily yields per cow obtained through a sample of dairy farms, e.g., Austria, Belgium and United States.

Palm oil and palm kernels

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate to the production of palm oil and palm kernels.

The fruit of the oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) consists of these parts, viz., the outer pulp (the mesocarp), the shell of the kernel (the endocarp), and the kernel itself.

Palm oil is extracted from the outer pulp (mesocarp) of the oil palm fruit; it is a fixed oil, i.e., oil which cannot easily be distilled without decomposition, which is not volatile and which cannot be carried off

by superheated steam. It is mainly composed by glycerides which are liquid at normal temperature. Palm oil is used principally in the manufacture of edible fats.

Data shown for Asian and Latin American countries are considered as representing total production. For some African countries where there is important subsistence production, total production has been estimated, either by taking into account the available information on local consumption, or on the basis of the known palm-kernel production, and the estimated proportion between palm-kernel content and palm oil content in the fruit of these regions. This proportion varies generally according to the country between 5-7:10. Palm oil production has been assumed to be based in these countries, mostly on native processes, which permit the extraction of 45 to 55 per cent of the total palm-oil content. However, for a few countries, such as Nigeria, the fact that a part of the oil is extracted by screw hand presses (extraction rate 65 per cent) and a part by hydraulic presses (extraction rate 85-90 per cent) has been taken into account.

Palm kernels are obtained from the palm fruit after the shell (endocarp) has been removed. They are mainly used for the extraction of a hard oil, used widely in the manufacture of edible fats and soap. Commercial production has been generally considered as equal to the total production. In cases where no information on either production or commercialization was available, export figures have been used.

Country descriptions

Brazil Production data on palm kernels relate to Babassu kernels.

Angola, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Portuguese Guinea, Sierra Leone, Togo Data on palm kernels relate to exports.

Nigeria Data on palm kernels relate to the quantities purchased for export.

Potatoes

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the total production of all kinds of potatoes including early potatoes, semi-late and late varieties. The data may or may not include small quantities of potatoes grown in kitchen or home gardens. Production of potatoes, especially grown for seeds, if separate statistics of the countries are available, are not included in the series, as well as "sweet potatoes".

Country descriptions

For Canada, the official production series are adjusted to include a standing estimate of 10,000 metric tons of production in Newfoundland.

Soybeans

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate, as far as possible, to the production of soybeans for beans, excluding soybeans grown for hay, grazing-off and soybeans ploughed under.

Tea[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer, unless otherwise stated, solely to the production of made tea, i.e., the dry, manufactured product of the plant Camelia sinensis (formerly known as *Camelia thea* or *Thea sinensis*) and do not include products such as *maté* ("Paraguay tea") or bush tea (*rooibos-tee*) and waste tea.

Where figures are reported only in terms of green (unmanufactured) leaf, appropriate allowances have been made, on a percentage basis, to convert the reported figures to the approximate equivalent net weight of made tea.

All figures are furnished by the International Tea Committee (London) and are taken from official sources in the respective country, either the Tea Control authorities or the Department of Agriculture. Except as indicated in the foot-notes to the *Yearbook* table, the series nominally relate to calendar years.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Brazil
Cameroon
Ceylon
Congo, Democratic Rep. of
India
Iran
Japan
Kenya
Malawi
Mozambique
Pakistan
Peru
Rhodesia, Southern
Rwanda
Tanzania, United Rep. of
Turkey
Uganda
Viet-Nam, Republic of

Argentina Data are converted from figures given in terms of green leaf.

China (mainland) Official information. Scope is not known.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the International Tea Committee, London.

China (Taiwan) Figures represent "crude tea"; official figures for "finished" or "refined" tea appear to contain an element of double-counting.

Indonesia The series includes tea manufactured by factories from leaf grown by small agricultural estates and black tea manufactured by factories from leaf grown by individual farmers. Hand-prepared green tea from peasant-grown leaf, for which no precise figures are available, is excluded.

Malaysia: West Production of estates only.

USSR Data are converted from official figures given in terms of green leaf.

Tobacco

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer in general to the production of fresh leaves of certain species of plants of the genus *Nicotania*, and more specifically, to the farm sales weight, as far as could be determined.

Data reported on dry weights basis have been converted into farm sales weight using appropriate conversion factors, as specified in the country descriptions below.

Country descriptions

The data for the following countries were reported on dry weight basis, and have been converted to farm sales weight using a ratio of 91 to 100:

Australia

China (Taiwan)

South Africa

Wool[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the production of raw wool from sheep, covering both shorn and pulled (or skin) wool together with the wool element in exported "woolled sheep-skins". The weight of wool produced is calculated on a greasy basis, which is the only measure available to the grower (when the wool is shorn) or to the selling broker or dealer (on receipt of wool into store). The production figures thus include certain quantities of grease, dirt and foreign matter which vary according to the type of wool and also the pastoral conditions. The wool season runs from July to June in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and from October to September in South America. Calendar year data for the Northern Hemisphere countries refer to the first of the two-split years shown in the table.

Country descriptions

The following countries conform to the General Statement:

Australia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
Czechoslovakia
Falkland Islands
France
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Hungary
India
Ireland
Italy
Lesotho
New Zealand
Pakistan
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Romania
South Africa
South West Africa
Spain
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay (trade estimate)
Yugoslavia

Argentina Excluding wool on exported sheep-skins.

USSR The series includes small quantities of fine hair.

In the absence of reliable production statistics for some of the minor producers of Africa (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia), the Middle East (Iran and Iraq), South America (Bolivia) and Asia (China (mainland), Tibet and Mongolia), estimates based on sheep population exports etc. have been made.

[1] The descriptive notes here given are supplied by the Commonwealth Secretariat, London.

FORESTRY

Roundwood[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer in general to the production of industrial roundwood and fuelwood from the forest as well as from outside the forest, including the production of split fuelwood and split pulpwood. These data also include for some countries estimates for unrecorded production.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria[2]
Burma[2]
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Rep.
Chad
Chile
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Costa Rica
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Ecuador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Gabon
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Honduras
Hungary
Indonesia
Italy
Ivory Coast
Japan
Korea, Rep. of[2]
Madagascar
Malaysia
East: Sabah
Sarawak[2]
West[2]
Mali
Mexico[2]
Netherlands
New Guinea (Aust.)
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway[2]
Pakistan[2]
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Rhodesia, Southern; Zambia; Malawi
Romania
Senegal
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania, United Rep. of
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
USSR
United Kingdom
United States
Upper Volta
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

Bulgaria Removal data cover only State forests.

Burma Data include recorded removals only.

Korea, Republic of Removal data for industrial roundwood cover only recorded removals; fuelwood removals are estimated.

Malaysia:

East: Sarawak Removal statistics cover only recorded removals.

West Data cover only recorded removals.

Mexico Data listed cover only authorized removals.

Norway Removal data do not include rural consumption.

Pakistan Unrecorded removals are not included.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.
[2] See below for further explanation.

Natural rubber[1]

General Statement

Unless otherwise stated in the country descriptions below, the series refer to the production of natural rubber, including the rubber content of latex (milky liquid secreted by rubber trees and in particular, by the tree called the *Hevea brasiliensis* from which the rubber is obtained). They cover both plantation (estates and small-holdings) and wild rubber, but exclude reclaimed rubber.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Brazil
Cambodia
Ceylon
India
Malaysia: West
Philippines
Singapore
Viet-Nam, Rep. of

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement except that the figures relate to net exports:

Brunei
Burma
Cameroon
Central African Rep.
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Ivory Coast
Liberia
Malaysia:
East: Sabah
Sarawak[2]
Nigeria
Papua and New Guinea

Indonesia and Thailand The series conform to the General Statement except that they refer to total net exports, plus an allowance for internal consumption.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the International Rubber Study Group, London.
[2] Beginning July 1966.

FISHING

Fish catches[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer in general to the quantities of the annual (calendar year) nominal catches, i.e., the live weight equivalent of the fish and fish products landed, of all aquatic animals and plants, except whales, made by both commercial and subsistence fishermen operating in all freshwater, brackish-water and marine areas. The production from fish farming, and shell fish culture is also included. Catches taken by sports fishermen are excluded.

The nominal catch statistics cover:

(*a*) Freshwater and diadromous fishes;
(*b*) Marine fishes (teleostean and cartilaginous);
(*c*) Crustaceans, molluscs and other invertebrates;
(*d*) Seals and miscellaneous aquatic mammals;
(*e*) Miscellaneous aquatic animals and residues;
(*f*) Aquatic plants.

Nominal catch data are obtained by converting the recorded landings to their live weight equivalent, i.e., the round fresh weight of the fish, also called the ex-water weight.

This conversion work is usually done by the national offices. In many countries and for many species the catches are landed in the same condition as when caught, and the landed and live weights are identical. The nominal catch weight is not necessarily the equivalent of the gross catch for the latter includes whole fish discarded at sea.

Country descriptions

Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Faeroe Islands, France, Iceland, Norway and Sweden Data include quantities landed by domestic craft in foreign ports and exclude quantities landed by foreign craft in domestic ports.

Ceylon, Greece, Italy, Portugal, South Africa, South West Africa, Sudan and Yugoslavia Data exclude both quantities landed by domestic craft in foreign ports and by foreign craft in domestic ports.

Ecuador, Greenland, Spain and United States Data exclude quantities landed by foreign craft in domestic ports.

Chile and Ethiopia Data include quantities landed by foreign craft in domestic ports.

Burma and Israel Data include both quantities landed by domestic craft in foreign ports and by foreign craft in domestic ports.

Ireland and Netherlands Data exclude quantities landed by domestic craft in foreign ports and include quantities landed by foreign craft in domestic ports.

Ghana Beginning in 1961, data include estimated quantities of "Freshwater fishes" and "Molluscs".

Kenya Prior to 1962, data exclude quantities for crustaceans, molluscs and turtles.

Malaysia Data for 1964 exclude East Malaysia: Sarawak.

Norway Data include Svalbard.

Philippines Data exclude molluscs used for duck feeding.

South Africa Data exclude Walvis Bay.

South West Africa Data include Walvis Bay.

Spain Data include Ceuta, Melilla, Balearic and Canary Islands. Prior to 1961, data exclude quantities landed by domestic craft in foreign ports. Beginning in 1959, data include aquatic plants. Beginning in 1960, data include molluscs cultivated in parks and fish preserves.

Sweden Data exclude fish caught in rivers and lakes.

Zambia Prior to 1962, data exclude production of minor fisheries.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Whaling[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of whales caught, by regions and flag of the whaling boats; to whale and sperm oil production, by regions and countries; and to whaling material in operation.

The data are based on statistical reports submitted each season by all the participating whaling companies, through appropriate forms, to the Bureau of International Whaling Statistics in Sandefjord, Norway.

A. Number of whales caught

The different types of whales are defined as follows:

(1) Baleen whales: toothless, with horny plates arising from the mucous membrane of the palate and acting as a food strainer.

Varieties: Right whales (Greenland whale and North Caper); grey whales; fin whales (blue, fin, *sei*, humpback and *våge*).

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the Committee for Whaling Statistics, Oslo.

(2) Tooth whales: with teeth both in undermouth and uppermouth, or in undermouth only.

Varieties: Sperm whales or Kaskelott; neb whales (bottlenose and *spiss* whales); dolphins (grind whale, *spekk-hogger*, etc.).

In the whaling statistics the different kinds of baleen whales are often expressed in terms of blue whale equivalents. One blue whale unit corresponds to 2 fin whales, 2.5 humpbacks, 6 *sei* whales, 2 grey whales or 6 bryde whales.

B. Whale and sperm oil production

Whale oil is produced from the different kinds of baleen whales and is edible.

Sperm oil is produced from the different kinds of tooth whales, especially from sperm whales. It is not edible and is used in industry only. Meat of tooth whales is used for animal feeding; its use for human food is forbidden.

C. Whaling material in operation

Material used in the whaling industry consists of shore stations, floating factories and catchers or whaling boats.

Country descriptions

All the country series shown in the table are believed to conform to the above statement.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Index numbers of industrial production, world[1]

The indexes of world industrial production published quarterly in the February, May, August and November issues of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* and annually in the *Statistical Yearbook,* provide information for the following categories of industrial activity: mining, light, heavy and total manufacturing; selected major groups, or combinations of major groups of mining and manufacturing; electricity and gas; and mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas taken together. These activities are defined and classified in terms of the United Nations *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities*[2] (ISIC). The indexes are shown for the world as a whole; for the USSR and Eastern Europe; for the world, excluding the USSR and Eastern Europe; for the industrialized and the less industrialized countries; and for major geographic areas. The less industrialized countries are those with a *per capita* value added in manufacturing of less than 125 US dollars in 1958.

For the world as a whole and for the USSR and Eastern Europe, the indexes are calculated from 1955. The indexes for the world, excluding the USSR and Eastern Europe, are calculated for 1938, 1948 and each year thereafter.

The weight-base years used are 1963 for 1960 and subsequent years, 1958 for 1955-1960, 1953 for 1950-1955 and 1948 for 1938-1950; and value added, generally at factor cost, for each of these years is used in weighting. The indexes based on 1958 are linked to those based on 1963 at 1960, the indexes based on 1953 to those based on 1958 at 1955 and the indexes based on 1948 to the resulting indexes at 1950. Each series is compiled by use of the Laspeyres formula, that is, the indexes are base-weighted arithmetic averages.

The indexes are calculated in three major stages. For the market economies, indexes for each two-digit ISIC group of mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas are first calculated for the industrialized and the less industrialized countries of each region as well as for all countries of the region. Secondly, the resulting major group indexes are combined into indexes for these groups of countries for all mining, light and heavy manufacturing, all manufacturing, electricity and gas and industrial activity as a whole. Thirdly, the indexes for the industrialized and the less industrialized countries of each region are combined into indexes for the various categories of mining, manufacturing and electricity and gas for all industrialized and all less industrialized countries. The two sets of indexes are then combined to yield the indexes for all market economies and these, in turn, are combined with similarly derived indexes for the USSR and Eastern Europe to yield indexes for the world as a whole.

The coverage of the annual indexes is, in general, more extensive than the quarterly indexes since, in some countries, data are available only on an annual basis. For this reason, the quarterly figures are adjusted to the level of the annual indexes. Slight discrepancies between the annual and the quarterly figures are due to rounding.

The national indexes used in compiling the indexes for the various categories of industrial activity shown are generally the corresponding unadjusted indexes officially compiled by the country. In weighting the national indexes at the major group and division levels, the total value added in the industry, including handicrafts, is used in each case. The national indexes are adjusted to ISIC, where necessary, in order to make the coverage of the combined indexes as homogeneous as possible. In a number of instances, countries make special calculations or make the necessary detailed information available to the Statistical Office. Where no official indexes are available, indicators for important industry groups are compiled by the Statistical Office on the basis of published data on commodity production, man-hours worked or consumption of raw materials. These country group indexes are then rebased to 1963 = 100 (or 1958, 1953 or 1948 = 100) where necessary and combined by the use of 1963 (or 1958, 1953 or 1948) weighting coefficients compiled by the Statistical Office.

For the market economies, the estimates of value added used for weighting purposes are derived, in most cases, from the results of industrial censuses or other inquiries relating to 1963, 1958, 1953 and 1948 or proximate years. These census results are adjusted to ISIC and projected to the benchmark years where necessary. The estimates of value added in units or national currency are then converted to US dollars, normally by means of the official exchange rate, in the case of 1963, and, for other years, by means of calculated parity rates.

For the USSR, estimates of value added in the national currency for 1958 are made for industrial activity as a whole and coverted into US dollars at the official rate of exchange (1.11 US dollars per new rouble). Estimates of value added in national currency and conversion rates for major groups and combinations of major groups of industrial activity are based on individual indicators. For the countries of Eastern Europe, the estimates of value added in national currency, both for industrial activity as a whole and for major groups and combinations of major groups, are converted into US dollars by conversion rates based on the tourist rate exchange.

For 1963, estimates of value added for the USSR are made directly in US dollars for individual major groups, or combinations of major groups, by multiplying estimates of value added per person engaged in US dollars by reported figures of employment in each category. For the countries of Eastern Europe, over-all dollar

[1] Excluding China (mainland), North Korea and North Viet-Nam.

[2] *Statistical Paper, Series M, No. 4, Rev. 1, Add. 1,* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.XVII.9).

estimates are derived by multiplying the corresponding USSR estimates in US dollars by the estimated ratio of total industrial production in each country to total industrial production in the USSR. The derived total is then distributed among major groups, or combinations of major groups, on the basis of national indicators.

The elementary series used in compiling the indexes for major groups are, in general, indexes for the corresponding category, or its sub-divisions, compiled by national statistical authorities. Adjustments are made, when necessary, to align the national industrial classification with ISIC. In the case of the USSR and the countries of Eastern Europe, the indexes that serve as elementary series measure the movement in gross industrial output valued at constant enterprise prices, excluding turnover taxes. In the case of the market economies, most of the national indexes used as elementary series indicate trends in value added at constant prices, in most instances, at factor cost. Further information will be found in *The Growth of World Industry, 1967*,[3] as well as *The Growth of World Industry, 1938-1961—International Analysis and Tables*.[4]

[3] To be issued as a United Nations publication.
[4] United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.XVI.8.

Index numbers of industrial employment, world[1]

The indexes of world industrial employment published annually in the *Statistical Yearbook* are classified according to the same major groups, or combinations of major groups, of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities*[2] (ISIC) as the indexes of world industrial production. The indexes are shown for the world as a whole; for the USSR and Eastern Europe; for the world excluding the USSR and Eastern Europe; for the industrialized and the less industrialized countries; and for major geographic areas. The less industrialized countries are those with a *per capita* value added in manufacturing of less than 125 US dollars in 1958.

For the world as a whole and for the USSR and Eastern Europe, the indexes are calculated from 1955. The indexes for the world, excluding the USSR and Eastern Europe, are calculated for 1938, 1948, 1953 and 1955 and each year thereafter.

The weight-base year for 1960 and subsequent years is 1963. For the industrialized countries, the indexes are calculated using 1948 as the base year for 1938 and for the period 1948-1950, and 1953 as the base year for the period 1950-1955, and 1958 for the period 1955-1960. The indexes based on 1958 are linked to those based on 1963 at 1960, the indexes based on 1953 to those based on 1958 at 1955 and the indexes based on 1948 to the resulting indexes at 1950. For the less industrialized countries, the indexes are calculated for each year beginning 1955. The indexes shown for the less industrialized countries for 1938, 1948 and 1953 are based on estimates made by the Statistical Office of the number of persons engaged in these countries in each ISIC two-digit group of mining and manufacturing and in electricity and gas. Each series is compiled by use of the Laspeyres formula, that is, the indexes are base-weighted arithmetic averages.

The procedure used in the compilation of the world indexes of employment is the same as that used for the world production indexes. For each major group, or combination of major groups, of mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas, indexes for individual countries are multiplied by the appropriate weight. The products are summed to derive aggregates and indexes for each major group for the industrialized and the less industrialized countries and for each geographic area shown and then combined to yield aggregate and indexes for the world excluding the USSR and Eastern Europe. These aggregates are combined with aggregates for the USSR and Eastern Europe to yield aggregates and indexes for each major group, or combination of groups, for the world as a whole. The aggregates for the constituent major groups are summed to derive the corresponding indexes for all mining, light, heavy and total manufacturing and total industrial activity.

The elementary series used in compiling the indexes for each major group, or combination of major groups, consist of national indexes or absolute figures of employment. Available series of national indexes are given preference where these series relate to the average number of persons engaged during the year and cover the same field of industrial units as the national indexes of industrial production used as indicators for the indexes of world production. Substitute series are based on the number of persons engaged during one period of the year, average number of employees or operative during the year or, in a few instances, manhours worked. As in the case of national production indexes, adjustments are sometimes required to bring the industrial classification of the national data on employment into line with ISIC.

The indexes are designed to measure trends in the average number of persons engaged. Estimates of number engaged, including working proprietors and active business partners, unpaid family workers and homeworkers as well as employees, are used as weighting coefficients. These data are obtained in most cases from the results of industrial censuses or other inquiries. In order to make the coverage of the weights and the indexes coincide as closely as possible, the figures are adjusted to ISIC and projected to the base year where necessary.

[1] Excluding China (mainland), North Korea and North Viet-Nam.
[2] *Statistical Paper, Series M, No. 4, Rev. 1, Add. 1* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.XVII.9).

Index numbers of labour productivity in industry, world[1]

The indexes of world labour productivity, published annually in the *Statistical Yearbook*, are derived from the indexes of world industrial production and employment described above. The indexes are shown for the world as a whole; for the USSR and Eastern Europe; for the world excluding the USSR and Eastern Europe;

[1] Excluding China (mainland), North Korea and North Viet-Nam.

for the industrialized and the less industrialized countries; and for major geographic areas.

The indexes are calculated from 1955. The weights used in these calculations relate to the number of persons engaged in 1958 in the case of the indexes for the years 1955 to 1960 and to the number of persons engaged in 1963 in the case of the indexes from 1960 on. The indexes combined with weights proportional to the number of persons engaged in 1958 are linked to those based on 1963 at 1960.

The indexes of labour productivity for major groups, or combinations of major groups, of industrial activity for the geographic areas shown are calculated by dividing the indexes of industrial production for each major group, or combination of major groups, for the area concerned by the corresponding indexes of industrial employment. The indexes for major groups, or combination of major groups, for the industrialized countries and for the less industrialized countries are calculated by combining the corresponding indexes for major groups, or combination of major groups, for the various areas included in each division with weights proportional to the number of persons engaged in each of these areas. The resulting indexes for major groups, or combinations of major groups, for the two divisions are then combined to yield major group indexes for the world, excluding the USSR and Eastern Europe, with weights proportional to the number of persons engaged in the major groups, or combinations of major groups, of each division. The indexes for major groups, or combinations of major groups, for the world as a whole are obtained by combining the indexes for the USSR and Eastern Europe and for the world, excluding the USSR and Eastern Europe, with weights proportional to the number of persons engaged in the two groupings.

The indexes for mining and manufacturing are calculated for each geographic area, for the industrialized and the less industrialized countries, for the world excluding the USSR and Eastern Europe, for the USSR and Eastern Europe, and for the world as a whole by combining the appropriate industry indexes with weights proportional to the number of persons engaged in each major group, or combination of major groups, for the geographic area or grouping of countries concerned. The resulting division indexes are combined with the index for electricity and gas to form the total index for each grouping with weights proportional to the number of persons engaged in each division.

Index numbers of industrial production, by countries

The national series of indexes of industrial production published monthly in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are shown for the categories "Mining", "Manufacturing", "Construction" and "Electricity and gas", defined by Divisions 1, 2-3 and 4 and Groups 511-512, respectively, of the United Nations *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities*[1] (ISIC). The category "General" covers Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity and gas, and does not cover, unless otherwise indicated, Construction.

The basic concepts and methodology recommended by the Statistical Commission for the construction of industrial production indexes may be found in *Index Numbers of Industrial Production*, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 1, published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. With very few exceptions, the indexes are calculated according to the Laspeyres formula, using either the weighted average of quantity relatives

$$I = \frac{\Sigma\ q_o\ p_o \left(\frac{q_n}{q_o}\right)}{\Sigma\ q_o\ p_o}$$

or its alternative form

$$I = \frac{\Sigma\ q_n\ p_o}{\Sigma\ q_o\ p_o}$$

where q_n is the quantity produced in the reporting period, q_o is the quantity produced in the base period and p_o is the value added per unit in the base period. In a few cases, an index with cross weights (Fisher ideal formula) is prepared. Also, though a fixed base period is generally used in connexion with the Laspeyres formula, moving base periods are employed in some countries. The weight-base period of an index sometimes differs from the original national comparison-base period. For the purposes of publication, the national indexes are converted, where necessary, to the comparison-base year 1963.

National classifications are not adjusted where the divergence from the ISIC divisions is minor, but where major differences exist, the components of the national index are regrouped by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, where possible, to approximate the ISIC divisions.

The monthly or quarterly data are adjusted nationally, in many cases, for differences in the number of working days but are not adjusted for fluctuations due to seasonal factors. Variations due to holidays are usually considered to be part of the seasonal pattern. Adjustments may be applied to individual series, to groups of related series, or, in one or two instances, to the general index only, without prior adjustment of its components.

Changes in the quantum of output of individual industries are, for the most part, represented by gross output series, but input series such as man-hours worked or raw material consumed may also be used. In order to take partial account of changes in input-output relationships in particular industries, some countries calculate benchmark indexes either annually or less frequently, using net output series. These indexes are then used to adjust the level of the monthly, quarterly or annual series. Similar adjustments are frequently made where the coverage of the monthly or quarterly indexes is less comprehensive than that obtainable from annual statistics of production.

Most national indexes of industrial production are designed to measure changes over items in the value added in industrial activity expressed in constant prices (the quantum of production). Some national series—in particular those of the USSR and the countries of Eastern Europe—relate to the value, at constant prices, of gross industrial output.

[1] *Statistical Paper, Series M, No. 4, Rev. 1, Add. 1* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.XVII.9).

Although it is recognized that in indexes of the value-added type, weights should preferably be based on the contribution of individual industries to the gross domestic product at factor cost, they are for practical reasons generally proportional to the value added at factor cost in different industries determined from industrial census results, i.e., "census value added". These values are obtained by deducting the cost of the consumption of raw materials, fuels, containers and sub-contracted work and other industrial services from the value of gross output. "Census value added" differs conceptually from the contribution to gross domestic product chiefly through the inclusion of payments to others for non-industrial business services. Weights are based upon gross values of production in a few cases. Within industry groups, weights based on value of gross output, or its equivalent, are not uncommon. In the country descriptions below, the term "value added", unless otherwise qualified, signifies "census value added". The percentage weighting coefficients do not necessarily add up to one hundred because of rounding.

Albania[2]

General Index, including producers' goods, consumers' goods and electricity; Construction; Electricity. The indexes are published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook.*

References: The indexes are compiled by the Statistical Board of the People's Republic of Albania and published in *Statistical Yearbook of PRA* (Tirana).

Algeria

Scope and coverage: The series through 1961 cover the following ISIC Divisions: Mining, excluding the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, but including petroleum refining and magnesite products; Manufacturing, excluding clothing and footwear, wood products, furniture, leather, rubber, products of petroleum and coal and repair work; Construction; Electricity and gas. Series for mining, excluding the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas, and for electricity (based on consumption) are available from 1961. Two General Indexes are published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*, one including and the other excluding the construction industry.

Original comparison and weight bases: For both purposes, 1950 is the base year for indexes through 1954 (to date for the mining indexes); 1954 is the base year for both purposes through 1961; 1961 is the comparison base year for electricity after 1961.

Method of calculation: Quantity relatives are combined into detailed indexes and these indexes, in turn, into indexes for broader classes of industrial activity, by means of base-weighted arithmetic averages. The indexes are adjusted for differences in the number of working days in the quarter (except the mining index after 1961) but not for seasonal variations. The annual indexes are derived as averages of the quarterly indexes.

The Statistical Office of the United Nations calculates the quarterly and annual indexes for mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas by combining components of the general index (excluding construction) with the following weighting pattern:

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1950)*
Mining	100.00
Coal	4.34
Metal mining	74.62
Other mining	21.04
Electricity and gas	100.00
Electricity	74.87
Gas	25.13
Manufacturing	100.00
General (excluding construction)	144.40
Less mining	23.59
Less electricity and gas	20.81

Elementary series: The principal indicator is quantity produced. The series used for manufacturing are mostly on a quarterly basis but mostly figures are obtained on the production of electricity and gas on output from mines and quarries. The series with 1950 as the base year are calculated from 50 items relating to about 64 per cent of the total value of production, excluding handicrafts.

Weighting systems: In combining series of relatives on the output of individual commodities into individual index numbers for detailed categories of industry, the weights are derived from the gross value of production in the base year. However, in aggregating these indexes into index members for broader classes of industrial activity, the weights are based on contribution to the gross domestic product at market prices.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1954)*
Mining	(10)	(10.60)
Coal	1	0.46
Iron ore	1	6.73
Phosphates	1	1.85
Other	7	1.56
Manufacturing	(44)	(44.93)
Metallurgy	5	0.18
Metal products	6	10.13
Glass	1	0.74
Ceramics and building materials	5	5.71
Chemicals	9	2.94
Tobacco and matches	2	8.21
Fats, oils and soap	3	1.05
Food and beverages	5	9.82
Textiles	6	2.98
Paper and paper products	1	0.64
Printing and publishing	1	2.53
Construction	(1)	(35.12)
Electricity and gas	(2)	(9.35)
TOTAL	57	100.00

References: For further details, see "Les nouveaux indices de la production industrielle base 100 en 1954", *Bulletin de statistique générale, 1958, Statistiques trimestrielles,* No. 4, Service de la statistique générale, (Alger).

Argentina

Scope and coverage: Mining, covering metal mining and the extraction of crude petroleum; Manufacturing; Electricity and gas, including the distribution of natural and distilled gas; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The mining index covers all establishments. The manufacturing index covers establishments which engage one or more workers or members of the proprietor's family or which have installed motors of one-half or more horsepower. The index for electricity and gas relates

[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

to the generation and transmission of electrical energy (except generation for private use), the production and distribution of pit-coal gas, and the distribution of natural and distilled gas.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1960 = 100; the weight base is 1960.

Method of calculation: The index are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic average. For manufacturing, indexes are first calculated for 96 groups representing approximately 90 per cent of the value added in this division in 1960. The group indexes are combined into indexes for major groups and these, in turn, into the index for manufacturing as a whole.

Elementary series: The manufacturing index includes 339 products. The indicators used are amounts produced or deflated values of production, based on the volume of the principal materials consumed.

Weighting systems: The weights used to combine the series of relatives into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activities are derived from gross value of output in 1960. The weights used for other stages of combination are based on value added in 1960.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1960)*
Food and beverages	17.9
Tobacco	0.6
Textiles	10.8
Footwear and wearing apparel	4.9
Wood and cork	3.8
Paper and paper products	1.8
Printing and publishing	3.1
Leather and leather products	2.5
Rubber	1.6
Chemicals	5.7
Products of petroleum and coal	6.3
Non-metallic mineral products	3.9
Basic metals and metal products	11.6
Machinery except electrical and transport equipment	15.3
Electrical machinery	4.9
Total factory production	94.7
Artisan industry	5.3
TOTAL	100.0

References: For further details, see *Cuentas Nacionales de la República Argentina*, 1964, Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo (Buenos Aires).

Australia

Scope and coverage: Manufacturing, excluding cork, printing, publishing and allied industries; Electricity and gas; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for these divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments employing four or more persons or where power (other than manual) is used in any manufacturing process.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1 July 1963-30 June 1964 = 100; the weight base is 1 July 1963-30 June 1964. The indexes are linked at 1963/1964 to indexes 1 July 1958-30 June 1959 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are aggregative base-year value-weighted quantity indexes, using the Laspeyres formula. The monthly index numbers are adjusted for the length of the working month and for public and annual holidays.

Elementary series: There are 448 series used in compiling the index. The principal type of indicator is the quantity produced of individual commodities; in some cases, data for certain input items have been substituted. A few indicators are based on the value of production or on employment or man-hours worked, all suitably adjusted for changes in price and productivity. The elementary series available for the indexes cover approximately 93 per cent of the total value of factory production.

Weighting systems: The weights used for calculating indexes from quantity relatives for individual commodities and other indicators and for calculating indexes for the broader classes of industrial activity including the General Index, are based on value added at factory prices during the period 1 July 1963-30 June 1964. Data on value added are derived from the results of the 1963/1964 Census of Production.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1963-1964)*
Non-durable goods	(40)
Food	10
Beverages	2
Tobacco	1
Textiles	4
Clothing and footwear	5
Paper	8
Leather and leather products	—
Chemicals and allied industries	6
Petroleum and coal products	4
Durable goods	(55)
Wood products	4
Furniture and fixtures	4
Non-metallic mineral products	4
Basic metal industry	6
Metal products except machinery and transport equipment	8
Machinery, except electrical machinery	7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	7
Transport equipment	15
Electricity and gas	(5)
Electricity	4
Gas	1
TOTAL	100

References: The indexes are compiled by the Australian and New Zealand Bank Limited. For further details, see *Quarterly Survey*, October 1967, Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited (Melbourne).

Austria

Scope and coverage: Mining, including the processing of magnesite; Manufacturing, including stone quarrying, clay and sand pits, but excluding sawmills, printing and publishing and coal products; Electricity; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, industrial establishments having, in most cases, six or more persons engaged. Handicrafts are excluded.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1956 = 100; the weight base is 1956. The indexes are linked at 1954 to indexes 1937 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages of relatives based mainly on quantities of individual commodities produced. These relatives are combined into indexes for

detailed categories of industrial activity and then into indexes for broader classes for total industrial activity.

The monthly indexes are adjusted for differences in the number of working days in each month, but not for seasonal variation.

The mining index is calculated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations from indexes provided by the Austrian Central Statistical Office for component industry groups. The manufacturing index is calculated by subtracting the calculated mining index and the electricity index from the index for total industrial activity.

Elementary series: The elementary series of relatives are based mainly on quantities of individual commodities produced. A total of 420 product series representing 93.5 per cent of total value added in 1956 are used in calculating the indexes. The percentage coverage within the individual branches varies from 82 to 100 per cent of value added. Two series only are based on deflated gross value of production.

Weighting systems: The weights used at each stage of the calculation are based on estimates of value added at market prices during 1956. These estimates were made by applying the ration of value added to gross value of production during 1953 for the commodities and industry groups calculated from the census of non-agricultural establishments, to the gross value of production of these commodities and industry groups during 1956.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1956)*
Mining	11	3.79
Magnesite industry	4	1.40
Petroleum extraction and refining	8	4.08
Food and beverages	25	9.04
Tobacco	3	2.09
Textiles	40	10.92
Clothing (excluding footwear)	30	2.34
Wood, cork and furniture (excluding sawmills; including pianos, skis, brushes)	22	2.14
Paper and paper products	19	7.12
Leather and leather products (including footwear)	10	2.15
Rubber and chemical products (excluding coal products)	21	8.50
Non-metallic mineral products (including stone, clay and sand quarries)	36	5.46
Basic metals	29	11.51
Metal products (including instruments and optical goods)	53	7.02
Machinery	49	7.07
Electrical machinery and appliances (including measuring and medical instruments)	40	4.31
Transport equipment	19	4.89
Electricity	1	6.17
TOTAL	420	100.00

References: For further details, see *Der Neue Index des Österreichischen Industrieproduktion, Beilage Nr. 69*, December 1961, *Monatsberichte des Österreichischen Institutes für Wirtschaftsforschung*, Österreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (Vienna).

Belgium

Scope and coverage: Mining, excluding metal mining, crude petroleum and natural gas; Manufacturing, excluding printing and publishing; Construction; Electricity and water; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for these divisions except Construction. A General Index including construction is also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments, except those of bakers and butchers in the handicraft sector.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1958 = 100. The weight base is a moving one so that the indexes for current periods have as base the latest year for which final annual data are available. The indexes are linked at 1958 to indexes 1953 = 100 and at 1949 to indexes 1936 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as Laspeyres chain indexes, relating indicators of output for the individual months of the year under review to the monthly averages of these same indicators in the preceding year. New activities are thus incorporated as and when data become available. These indexes are then converted to the comparison base by multiplying the successive chain indexes beginning with the base year.

Elementary series: The elementary series of indicators are mainly quantities produced of different products and deflated gross values of output. In the case of textiles, wearing apparel and wood and wood products industries, the indicators are values of deliveries deflated by wholesale price indexes. For the construction industry, gross value of output at constant prices is used for the annual indicator and man-hours for the monthly indicator. The monthly indicators are based primarily on information supplied by the most important establishments, supplemented by data from employers' associations and government departments. An attempt is being made to include in the monthly index establishments accounting for two thirds of the work done in each major group of industrial activity.

Weighting systems: Where available, value added at factor cost in 1962 is used to combine divisions, major groups, and some sub-group indexes. For combining indexes for other sub-groups, and for individual products, preference is given to man-hours data. Where man-hours data are not available, value of output data are used.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1962)*
Mining	(7.2)
Coal	6.2
Non-metallic minerals	1.0
Manufacturing	(69.4)
Food	5.7
Beverages	2.5
Tobacco	0.7
Textiles	7.8
Footwear, clothing and made-up textile goods	3.8
Wood and wood products	3.3
Paper and paper products	1.8
Leather and leather products (except footwear)	0.4
Rubber	0.5
Chemicals	6.1
Petroleum and coal products	1.1
Non-metallic mineral products	5.5
Basic metals	11.6
Metal products	18.6
Construction	(18.1)
Electricity	(4.2)
Distribution of water	(1.1)
TOTAL	100.0

References: For further details, see *Etudes statistiques et économétriques* No. 10, 1965; Institut National de Statistique (Brussels).

Brazil[3]

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing, excluding coal and petroleum products; Construction; Electricity; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the four divisions. A general index excluding construction is also published.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1953 = 100. The weight-base years are 1939 for years prior to 1948, 1948 for years 1948-1949, 1949 for years 1949-1954. Beginning 1955, the weight base is a moving one with the indexes chained back to the comparison base.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of quantities produced of individual commodities.

Elementary series: The elementary series of relatives are mainly based on quantities of individual commodities produced.

Weighting systems: The weights used to combine the elementary series of relatives into indexes for industry groups are derived from gross values of production in the respective weight-base years. The weights used to combine the industry group indexes into indexes for the broader categories of industrial activity are estimates of value added.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients*
Non-metallic minerals	5.04
Metallurgy	11.70
Machinery	3.81
Electrical and communications equipment	6.10
Transport equipment	8.84
Wood	2.02
Furniture	1.56
Paper and paper products	1.91
Rubber	2.25
Leather, hides and analogous products	0.86
Chemicals	12.09
Pharmaceutical and medicinal products	3.53
Perfumery products, soaps and candles	1.27
Plastics	1.48
Textiles	11.52
Clothing, footwear and textile products	2.91
Foodstuffs	15.02
Beverages	2.66
Tobacco	1.33
Printing and publishing	2.48
Miscellaneous	1.62
TOTAL	100.00

References: The indexes are calculated by the Getúlio Vargas Foundation, Brazilian Institute of Economics (Rio de Janeiro).

Bulgaria

Scope and coverage: Mining, Manufacturing, including logging and manufactured gas but excluding publishing; Electricity, including steam heat and power; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. Two series of indexes are compiled by the Central Statistical Office, Bulgaria. The indexes published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook* cover all industrial enterprises and are issued on an annual basis. The indexes published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* cover only publicly-owned enterprises and co-operatives.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1948 = 100 in the case of the annual indexes. The weights for combining the annual series are, in effect, quantities of output during the comparison base year 1948 multiplied by constant enterprise prices (i.e., excluding turnover taxes) as of 1 April 1956 for periods up to 1960 and as of 1 January 1962 for subsequent periods. The weights for the monthly indexes are essentially quantities of output during the same month of the preceding year multiplied by constant enterprise prices as of 1 April 1956 for periods up to 1960 and as of 1 January 1962 for subsequent periods.

Method of calculation: Ratios of aggregates of value of gross output in constant enterprise prices for the current period and for the base year, in case of annual indexes, and for the current month and for the same month of the preceding year, in case of monthly indexes. The value of gross output in constant enterprise prices is determined by multiplying data on quantities produced for all elements of gross output by constant enterprise prices. This method of calculation is equivalent to calculating indexes from weighted arithmetic averages of relatives of quantities produced in current period and in comparison base period.

Elementary series: Quantities for all elements of gross industrial output multiplied by constant enterprise prices. Gross output consists mainly of shipments of industrial products to other enterprises, the algebraic change in stocks of finished products, and the industrial services rendered to other enterprises. Included in addition in gross industrial output, are selected commodities which are produced and used as materials in further processing within the same enterprise and the algebraic changes in the work in process of certain kinds of enterprises. The selected commodities consist of coal, meat products, annual fats, vegetable oil, sugar, wheat flour, fish products, cellulose and paper pulp, cement.

Weighting systems: Weights are essentially the quantity of gross output in the comparison base year, in case of annual indexes, or in the same month of the preceding year, in case of monthly indexes, multiplied by constant enterprise prices as of 1 April 1954 for periods up to 1960 and as of 1 January 1962 for subsequent periods. The weighting coefficient for the annual indexes from 1960 are as follows:

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients*
Production of electricity and steam heat and power	2.7
Fuel industry	2.9
Ferrous metallurgy (including ore mining)	1.0
Non-ferrous metallurgy (including ore mining)	5.1
Engineering and metal-working	16.8
Chemical and rubber	5.7
Building materials	3.5
Logging and wood-processing	5.5
Cellulose and paper	1.1
Glassware, porcelain and faience	1.0
Textiles	11.6
Clothing	5.9
Leather and footwear	2.1
Printing	0.6
Food-processing	27.3
Other branches of industry	7.2
TOTAL	100.0

[3] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

References: For further details, see *Statisticheski Godishnik na Narodna Republika Bulgaria 1966*, Central Statistical Office (Sofia).

Canada

Scope and coverage: Mining, excluding prospecting and contract drilling; Manufacturing, excluding work done in the home and repair connected with a service trade, but including repairs carried on under essentially industrial conditions such as ship and locomotive repairs; Construction; Electricity and gas; and a General Index which is a combination of the Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity and gas indexes. A General Index including Construction is also published in the *Statistical Yearbook*. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1949 = 100; the weight base is 1949. The indexes are linked at 1949 to indexes 1935-1939 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of the elementary indicators of gross output within each industry. In order to calculate the industry indexes, the weights of unrepresented products within each industry are allocated to the represented products by a pro-rata adjustment of the value added for the industry to each represented product. These industry indexes are then combined into 2-digit industrial group indexes, and these, in turn, into indexes for the broader classes of industrial activity.

The monthly indexes for those series not represented by man-hour data are adjusted for the number of working days but not for seasonal variation. However, a seasonally adjusted index is also published.

Man-hour indicators are adjusted for changes in output per man-hour observed during previous bench-mark census years. The adjustment factors are derived by dividing the bench-mark index for each industry by an index of man-hours.

The index of man-hours is derived by dividing annual census production-worker payroll by average hourly earnings in the bench-mark years. The long-term annual average ratios thus derived are distributed by months and applied to reported man-hour data for post-censal months.

The annual indexes are averages of the final monthly indexes.

Elementary series: The elementary data used in calculating the indexes are: quantity of gross output of individual products, man-hours worked, quantity of shipments of individual products, quantity of individual raw materials consumed, and value of gross production of individual commodities adjusted for price changes. These indicators are compiled mainly from the results of official inquiries and are revised in the light of commodity surveys and other definitive data.

Weighting systems: The weights used in combining the elementary series of relatives into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity are, in effect, the gross values of production during the base year 1949, compiled from the annual Census of Industry. The weights for aggregating these indexes into indexes for major groups or similar classes of industrial activity are values added, at factor cost, calculated from the same source. The weights for combining major groups into indexes for broader classes (e.g., divisions of industrial activity and the general index) are based on contribution to the gross domestic product at factor cost.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1949)*
Mining	(8.41)
Metals	4.99
Fuels	2.37
Non-metals	0.69
Quarrying and sand pits	0.36
Manufacturing	(70.81)
Non-durable manufacturing	(38.18)
Food and beverages	9.88
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.64
Rubber products	1.11
Leather products	1.32
Textile products	4.20
Clothing	4.66
Paper products	6.86
Printing, publishing and allied trades	3.30
Products of petroleum and coal	1.33
Chemicals and allied products	3.52
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.36
Durable manufacturing	(32.63)
Wood products	5.46
Iron and steel products	10.43
Transportation equipment	6.87
Non-ferrous metal products	4.15
Electrical apparatus and supplies	3.67
Non-metallic mineral products	2.05
Construction	(16.52)
Electric power and gas utilities	(4.26)
Electric power utilities	3.83
Gas utilities	0.43
TOTAL	100.00

References: For further details, see *Revised Index of Industrial Production 1935-57 (1949 = 100)* 1959; *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry of Origin 1935-61*, 1963, and *Annual Supplement to the Monthly Index of Industrial Production*, May 1966, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

Ceylon[4]

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing, excluding manufacture of machinery, electrical apparatus, appliances and supplies, and transport equipment; Electricity and gas; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all industrial establishments, irrespective of size.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1952-1956 = 100; the weight base is the period 1952-1956.

Method of calculation: Base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from elementary series of relatives of quantities of individual commodities produced. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for major groups, the major group indexes for total industrial activity.

Elementary series: The indicators used in calculating the indexes are quantities of individual commodities produced or industrially processed.

Weighting systems: The weights used at each stage of the calculation are proportional to average value added during the period 1952-1956.

[4] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1952-1956)*
Mining and quarrying	(1.36)
Plumbago	0.78
Salt extraction	0.58
Manufacturing	(92.76)
Food and beverages	56.64
Tobacco	2.75
Textiles	0.96
Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	1.01
Wood and cork, except manufacture of furniture	1.10
Furniture and fixtures	0.63
Paper and paper products	0.27
Printing and publishing	2.88
Leather and leather products, except footwear	0.18
Rubber products	8.77
Chemicals and chemical products	14.57
Non-metallic mineral products	2.63
Basic metal industries	0.22
Metal products, except machinery and transport equipment	0.03
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.12
Electricity and gas	(5.88)
TOTAL	100.00

References: The indexes are calculated by the Department of Industries (Colombo).

Chile

I. INDEX OF MINING PRODUCTION

Scope and average: Mining, excluding natural gas but including the smelting and refining of copper. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base in 1957 = 100; the weight base is 1957. The indexes are linked at 1957 to indexes 1936-1938 = 100.

Method of calculation: Relatives of quantities produced of two categories of minerals—metallic and non-metallic—are aggregated, as base-weighted arithmetic averages, to form an index for each of the two categories. These two indexes are combined, with base weights, to form an index of mining.

Elementary series: The series cover the extraction of nine metallic minerals and five non-metallic minerals.

Weighting systems: The weights used to combine the quantity relatives into the two sub-indexes are the values of output of the individual minerals in 1957. The weights used to combine the two sub-indexes are proportional to the value of output in the two categories of mining in the year base.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1957)*
Metallic minerals	77.71
Non-metallic minerals	22.29
TOTAL	100.00

References: For further details, see *Actualización de los índices de producción minera 1963*, Dirección de Estadística y Censos (Santiago).

II. INDEX OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

Scope and coverage: Manufacturing, excluding slaughterhouses, wine cellars manufacturing wine, sawmills and the smelting and refining of copper. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments employing five or more persons.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1953 = 100; the weight base is 1953. The indexes are linked at 1957 to indexes 1936-1938 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated in successive stages by means of base-weighted arithmetic averages. Relatives of quantities produced for individual commodities are combined into indexes for detailed categories of activity. These sub-groups are combined into indexes for groups and these indexes, in turn, are combined into index numbers for major groups, which are finally combined into an index for manufacturing as a whole. The monthly index numbers are not adjusted for differences in the number of working days or for seasonal variations.

Elementary series: The indicators consist, in the main, of quantities of output of individual products, although value of production adjusted for changes in prices and quantities consumed of individual raw materials are also used as indicators.

Weighting systems: Where indexes for detailed categories of activity are calculated from relatives of quantities produced of individual products the weights are the values of production of the commodities at market prices in 1953. However, at all succeeding stages of combining the indexes, the weights used are value added at market prices in 1953, that is in combining index numbers for sub-groups into indexes for groups, in combining these into index numbers for major groups and in calculating from these the index for manufacturing as a whole. Value added is calculated as the sum of wages and salaries paid, contributions of proprietors to social security, withdrawals of owners and partners and gross profits.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1953)*
Food	16.73
Beverages	3.25
Tobacco	1.42
Textiles	20.09
Clothing and footwear	7.67
Wood and cork products	3.23
Furniture	1.36
Paper	2.09
Printing	4.99
Leather and leather products	1.91
Rubber products	1.04
Chemicals	6.76
Petroleum and coal products	2.51
Non-metallic mineral products	6.83
Basic metals	9.94
Metal products	4.16
Machinery	0.77
Electrical machinery	2.00
Transport equipment	2.70
Miscellaneous	0.55
TOTAL	100.00

References: For further details, see *Indice de Producción Manufacturera Industrial (Base 1963=100), Estudios Metodológicos No. 3* October 1959. Servicio Nacional de Estadística y Censos (Santiago).

China (Taiwan)

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing, excluding repair work and finishing of furniture and fix-

tures; Construction; Electricity, gas and water; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for these divisions except Construction. The General Index including Construction is also published in the *United Nations Statistical Yearbook*. The indexes relate, in principle, to all publicly-owned and privately-owned establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1961 = 100; the weight base is 1961. The indexes are linked at 1961 to indexes 1954 = 100. Chain indexes in which the current level of annual and monthly production is compared to the level of the preceding period are also compiled.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from elementary series of relatives of quantities of individual commodities produced. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for major groups, the major group indexes into division indexes, and these indexes, in turn, into an index for mining, manufacturing, construction, and electricity, gas and water, taken together. The index 1961 = 100 includes more than 30 new series to reflect new products of manufacture. The major group indexes of such items are prepared since 1961 but the general and division indexes for the link series are compiled by the adjustment factor through splicing to accomplish continuity.

Elementary series: Monthly data on the production of 193 individual commodities reported by public and private establishments. For establishments in the north-eastern part of Taiwan, data are collected directly by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Economic Affairs, while data for establishments in the central and southern part of Taiwan are collected by the Provincial Department of Reconstruction. Data for other establishments selected are supplied by the industrial and commercial divisions of the various prefectures and cities. The monthly data gathered relate to 80.6 per cent of all industries, based on data from the 1961 Census of Industry and Commerce. By division, the coverage is 85.6 per cent for Mining, 81.0 per cent for Manufacturing, 21.8 per cent for Construction and 100 per cent for Electricity, gas and water. For manufacturing, public and large private establishments are completely covered, while the remaining establishments are selected according to the following criteria: (1) those with more than 5 horsepower and more than 10 employees; (2) those with less than 5 horsepower but more than 20 employees; and (3) those without power equipment but with more than 40 employees. The weights of the establishments not covered in the monthly survey are imputed to the respective industries.

Weighting systems: At each stage in the calculation of the indexes, weights are based on value added at factor cost in 1961. Data on value added are derived from the results of the 1961 Census of Industry and Commerce.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1961)*
Mining and quarrying	(15)	(8.5)
Coal mining	1	6.5
Metal mining	4	0.5
Crude petroleum and natural gas	2	0.2
Salt evaporation (including gypsum products)	3	1.0
Miscellaneous non-metallic mining and quarrying	5	0.3
Manufacturing	(171)	(79.1)
Food	16	16.2
Beverages	4	2.2
Tobacco	3	1.6
Textiles	16	9.9
Apparel and accessories	2	1.8
Wood and wood products	5	3.9
Paper and paper products	6	3.2
Printing	1	2.1
Leather	2	0.1
Rubber products	14	1.3
Chemicals and chemical products	31	10.1
Petroleum and coal products	9	4.9
Non-metallic mineral products	11	11.5
Basic metals	8	3.0
Metals products	7	1.7
Machinery	8	2.0
Electrical machinery and apparatus	18	1.5
Transport equipment	6	1.6
Miscellaneous	4	0.5
Electricity, gas and water	(3)	(8.3)
Electricity	1	7.7
Gas	1	—
Water	1	0.6
Construction	(4)	(4.1)
TOTAL	193	100.0

References: For further details, see *Taiwan Production Statistics Monthly*, July 1963, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Central Bank of China (Taiwan).

Colombia[5]

Scope: Mining; Manufacturing; Construction; Electricity, gas and water supply; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for these divisions except Construction.

Index of manufacturing production:

Coverage: The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments with five or more persons engaged or with gross value of production of at least 24,000 pesos in 1957.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base in 1958 = 100; the weight base is 1957.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base weighted arithmetic averages.

Elementary series: The elementary series of relatives are based mainly on quantities of individual commodities produced. In some cases, raw materials consumed and employment data, adjusted for productivity changes, are used.

Weighting systems: The weights used at all stages of the calculation are proportional to value added in 1957 derived from the 1957 Annual Manufacturing Survey.

References: The indexes are published in *Cuentas Nacionales*, Departamento de Investigaciones Económicas, Banco de la República de Colombia (Bogotá).

Cuba[6]

References: A General index with comparison base 1959 = 100 is published in Вестник статистики, No. 10, 1966, Central Statistical Office of the USSR (Moscow).

[5] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[6] *Ibid.*

Cyprus

Scope and coverage: Mining and Electricity. The annual mining index covers minerals exported. The monthly mining index covers the production of all mines except small quarries. The electricity index covers, in principle, all public utility companies.

Original comparison and weight bases: In the case of the annual mining index, the comparison base is 1950 = 100 for years prior to 1958, and 1958 = 100 thereafter; the weight base is 1950. The comparison base for the monthly mining index is 1962 = 100; the weight base is 1962. The comparison base for the electricity index is 1953 = 100.

Method of calculation: The mining indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages of quantity relatives of minerals exported, or, in the case of the monthly mining index, minerals produced. In the case of electricity, the index is simply the ratio of output in the period specified to output during the base period.

Elementary series: Quantities of minerals exported are used as indicators for the annual mining index and quantities of minerals produced are used for the monthly mining index. Output of public utilities in millions of kilowatts is the indicator for the electricity index.

Weighting systems: The weights are, in effect proportional to the values of minerals exported in 1950 in the case of the annual mining index and to the values of minerals produced in 1962 in the case of the monthly mining index.

Minerals	*Weighting coefficients* *Annual index (1950)*
Asbestos	13.4
Copper cement	1.0
Chrome ore	3.9
Cupreous concentrates	39.8
Cupreous pyrites	11.2
Iron pyrites	27.7
Gypsum, calcined	0.5
Gypsum	0.6
Terra Umbra	1.2
Other	0.7
TOTAL	100.0

References: The indexes are calculated by the Statistics and Research Department, Ministry of Finance (Nicosia).

Czechoslovakia

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing, excluding publishing; Construction; Electricity and gas, including steam heat and power and water supply; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for these divisions except Construction. The indexes cover, in principle, all publicly-owned co-operative enterprises.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1960 = 100. The weights for combining the annual series are, in effect, quantities of output during the comparison base year 1960 multiplied by constant wholesale prices (i.e., excluding turnover taxes) as of 1 July 1954 for periods up to 1960 and as of 1 January 1960 for subsequent periods. The weights for the quarterly indexes for these periods are essentially quantities of output during the same quarter of the preceding year multiplied by constant wholesale prices as of dates indicated.

Method of calculation: Ratios of aggregates of value of gross output in constant prices for the current year and for the base year in the case of the annual indexes, and for the current quarter and for the same quarter of the preceding year, in the case of the quarterly indexes. The value of gross output in constant prices is determined by multiplying data of quantities produced for all elements of gross output by the respective wholesale prices at the dates indicated above. This method of calculation is equivalent to calculating indexes from weighted arithmetic averages of relatives of quantities produced in the current period and in the comparison base period.

Elementary series: In effect, quantity relatives for all elements of gross industrial output. Gross industrial output includes the production of all industrial commodities and the processing of goods for, as well as the rendering of other kinds of industrial services to, other enterprises.

Weighting systems: Weight are essentially the quantity of gross output in the comparison base year, in the case of the annual indexes, or in the same quarter of the preceding year, in the case of the quarterly indexes, multiplied by constant wholesale prices as of 1 July 1954 for periods up to 1960 and as of 1 January 1960 for subsequent periods.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1960)*
Mining	(6.2)
Coal mining	4.9
Metal mining	0.4
Crude petroleum and natural gas	0.2
Other mining	0.7
Manufacturing	(89.7)
Food	19.9
Beverages	1.8
Tobacco	0.4
Textiles	7.0
Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	4.1
Wood and cork	2.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.5
Paper and paper products	1.6
Printing	0.6
Leather and leather and fur products	1.1
Rubber products	1.2
Chemicals and chemical products	3.1
Products of petroleum and coal	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	4.1
Basic metals	13.2
Metal products	2.7
Machinery, except electrical machinery	12.2
Electrical machinery	3.0
Transport equipment	6.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	(4.1)
TOTAL	100.0

References: *For further details*, see A. Cervený, *Statistika a evidence prumyslové výroby* (Statistics and Registration of Industrial Production), *Otázky Statistiky*, No. 7, 1954 and Korda, Cervený, Vávrouský, *Prumyslová Statistika* (Industrial Statistics), State Statistical Office of Czechoslovakia (Prague).

Denmark[7]

Scope and coverage: Manufacturing, excluding sugar factories and refineries; Electricity and gas; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the two division. The indexes cover, in principle, all manufacturing establishments having 6 or more operatives, and all electricity and gas works.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1955 = 100; the weight base is 1955. The indexes are linked at 1955 to indexes 1949 = 100. The manufacturing indexes are further linked at 1948 to indexes 1935 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of individual indicators of output. These indicators are combined into industry sub-group indexes and then into indexes for broader industry groups and for total industrial activity.

Elementary series: The types of indicator used and the proportions of value added in 1955 represented by each are as follows:

Quantum of output valued at average unit price or at unit value added in the base period	35.6
Combinations of deflated value of production and quantum of output at average base-period unit prices	26.1
Man-hours worked	24.3
Deflated value of production	10.7
Raw materials consumed	2.2
Quantum of output	1.1

Weighting systems: The weights used to combine industry sub-group indexes and other broader industry group indexes are based on value added in 1955.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1955)*
Manufacturing	(92.4)
Food	8.7
Beverages	4.7
Tobacco	2.8
Textiles	5.8
Clothing (including shoes)	6.0
Wood	3.3
Furniture	1.2
Paper	3.2
Printing and publishing	6.1
Leather and leather goods (excluding shoes)	0.7
Rubber	1.2
Chemicals	6.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.9
Stone, clay and glass	6.1
Iron and metal works	1.9
Metal products	5.9
Machinery (excluding electrical)	10.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus and equipment	6.5
Transport equipment	7.7
Miscellaneous	2.4
Electricity and gas	(7.6)
Electricity	1.8
Gas	5.8
TOTAL	100.0

References: For further details, see *Statistiske Efterretninger*, No. 12, 6 March 1958 and *Industriel Produktionsstatistik*, 1956, Danish Statistical Department (Copenhagen).

[7] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Dominican Republic[8]

Scope and coverage: Manufacturing, excluding manufacture of products of petroleum and coal, pottery, transport equipment and musical instruments. An index of manufacturing, excluding sugar production, is also calculated. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1960 = 100; the weight base is 1960.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages of quantity relatives. Indexes are calculated for 40 ISIC 3-digit groups and these are combined, in turn, into indexes for 18 major groups. The major group indexes are subsequently combined into an index for manufacturing, excluding sugar production. Finally, this index is combined with the index for the production and refining of sugar to yield the index for total manufacturing.

Elementary series: Series representing the production of 126 commodities, equal to 92.9 per cent of the total value of production, are combined for the calculation of the index.

Weighting systems: The weights used to combine quantity relatives into group indexes are based on gross value of production. Value added at market prices, however, is used to combine group indexes into major group indexes and these, in turn, into the index for manufacturing.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1960)*
Food, excluding sugar	26.7
Beverages	17.7
Tobacco	11.5
Textiles	6.0
Clothing, shoes, made-up textiles	4.9
Wood and cork	3.7
Furniture and fixtures	0.8
Paper and paper products	1.3
Printing and publishing	2.3
Leather and leather products	0.8
Rubber and rubber products	1.5
Chemicals	9.4
Non-metallic mineral products	9.3
Basic metal industries	0.3
Metal products (excluding machinery)	1.8
Electrical machinery	0.2
Transport equipment	1.5
Miscellaneous	0.3
Manufacturing excluding sugar	100.0
Production and refining of sugar	53.5
Manufacturing, excluding production and refining of sugar	46.5
Total manufacturing	100.0

References: For further details, see *Indice de la Producción Industrial Manufacturera*, No. 4, 1966, Oficina Nacional de Estadística (St. Domingo).

Ecuador[9]

Scope: Manufacturing.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1960 = 100; the weight base is 1961.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages of quantity relatives.

[8] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

[9] *Ibid.*

Weighting systems: The weights used are based on value added in 1961.

References: The indexes are calculated by the Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica (Quito).

El Salvador

Scope and coverage: Manufacturing, excluding printing and publishing, products of petroleum and coal, basic metals, machinery, transport equipment and miscellaneous manufactures. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments with sales of over 1,000 colones in 1961 and sugar refineries with production values of over 500 colones in the crop-year 1961/1962. Establishments engaged in activities of a seasonal nature such as cotton and coffee processing are excluded.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1961 = 100; the weight base is 1961. The indexes are linked at 1961 to indexes 1956 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages. Relatives of the quantities produced are combined into index numbers for 24 groups of industry. These are combined into indexes for 13 major groups and the major group indexes, in turn, are combined into an index for manufacturing as a whole.

Elementary series: The number of indicators employed is 109.

Weighting systems: The weights used for combining the elementary series of relatives into indexes for groups are based on gross value of production in 1961, and the weights for combining these indexes into indexes for major groups and the major group indexes into the index for manufacturing as a whole are based on value added in 1961. Data on gross value of production and value added are derived from the results of the Third Industrial and Commercial Census, 1961.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1961)*
Manufacturing	
Food	22.64
Beverages	19.99
Tobacco	11.87
Textiles	14.21
Manufacture of footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	8.36
Wood and cork, except manufacture of furniture	0.92
Furniture and fixtures	1.50
Paper and paper products	0.07
Leather and leather products, except footwear	1.89
Rubber products	1.17
Chemicals and chemical products	8.41
Non-metallic mineral products	7.37
Metal products, except machinery and transport equipment	1.60
TOTAL	100.00

References: For further details, see *Revista Mensual*, Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador (San Salvador).

Finland

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing, Electricity, gas and water; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all industrial establishments employing five or more persons (including owners), or the equivalent in terms of a combination of installed power equipment and employment.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1959 = 100; the weight base is 1959. The indexes are linked at 1959 to indexes 1954 = 100, at 1954 to indexes 1948 = 100 and at 1948 to indexes 1938 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. These relatives are combined into 4-digit group indexes and these 4-digit group indexes are then combined into indexes for 2-digit groups of broader classes of industrial activity.

Monthly indexes are adjusted to the definitive annual indexes calculated from the results of annual census data. The indicated adjustments are also extended to indexes for post-censal months.

Elementary series: The annual indicators are based mainly on quantities of individual commodities produced; for some series gross value of output adjusted for price changes are used. The monthly and preliminary annual series are based on quantum of output and of raw materials consumed, man-hours worked and a combination of man-hour data plus electricity consumption. For mining and electricity, gas and water, the monthly series are based entirely on quantum of output. In the case of the monthly indexes, quantum of output data accounted for the largest proportion (68 per cent) of coverage of the four types of series used in terms of percentage of total weight in 1959. Man-hour series was next with 24 per cent.

The number of 4-digit group series used annually is 223, of which 154 are directly covered in the monthly index. The monthly indicators are gathered by sample surveys of the establishments covered in the census. The series collected for the annual indexes cover 100 per cent and those for the monthly indexes cover 74 per cent of the total value added in 1959 represented by the General Index.

Weighting systems: The weights used in combining the elementary series into 4-digit categories of industrial activity are calculated from gross value of output in 1959. The weights used for combining the 4-digit categories into broader classes are based on census value added at factor cost in the base year.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1959)*
Mining	(2.5)
Manufacturing	(87.2)
Food	11.2
Beverages and tobacco	2.1
Textiles	5.9
Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	5.0
Wood and cork	6.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.6
Paper and paper products	13.1
Printing and publishing	5.5
Leather and leather and rubber products	1.7
Chemicals and chemical products	5.2
Petroleum and asphalt products	1.1
Non-metallic mineral products	3.6
Basic metals	2.2
Metal products, except machinery and transport equipment	3.4
Machinery, except electrical machinery	7.1

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1959)*
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	3.1
Transport equipment	7.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.1
Electricity, gas and water	10.3
TOTAL	100.0

References: For further details, see *Tilastokatsauksia*, Nos. 8 and 11, 1958, No. 10, 1959, and No. 2, 1964, Central Statistical Office (Helsinki).

France

Scope and coverage[10]: Mining; Manufacturing, excluding food and beverages, clothing, wood and wood products and miscellaneous manufactures; Construction; Electricity and gas; and a General Index which is a combination of Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity and gas. A General Index including construction is also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments except handicrafts.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1959 = 100; the weight base is 1959. The indexes are linked at 1955 to indexes 1952 = 100, and at 1949 to indexes 1938 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity, and then through successive stages of combination into indexes for the divisions and for total industrial activity.

Adjustments are made to the monthly indexes for differences in the number of working days in each month. The construction index is adjusted for changes in productivity estimated at the rate of 3.2 per cent per year. Indexes adjusted for seasonal variation are also published.

Monthly provisional data are adjusted as soon as more complete data become available. Annual indexes are calculated separately based on final annual data. The monthly indexes are adjusted, where necessary, to the levels indicated by the annual indexes.

Elementary series: The elementary series of relatives are based mainly on quantities of individual commodities produced. Other types of indicator used are quantity of raw materials consumed, in the metal-working industries, and man-hours worked, in the aeronautics and construction industries.

A total of 248 individual series are used in calculating the indexes. The monthly indexes cover approximately 90 per cent of all industrial production. Indexes for the most recent month are provisional and are based on about 80 per cent of the total series.

Weighting systems: The weights used for combining the elementary series of relatives into indexes for individual product groups, and these indexes into indexes for sub-branches and branches of industrial activity, are based mainly on data on wages and salaries in 1959. The weights used in combining the indexes for industry branches into division indexes and into the index for total industrial activity are proportional to value added at factor cost in 1959.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1959)*
Mining and quarrying	(15)	(6.6)
Coal and lignite	1	4.2
Extraction of metallic ores	4	1.1
Extraction of building materials	4	0.8
Extraction and preparation of miscellaneous minerals	6	0.5
Manufacturing	(230)	(68.4)
Petroleum and motor fuel[a]	3	1.5
Production of metals	13	4.3
Metal products	92	32.7
Glass industry	11	1.0
Pottery and manufacturing of building materials	11	2.3
Chemicals and allied industries	50	7.5
Rubber	2	1.8
Tobacco and matches	6	0.6
Fats	3	0.7
Textiles	30	7.4
Leather	3	2.0
Paper and cardboard	5	2.3
Printing and publishing	1	4.3
Electricity and gas	(2)	(4.5)
Electricity	1	3.6
Gas[b]	1	0.9
TOTAL	247	79.5
Construction	1	20.5
Total including construction	248	100.0

[a] Principally refining.
[b] Principally manufactured gas.

References: For further details, see *Etudes Statistiques*, No. 3, July-September 1962, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (Paris).

Germany

Germany, Eastern

Scope and coverage: Mining, including coking and coal briquetting; Manufacturing, including deep-sea fishing, stone quarrying, clay and sand pits, but excluding publishing; Construction; Electricity and gas; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for these divisions except Construction. The indexes cover, in principle, all enterprises except handicrafts; publicly-owned enterprises, co-operatives, enterprises with state participation and privately-owned enterprises are all included.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1955 = 100. The weights are, in effect, quantities produced during the comparison base year 1955 multiplied by the constant enterprise prices (i.e. excluding turnover taxes) as of 1 January 1955.

Method of calculation: Ratios of aggregates of value of gross output at constant prices for the current year and for the comparison year. Production of each commodity is valued in both periods at the same established price. The series of indexes for the different groups, branches or divisions of industrial activity are obtained by taking the ratio of the sum of the data on value of gross output reported at constant enterprise prices, for both the current and the comparison period, by each enterprise in the group, branch or division.

[10] The General and Manufacturing Indexes published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook* include food and beverages. An index for food and beverages is supplied directly to the Statistical Office of the United Nations and is combined with the index for Manufacturing, excluding food and beverages, using value added at factor cost in 1959 for weighting.

Elementary series: In effect, quantity relatives for all elements of gross industrial output. Gross industrial output is restricted, in general, to products made by the enterprises on their own account and shipped to others, destined for such shipment, or used by the enterprises as capital goods or for capital repairs; goods processed or fabricated by the enterprises on the account of others; and repair, installation and other industrial services rendered to others. Included, in addition, are changes in work-in-progress in the case of enterprises engaged in industrial activities having a long production cycle.

Weighting systems: The weights for combining the series of relatives into indexes are essentially the quantities produced in 1955 multiplied by the constant enterprise prices as of 1 January 1955. Most prices correspond to the actual enterprise prices (i.e., excluding turnover taxes) charged by each enterprise as of 1 January 1955. In some cases, however, use is made of uniform plan prices that have been set by the State Central Administration for Statistics and the ministries controlling the industrial branch in question.

References: The indexes are calculated by the State Central Administration for Statistics (East Berlin).

Germany, Federal Republic of[11]

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing; Construction; Electricity and gas; and a General Index which is a combination of the division indexes except Construction. A General Index including Construction is also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*.

The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments, excluding handicrafts.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1958 = 100; the weight base is 1958. The indexes are linked at 1950 to indexes 1950 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. The relatives are combined into industry group indexes, then into division indexes and finally into the index for total industrial activity.

Adjustments are made to the monthly detailed industry group indexes for differences in the length of the working period in each month.

Provisional monthly indexes are adjusted as soon as more complete data become available; further adjustments are made, where necessary, as indicated by the data provided in the annual industrial reports for small establishments.

Elementary series: The types of indicator used and the proportion of value added at market prices in 1958 represented by each type are as follows:

	Number of series	*Proportion of value added*
Quantum of output	392	69.4%
Deflated value of output	38	10.5%
Deflated value of sales	24	9.4%
Man-hours worked	12	6.6%
Raw materials consumed	10	4.1%

The indicators for mining and manufacturing cover 88 per cent of the value added in 1958 for these two divisions of industrial activity.

[11] Includes the Saar.

Weighting systems: The weights used to combine industry and broader group indexes are based on value added at market prices in 1958. The weights for combining individual products are based on an estimate of value added for each product chosen as an indicator of output, derived in the following manner. Ratios of value added to value of gross output for 1958 were calculated from data for establishments in which the given products accounted for at least 70 per cent of total production. These ratios were then applied to the total gross value of output of the products concerned to estimate value added. The ratios of estimated value added of each product to the estimated value added for all products selected for the measurement of current changes in an industry were then used to apportion the total weight of that industry among the component products.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1953)*
Mining	(21)	(7.86)
Coal	9	6.57
Metals	5	0.37
Crude petroleum and natural gas	2	0.53
Other mining (excluding stone and earth quarrying)	5	0.39
Manufacturing	(452)	(84.15)
Raw materials and producers' goods	(152)	(25.42)
Sawmills and woodworking	13	1.03
Wood-pulp and paper	5	1.28
Rubber and asbestos products	2	1.17
Chemicals and chemical products (including synthetic fibres and coal products)	56	7.95
Petroleum refining	7	1.50
Flat glass	7	0.40
Stone and earth quarrying and manufacturing	26	3.26
Iron and steel basic industries	11	7.51
Non-ferrous metal basic industries	25	1.32
Investment goods	(176)	(29.63)
Metal products (including railway wagons)	49	7.20
Machinery	50	9.43
Electrical equipment	26	6.37
Transport equipment	28	5.45
Precision, measuring and optical instruments, watches and clocks	23	1.18
Consumers' goods (excluding food, beverages and tobacco)	(82)	(16.64)
Textiles	23	5.42
Footwear	4	0.79
Apparel	16	2.33
Wood products	1	2.00
Paper products	1	1.03
Printing	1	1.84
Leather and leather products	9	0.71
Chinaware and hollow glass products	20	1.26
Plastics	1	0.71
Musical instruments, toys and jewellery	6	0.55
Food, beverages and tobacco	(42)	(12.46)
Food and beverages	39	9.02
Tobacco	3	3.44
Electricity and gas	(2)	(4.40)
Electricity	1	3.85
Gas	1	0.55
Construction	(1)	(3.59)
TOTAL	476	100.00

References: For further details, see "Neuberechnung des Index der Industriellen Nettoproduktion auf Basis 1958" *Wirtschaft und Statistik* Heft 3, March 1965, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

West Berlin

Scope and coverage: Manufacturing, including quarrying of stone and earth. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments except handicrafts.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1958 = 100; the weight base is 1958. The indexes are linked at 1958 to indexes 1936 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from quantity relatives calculated for each indicator of output. These relatives are combined into industry group indexes and the latter in turn combined into the index for total manufacturing. The indexes are adjusted to eliminate differences between the number of working days in each month and the average number of working days per month in 1958.

Elementary series: A total of 223 elementary indicators are used. Of these, 143 refer to the quantum of output of individual products; the other 90 are deflated values of the gross output of separate groups of products. These series together accounted for 77 per cent of value added in manufacturing in 1958.

Weighting systems: The weight used at all levels of combination relate to value added of the component products or industry groups in 1958.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1958)*
Producers' goods	(131)	(61.48)
Stone and earth quarrying and manufacturing	4	1.80
Iron and steel (including foundries)	4	1.03
Non-ferrous metals (including foundries)	10	0.64
Sawmills and woodworking	3	0.08
Drawing, cold-rolling and steel-shaping works	5	0.81
Structural steel and light metal products	15	5.58
Machinery	20	10.71
Transport equipment (including shipbuilding)	6	1.49
Electrical equipment	34	34.77
Precision and optical instruments	15	1.97
Iron and steel sheet and plate products	15	2.60
Consumers' goods	(102)	(38.52)
Musical instruments, toys and jewellery	4	0.36
Chemicals (including petroleum refining)	24	5.22
Ceramics and glass	6	0.64
Wood products	11	1.08
Paper and paper products	7	2.07
Printing	4	3.78
Plastic products	7	0.94
Rubber and asbestos products	4	0.45
Leather and leather products (including shoes)	7	0.53
Textiles	5	1.67
Clothing	7	9.01
Food and beverages	14	9.99
Tobacco products	2	2.78
TOTAL	233	100.00

References: For further details, see "Der neue Index der industriellen Nettoproduktion für Berlin (West) auf Basis 1958", *Berliner Statistik* (Monatsschrift) Heft 3, March 1967, Statistisches Landesamt (Berlin).

Ghana

Scope and coverage: Mining, excluding production of the African Diamond Diggers, stone quarrying, clay and sand pits and small industrial units for which it is difficult to obtain reliable data; Manufacturing, excluding raw gin production and motor repair shops; Electricity; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments with 30 or more persons engaged.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1962 = 100; the weight base is 1962. In the case of Mining and Electricity, the indexes 1962 = 100 are linked at 1962 to indexes 1958 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes for Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity are based on the gross value of output at 1962 prices. The General Index is calculated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations by combining the indexes for Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity.

Weighting systems: The weights used to combine the division indexes into the General Index are proportional to value added in these divisions in 1962. The percentage weights are as follows:

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1962)*
Mining	42.4
Manufacturing	50.5
Electricity	7.1
TOTAL	100.0

References: For further details, see *Industrial Statistics 1962-64; Statistical Newsletter*, Central Bureau of Statistics (Accra).

Greece

Scope and coverage: Mining, including magnesite roasting, but excluding the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas and, in the case of the monthly index, salterns; Manufacturing; Electricity and gas; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. All establishments in mining and electricity and gas production are covered. The manufacturing index covers, in principle, all establishments having 10 or more employees.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1959 = 100; the weight base is 1959. The manufacturing index is linked at 1961 and the electricity and gas index at 1959 to indexes 1939 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity (usually 5-digit groups) and then through successive stages of combination into indexes for broader industry groups and finally into the General Index.

The monthly indexes are adjusted for inequalities in the number of working days in each month. No adjustment is made for seasonal variation.

Elementary series: The indicators for mining relate to the quantum of output of 51 minerals, covering 88.3 per cent of the value added in mining in 1959; for electricity and gas the indicators are net production of electricity and gas for sale. The types of indicator used to measure output in manufacturing and the

proportion of value added in 1959 represented by each type are as follows:

	Per cent
Quantum of output	83.4
Man-hours worked	12.9
Deflated values of output	2.2
Raw materials consumed	1.5

These indicators are reported monthly by 788 manufacturing establishments, accounting for 67 per cent of value added in 1959. Some 337 product groups are represented directly in the manufacturing index and are combined into 108 individual (5-digit group) indexes.

Weighting systems: For manufacturing, the weights used for combining into indexes for the detailed categories of industrial activity and these indexes into indexes for the 2-digit industrial groups are based on gross value of production in 1959. For other stages of combination, value added in 1959 is used.

Value added in 1959 is also the basis for combining the indexes for the separate branches of mining into the total mining index, for combining the separate indexes for electricity and gas into the over-all electricity and gas index and for combining these two division indexes with the index for manufacturing to form the General Index.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1959)*
Mining	(6.40)
Coal mining	1.38
Metal mining	1.76
Stone quarrying and other non-metallic mining	3.26
Manufacturing	(83.34)
Food	11.03
Beverages	3.00
Tobacco	9.82
Textiles	15.18
Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textiles	2.53
Wood and cork	1.35
Furniture and fixtures	1.30
Paper and paper products	2.09
Printing and publishing	3.35
Leather, leather goods and fur	1.15
Rubber products	0.94
Chemicals and chemical products	7.61
Products of petroleum and coal	3.78
Non-metallic mineral products	6.37
Basic metals	2.64
Metal products	3.58
Machinery and appliances	1.47
Electrical machinery	1.85
Transport equipment	3.09
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.21
Electricity and gas	(10.26)
TOTAL	100.00

References: For further details, see *Index of Industrial Production*, 1962 and *Indices of Mining and Electricity—Gas Production*, 1963; National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

Guatemala

Scope and coverage: General, excluding mining; Manufacturing, excluding furniture, paper and paper products, printing and publishing, rubber and metal products; and Electricity. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments employing five or more manual workers.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1946 = 100; the weight base is 1946.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages. The Manufacturing index is calculated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations by adjusting the General Index to exclude Electricity.

Elementary series: The elementary series of relatives are based on quantities of individual commodities produced or quantities of raw materials consumed.

Weighting systems: The weights used at each stage of the calculation are proportional to the value added at market prices in 1946, derived from the results of the 1946 Industrial Census.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1946)*
Non-durable goods	(14)	(85.5)
Food	4	15.7
Beverages	3	34.9
Tobacco	1	10.8
Chemicals	1	3.5
Hides and leather	2	1.2
Textiles	1	13.3
Clothing	2	6.1
Durable goods	(3)	(7.8)
Sawmill products	1	4.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2	3.7
Electricity	(1)	(6.7)
TOTAL	18	100.0

References: For further details, see *Boletín de la Dirección General de Estadística*, October 1950, (Guatemala).

Hungary

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing; Construction; Electricity and gas, including steam heat and power; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for these divisions except Construction. The indexes cover, in principle, all publicly-owned enterprises and relate to net industrial production.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1949 = 100. The weight base years are 1954 for the period 1949-1957; 1958 for the period 1958-1961; 1962 for the period 1962-1967; and 1966 for the period 1968 and thereafter. The series of indexes on the different weight bases are linked to one another.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of quantities of individual commodities produced, in most cases, or of quantities of individual raw materials consumed or value of gross output at constant enterprise prices, in some cases. The relatives are combined into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity, and then through successive stages of combination into indexes for the divisions and for total industrial activity.

Elementary series: The types of indicator used and the proportion of the sum of wages and amortization represented in 1968 by each type of indicator are as follows:

	Number of series	
Quantum of output	1,626	95.99%
Deflated values of output	46	2.71%
Man-hours worked or quantum of raw materials consumed	22	1.30%

Weighting systems: The weights used to combine the series of relatives into indexes for industrial branches are essentially based on the sum of wages and amortization per unit of product in the base year. In aggregating the indexes of industrial branches into indexes for divisions and for total industrial activity, the weights are based on the sum of wages and amortization in the base year. The weighting coefficients used for indexes from 1968 and on are as follows:

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients*
Mining	(42)	(17.3)
Manufacturing	(1,649)	(75.7)
Food, beverages and tobacco	223	9.2
Textiles	56	7.0
Clothing and footwear	64	3.5
Wood and furniture	75	2.2
Paper	20	0.8
Printing	1	0.9
Leather and fur (including fur processing)	17	0.8
Rubber (including synthetic materials)	26	1.1
Chemicals	225	6.1
Building materials	119	5.7
Basic metals	75	9.9
Machinery	746	26.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2	1.8
Electricity and gas	(3)	(7.0)
TOTAL	1,694	100.0

References: The indexes are calculated by the Central Statistical Office (Budapest).

India

Scope and coverage: Mining, covering coal and iron ore mining; Manufacturing; Electricity; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments in the case of mining and electricity, and, in the case of manufacturing, all establishments with 10 or more persons engaged and using power or with 20 or more persons engaged.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1956 = 100; the weight base is 1956.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from elementary series of relatives of quantities of individual commodities produced. These elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for the most detailed categories of industrial activity, and then through successive stages of combination into indexes for the divisions and for total industrial activity. The production series for certain items are not available for all years. In such cases, the indexes are based on weighted averages of relatives of items for which production figures are available, excluding the weights of items for which figures are not available.

Elementary series: Monthly data on the production of 201 individual commodities are used. These data are estimated by various sources (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Mines, Tea Board etc.) from returns received from factories. In the case of well organized industries like cotton and jute, iron and steel, and sugar, they cover almost the entire output. In the case of the remaining industries they cover the production of all except the very small units for which the collection of monthly statistics is not practicable. The monthly data gathered account for 90 per cent of the value added in 1956/1957 of the mining and manufacturing establishments covered by the indexes.

Weighting systems: At each stage in the calculation of the index, the weights used are based on value added at factor cost in 1956, as estimated from the Census of Manufactures 1956, the Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries 1956, the Annual Survey of Industries 1959, the Indian Bureau of Mines, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and various other sources. In some cases, items or sub-items are combined using weights proportional to gross value of production.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1956)*
Mining and quarrying	(2)	(7.47)
Manufacturing	(198)	(88.85)
Food	8	13.99
Beverages and cigarettes	1	1.49
Textiles	19	41.76
Footwear and other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	2	0.28
Wood and cork except furniture	4	0.24
Paper and paper board	4	1.39
Leather and fur products	3	0.18
Rubber products	24	3.04
Chemicals and chemical products	45	3.58
Petroleum products	1	3.79
Non-metallic mineral products	14	2.47
Basic metals	23	9.25
Metals products	13	0.99
Machinery except electrical machinery	15	1.10
Electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies	14	2.41
Transport equipment	7	2.86
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1	0.03
Electricity	(1)	(3.68)
TOTAL	201	100.00

References: For further details, see *Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India*, Cabinet Secretariat, Directoriate of Industrial Statistics (Calcutta).

Iran

Scope and coverage: Mining, including petroleum refining; Manufacturing, excluding tobacco and petroleum refining; Electricity; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 21 March 1962-20 March 1963 = 100; the weight base is 21 March 1962-20 March 1963.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages. The index for mining, including petroleum refining, is calculated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations using data supplied by the Bureau of Statistics, Tehran.

Elementary series: The indicators used for the manufacturing index are based on the volume of shipments. A total of 140 separate series are collected monthly from 1,100 selected establishments (i.e., those with 10 or more persons employed) accounting for approximately 50 per cent of the value added at factor cost in 1962/1963 in manufacturing industries (excluding tobacco and petroleum refining). The indicators used for mining (including petroleum refining) and electricity are based on volume of production.

Weighting systems: The weights used to combine the series of relatives into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity are derived from gross value of output in 1962/1963. The weights used to combine

these indexes into indexes for broader economic categories are proportional to value added at factor cost in 1962/1963.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1962/1963)*
Petroleum, including extraction and refining	60.1
Manufacturing	37.2
Mining, excluding crude petroleum	0.7
Electricity	2.0
TOTAL	100.0

References: For further details, see *Trends in Industrial and Commercial Statistics*, Series 45, Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Economy (Tehran).

Ireland

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing; Construction; Electricity and gas; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes of mining and manufacturing. The indexes cover, in principle, all industrial establishments with three or more persons engaged. Construction is excluded from the monthly index.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1953 = 100. The weight base is a shifting one, but the indexes are chained back to the comparison base. The indexes are linked at 1953 to indexes 1936 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated annually from the results of annual censuses and quarterly from special sample inquiries. The annual indexes are calculated as chained cross-weighted, geometric averages, according to Fisher's ideal formula. For the most part, the indexes which are used in calculating these Fisher ideal indexes for individual industries are calculated by dividing indexes of the value of gross output, or of wages and raw materials combined, by appropriate price indexes.

Indexes for the broader classes of industrial activity are then calculated as the geometric average of the cross-weighted products of the component industry indexes in the current year and in the previous year.

The quarterly indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. These relatives are first combined into indexes for detailed industry groups and then into indexes for broader industrial classes and for total industrial activity. For post-censal periods the quarterly indexes are provisional and are not adjusted for differences in the number of working days or for seasonal variation; however, they are adjusted to levels indicated by the most recent census data and revised when the results of the subsequent census are calculated.

Elementary series: The types of indicator used in calculating the annual index and the proportion of gross value of output in 1965 represented by each are as follows:

	Proportion of gross value of output Per cent
Value of gross output adjusted for price changes	91
Quantum of output	4
Combination of wage data and raw materials consumed	4
Man-hours worked	1

These indicators cover almost 100 per cent of total industrial production.

In the case of the quarterly indexes, the elementary series of relatives are based mainly on physical quantities of commodities produced but, in some instances, data on wages and value of raw materials adjusted for price changes, gross value of output deflated by indexes of hourly earnings, and man-hours worked are used. These indicators are derived from sample returns representing 90 per cent of total industrial production.

Weighting systems: The cross-weights used for calculating annual indexes for detailed industry groups and for combining these indexes into indexes for the broader categories of industrial activity are based on value added at factor cost during the year under review and the preceding year. The weights used for calculating the quarterly indexes for detailed industry groups are based on the gross value of output in the most recent census year. However, the weights for combining these indexes into indexes for the broader classes of industrial activity are based on value added data for the most recent census year.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1965)*
Mining, quarrying and turf	28	4.01
Food	170	19.27
Drink and tobacco	31	9.40
Textiles	92	8.59
Clothing and footwear	155	6.67
Wood and furniture (including brushes and brooms)	38	2.95
Paper and printing	36	7.28
Chemicals and chemical products ...	75	4.69
Clay products, glass, cement etc.	32	4.90
Metal and engineering (including vehicles)	132	15.44
Other manufacturing industries	72	6.84
Total mining and manufacturing	861	90.04
Electricity and gas	7	9.96
TOTAL[a]	868	100.00

[a] Excluding construction; data not available for 1965.

References: For further details, see *Report of Industrial Production, 1936; Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin*, June 1956; *Irish Statistical Bulletin*, September 1966; and *Statistical Abstract of Ireland, 1966*, Central Statistical Office (Dublin).

Israel

Scope and coverage: Mining, excluding prospecting for minerals of all kinds and the extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; Manufacturing, excluding explosives, defence industries, metal workshops, manufacture and repair of clocks and watches; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for mining and manufacturing. The indexes cover, in principle, all industrial establishments and workshops with at least one employee. Members of co-operative societies and collective settlements are defined for this purpose as employees

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1958; the weight base is 1963. The indexes with weight base 1963 are linked at 1963 to indexes with 1958 as weight base.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from 176 series of elementary relatives. These series are com-

bined into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity which, in turn, are combined into indexes for broader categories.

Elementary series: The elementary series are collected from 1,500 establishments. All establishments engaging 50 or more employees are included in the sample with certainty. The remaining establishments are selected from five size groups in each branch with sampling fractions of $^1/_2$ to $^1/_{30}$. The establishments included in the sample engage more than 60 per cent of the total number of employees in industry as a whole.

Weighting systems: The weights used in combining the indexes are proportional to census value added at factor cost, estimated from the Industry and Crafts Survey, 1962.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1962)*
Mining and quarrying	(3.90)
Manufacturing	(96.10)
Food, beverages, tobacco	16.13
Textiles	11.32
Clothing	2.84
Wood products and furniture	6.16
Paper and paper products	2.60
Printing and publishing	4.12
Leather and leather products	1.63
Rubber and plastic products	3.97
Chemical and petroleum products	8.19
Non-metallic mineral products	7.81
Basic metal industries	2.95
Metal products	6.47
Machinery	4.25
Electrical machinery and equipment	3.63
Transport equipment	8.02
Diamond industry	4.45
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.56
TOTAL	100.00

References: For further details, see *Statistical Bulletin of Israel*, Part E, English Summary, Volume XV 5-6, May-June 1964, Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

Italy

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing, excluding printing and publishing, repair shops, and some sub-groups of miscellaneous manufacturing; Electricity and gas; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. In principle, the indexes cover 100 per cent of output in mining, 89 per cent in manufacturing and 92 per cent in electricity and gas.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1966 = 100; the weight base is 1965. The indexes are linked at 1966 to indexes 1953 = 100 and at 1953 to indexes 1938 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. The series of relatives are combined into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity and the latter are combined into indexes for sub-groups and groups of industrial activity. The group indexes are then combined into indexes for the broader classes (major groups and divisions) of industrial activity and into the General Index. The monthly indexes are not adjusted for inequalities in the number of working days in each month or for seasonal variation.

Elementary series: The indicators used in calculating the indexes are mainly quantities of individual commodities produced. A total of 230 commodity indicators are included in the monthly index.

Weighting systems: The weights used in combining the indicators into indexes for each sub-group are based on gross value of production, after eliminating duplications of values which occur in the combining of products. The weights for combining sub-group indexes into indexes for major groups are derived from value added data in 1963 adjusted to 1965; for calculating the ISIC divisions and the General Indexes, the weights are derived from value added in 1965.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1965)*
Mining	(2.3)
Coal mining	0.04
Metal mining	0.54
Crude petroleum and natural gas	0.41
Extraction of earth and stone	0.87
Other non-metallic mining	0.43
Manufacturing	(89.60)
Food	9.30
Beverages	2.20
Tobacco	0.80
Textiles	8.70
Footwear and wearing apparel	6.30
Wood	3.20
Furniture	2.70
Paper and paper products	2.10
Leather	0.70
Rubber products	1.60
Chemicals	9.10
Cellulose and synthetic fibres	1.50
Petroleum and coal products	1.30
Non-metallic mineral products	6.30
Basic metals	7.70
Metal products (excluding transport equipment)	18.90
Transport equipment	7.20
Electricity and gas	(8.10)
Electricity	6.70
Gas production and distribution	1.40
TOTAL	100.00

References: For further details, see *Numeri indici della produzione industriale* (base 1966 = 100). *Supplemento straordinario al Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*, No. 4, Aprile 1967, Instituto Centrale di Statistica (Rome).

Japan

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing, excluding printing and publishing; Electricity and gas; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all privately-owned establishments, irrespective of size.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1965 = 100; the weight base is 1965. The indexes are linked at January 1963 to indexes 1960 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from elementary series of relatives based on quantities of individual commodities produced. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for major groups, the major group indexes into division indexes, and these indexes, in turn, are combined into an index

for mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas as a whole.

No adjustments are made to the monthly indexes for differences in the number of working days in each month.

Elementary series: Monthly data on the production of 404 individual commodities. Data on the production of 350 of these commodities are compiled by the by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry; the other data are gathered chiefly from trade associations and other government agencies. The series selected within a group index are, in principle, determined by the magnitude of the value added of individual commodities. The monthly data gathered cover approximately 60 per cent of the total value added in industrial production in 1960.

Weighting systems: The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for major groups, using the gross value of production or value added at factor cost in the base year 1965. The indexes of major groups are combined into division indexes and these indexes, in turn, into an index for mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas as a whole, using as weights value added at factor cost in the base year 1965. The value added used as weights is derived from the Census of Mining, 1965, and Census of Manufactures, 1965. The Census of Manufactures, 1965, covers, in principle, all privately-owned establishments with four or more persons engaged. The value added in 1965 in publicly-owned establishments (such as those in the tobacco and alcohol industries) and in establishments with less than four persons engaged is estimated from the gross value of production in the base year 1965.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1965)*
Mining	(15)	(2.13)
Manufacturing	(387)	(93.63)
Iron and steel	11	6.46
Non-ferrous metals	14	2.52
Metal products	30	5.84
Machinery	134	30.00
Ceramics	13	4.82
Chemicals	97	8.97
Petroleum and coal products	10	1.61
Rubber	8	1.55
Leather	2	0.62
Paper and pulp	5	3.55
Textiles	29	11.37
Wood and wood products	1	2.05
Food, beverages and tobacco	23	10.59
Other manufactures	10	3.68
Electricity and gas	(2)	(4.24)
TOTAL	404	100.00

References: For further details, see *Monthly Statistics of Trade and Industry*, No. 1, 1968, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (Tokyo).

Kenya[11]

Scope and coverage: Manufacturing, excluding products of petroleum and coal and basic metals. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments with 5 or more persons engaged.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1961 = 100; the weight base is 1961.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages.

Elementary series: The number of series used in the calculation of the index is 56. The types of series are: exports or imports (15); production (14); employment (10); input of materials (9); other (8).

Weighting systems: The weights to combine indexes for individual industries are based on estimates of value added derived from the 1961 Census of Manufacturing. Where more than one series is used for an industry, the sub-weights are derived by a variety of methods. Where series are, for example, all inputs or all outputs, the sub-weights are allocated in proportion to the value of inputs/outputs in 1961.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1961)*
Food	19.97
Beverages and tobacco	17.64
Textiles, clothing and leather	8.31
Wood and furniture	5.17
Paper and printing	7.47
Rubber	0.60
Chemicals	11.54
Non-metallic products	10.66
Metal products	5.51
Non-electrical machinery	1.65
Electrical machinery	0.59
Transport equipment	9.86
Miscellaneous	1.03
TOTAL	100.00

References: For further details, see *A Kenya Index of Manufacturing Production*, Economic and Statistics Division, Ministry of Finance and Planning (Nairobi 1964).

Korea, North[12]

References: A General Index with comparison base 1949 = 100 is published in Вестник статистики, No. 10, 1966, Central Statistical Office of the USSR (Moscow).

Korea, Republic of

Scope and coverage: Mining, excluding salterns; Manufacturing; Electricity; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments with 3 or more persons engaged.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1965 = 100; the weight base is 1965. The indexes are linked at 1965 to indexes 1960 = 100 and those linked at 1960 to indexes 1958 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives based on quantities of individual commodities produced. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for major groups, the major group indexes into division indexes, and these indexes, in turn, are combined into an index for mining, manufacturing and electricity as a whole.

No adjustments are made for differences in the number of working days in each month or for seasonal variation.

Elementary series: The elementary series of relatives are based on quantities of individual commodities produced. A total of 278 separate series accounting for 86.6 per cent of the value added at factor cost in 1965 are used in calculating the indexes.

[11] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

[12] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Weighting system: The weights used at each stage of the calculation are proportional to value added at factor cost in 1965 derived from national accounts data.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1965)*
Mining	(16)	(10.48)
Coal	1	6.58
Metals	7	2.26
Non-metallic mining	8	1.64
Manufacturing	(261)	(83.29)
Food	15	7.11
Beverages	10	4.20
Tobacco	2	5.78
Textiles	23	16.09
Footwear, wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	3	2.89
Wood and cork	4	3.54
Furniture and fixtures	4	0.66
Paper and paper products	10	3.09
Printing and publishing	1	3.49
Leather and leather products	4	0.49
Rubber products	13	2.57
Chemicals and chemical products	41	7.34
Petroleum and coal products	13	4.12
Clay, glass and stone products	24	5.45
Basic metals	25	3.98
Metal products	7	2.15
Machinery	22	2.82
Electrical machinery	17	2.31
Transport equipment	13	3.62
Miscellaneous	10	1.59
Electricity	(1)	(6.23)
TOTAL	278	100.00

References: For further details, see *Monthly Statistical Review*, March 1967, The Bank of Korea (Seoul).

Luxembourg

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing, excluding paper and paper products; Construction; Electricity and gas; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for these divisions except Construction. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments except handicrafts. The construction index covers all enterprises engaged primarily in construction work but excludes specialized enterprises whose main activities are carpentry, plumbing, painting, electrical installation, etc.

Original comparison and weight bases: For mining, manufacturing and electricity and gas, the comparison base is 1947 = 100; the weight base is 1947. These indexes are linked at 1947 to indexes 1937-38 = 100. For construction, the comparison base is 1956 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. These relatives are first combined into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity, then into indexes for major groups, and finally into indexes for divisions and for total industry activity.

Adjustments are made to the monthly indexes for differences in the number of working days in each month but not for seasonal variation.

The construction index is derived from a comparison of man-hours paid for in the month under review with the monthly average of man-hours paid for in 1956. The annual index for a given year is the average of the corresponding monthly indexes.

Elementary series: The elementary series of relatives, except for construction, are based mainly on quantities of individual commodities produced and to a lesser extent, on man-hours worked. A total of 45 series, accounting for approximately 94 per cent of the value added in 1947 in total industrial production, excluding construction, are used in calculating the index.

For construction, the indicator is the number of paid man-hours, including paid holidays and periods of paid leave. The data are collected monthly from about sixty enterprises chosen on the basis of their gross receipts and the number of workers employed. These enterprises account for more than three-quarters of the gross receipts and employment of all enterprises engaged in construction.

Weighting systems: The weights used to combine the series of relatives into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity and into indexes for major groups are derived from gross value of output in 1947. The weights used to combine major group indexes into the division and General Indexes are proportional to value added in 1947.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1947)*
Mining and quarrying	(3)	(6.38)
Iron ore	1	4.54
Stone, slate, sand and gravel quarrying	2	1.84
Manufacturing	(40)	(91.40)
Food	4	1.37
Beverages and tobacco	4	3.84
Textiles	1	0.28
Clothing (including footwear)	3	1.22
Wood products	1	1.10
Furniture and fixtures	1	0.44
Printing and publishing	1	1.26
Leather and leather products	1	1.79
Chemicals and chemical products	9	4.86
Non-metallic mineral products	9	3.88
Iron and steel basic industries	3	63.37
Metal products and machinery	3	7.99
Electricity and gas	(2)	(2.22)
Electricity	1	1.62
Manufactured gas	1	0.60
TOTAL	45	100.00

References: For further details, see *Bulletin du Service d'Etudes et Documentation Economiques et de l'Office de la Statistique Générale*, Vol. I, No. 1, 1950 (Luxembourg). The construction index is described in "Nombres-indices de l'activité dans le bâtiment", *Bulletin Economique*, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1958, and *Cahiers Economiques du Service d'Etudes*, No. 23, 1960, Ministère des Affaires économiques (Luxembourg).

Mexico

Scope and coverage: Mining covering the extraction of metalic and non-metalic minerals and petroleum and also the non-ferrous basic metals industry; Manufacturing, excluding the non-ferrous basic metals industry and furniture; Construction; Electricity; and a General Index which is a combination of the Indexes for the four divisions. A General Index excluding Construction is also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. The indexes cover, in principle, all industrial establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1950 = 100; the weight base is 1950.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of quantities produced of individual commodities. These relatives are combined into indexes for major groups and then into indexes for divisions and for total industrial activity.

No adjustments are made for differences in the number of working days in each month or for seasonal variation.

The Statistical Office of the United Nations calculates the indexes for Mining and Manufacturing from components of the General Index, using the following weighting pattern:

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1950)*
Mining	100.00
Metallic and non-metallic minerals and non-ferrous metallurgy	59.04
Extraction of petroleum	40.96
Manufacturing	100.00
Manufactures	97.29
Products of petroleum	2.71

Elementary series: The elementary series of relatives are based on quantities produced of 102 different commodities.

Weighting systems: The weights used at each stage of the calculation are proportional to value added in 1950, derived from the input-output matrix for that year.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1950)*
Mining and metallurgy	(10.0)
Non-ferrous metallurgy	8.9
Iron	0.1
Non-metallic minerals	1.0
Petroleum and coke	(9.0)
Petroleum and products	(8.7)
Extraction	6.8
Refining	1.9
Coke	0.3
Manufacturing	(67.7)
Food, beverages and tobacco	20.3
Textiles	10.2
Clothing and shoes	6.5
Wood and cork	4.0
Paper and paper products	1.5
Printing and publishing	1.7
Leather and leather products except shoes	2.0
Rubber products	1.2
Chemicals and chemical products	6.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.9
Iron and steel basic metals	5.2
Machinery	2.9
Transport equipment	2.1
Other industries	1.2
Construction	(10.3)
Electricity	(3.0)
TOTAL	100.0

References: The indexes are calculated by the Banco de México (Mexico City).

Mongolia[13]

Scope and coverage: General index relating to mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas; Electricity, including water works. The indexes cover, in principle, all publicly-owned enterprises and co-operatives.

[13] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Original comparison base: The comparison base is 1960 = 100.

References: The indexes are compiled by the Central Statistical Board of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic and published in *National Economy MPR, 1965* (Ulan Bator).

Morocco

Scope and coverage: Mining, excluding stone quarrying, clay and sand pits; Manufacturing, excluding canning and preserving of food products, wearing apparel, except footwear, wood products and furniture, furs and fur products, jewellery, brushes, games, toys and certain other miscellaneous industries; Electricity; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions.

The indexes cover, in principle, an establishment with 10 or more persons engaged and equipped with motor-driven machinery with a capacity of more than two horse-power. Handicraft establishments are excluded. Prior to 1958, the indexes relate to the southern regions only.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1958 = 100; the weight base is 1952, for years prior to 1958, and 1958 beginning with 1958. The indexes are linked at 1958 to indexes 1952 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of individual indicator of output.

Elementary series: The indicators are quantities produced of 82 individual commodities, prior to 1958, and of 88 individual commodities, beginning 1958.

Weighting systems: The weights used at each stage of the calculation are proportional to value added in 1952 for years up to 1958, and value added in 1958 for subsequent years.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1958)*
Mining	(37.5)
Metal mining	17.3
Non-metallic mining	20.2
Manufacturing	(51.5)
Metal products (including basic metals)	7.5
Non-metallic mineral products	3.0
Chemicals (including rubber products)	3.5
Oils and fats	2.0
Food, beverages and tobacco	21.5
Textiles	5.5
Leather (including shoes)	2.5
Paper and paper products	1.5
Other industries	4.5
Energy	(11.0)
TOTAL	100.0

References: For further details, see *Bulletin mensuel de statistique, Supplément trimestriel*, No. 2, August 1958, and *La situation économique du Maroc en 1961*; Service Central des Statistiques (Rabat).

Netherlands

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments including handicrafts.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1958 = 100; the weight base is 1958.

The indexes are linked at 1953 to indexes 1949 = 100, and at 1949 to indexes 1938 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for groups which in turn are combined into indexes for major groups. The major group indexes are then combined into indexes for divisions of industrial activity and into the General Index. The annual indexes are averages of the corresponding final monthly indexes.

Elementary series: The types of indicator used and the proportion of value added at factor cost in 1958 represented by each type are as follows:

	Per cent
Quantum of output	53
Deflated values of output or sales	17
Input of raw materials	13
No separate indicators used	12
Estimate based on the trend of previous periods	5

For the series which have no separate indicators, estimates are based on the movement of indexes of other products, or the total of the industry or the total of all industries.

Weighting systems: The weights for combining major group indexes are derived from value added at factor cost in 1958; at the industry group level the weights are based on approximations of value added at market prices in 1958, and, within industry groups, products are weighted by gross value of production, net of indirect taxes and subsidies in 1958.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1958)*
Mining	(6.8)
Coal mining	5.1
Non-metallic mining (including petroleum extraction)	1.7
Manufacturing	(86.7)
Food	13.3
Beverages	1.6
Tobacco	1.0
Textiles	6.5
Footwear and clothing etc	5.5
Wood and furniture	3.2
Paper and paper products	2.8
Printing and publishing	4.9
Leather and leather products	0.7
Rubber products	0.7
Chemicals	7.0
Petroleum refineries	1.8
Coal products	0.7
Non-metallic mineral products	3.3
Basic metals	3.9
Metal products (including miscellaneous manufacturing)	29.8
Electricity, gas and water	(6.5)
TOTAL	100.0

References: For further details, see "Hoeveelheids-indexcijfers van de industriële Produktie", *Statistische en econometrische onderzoekingen* No. 5, 1966, Central Bureau of Statistics (The Hague).

New Zealand[14]

Scope and coverage: Manufacturing. The indexes cover, in principle, all registered factories with two or more persons engaged.

[14] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1 April 1956-31 March 1957 = 100; the weight base is 1 April 1956-31 March 1957.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from quantity relatives for individual products (or, in a few industries, for individual materials consumed) where such indicators are available. Adjustments are made for products which, generally, cannot be quantitatively distinguished, and indicators are estimated for industries by applying, in effect, the implicit price indexes (1956/57 = 100) of the value added in selected industries for which quantity data are available to the value added in current prices originating in industries for which quantity data are not available. This method is used at all stages of the aggregation.

Elementary series: For 50 industries, which represent 69 per cent of the base weight, elementary series of quantities produced, numbering 597 in total, are used as a basis for the indexes. For five industries, which make up 8 per cent of the base weight, elementary series of materials consumed, numbering 20 in total, are used. For an additional 36 industries, which represent 23 per cent of the base weight, the indicators of production are estimated by adjusting their value added, in current prices, for price changes.

Weighting systems: The weights used in combining the elementary series of relatives into indexes for individual industries are the gross value of production during the base year 1 April 1956-31 March 1957. The weights used to combine these indexes into indexes for major groups and divisions of industrial activity are values added during the base year, compiled from the annual censuses of industry.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1956/57)*
Food	26.04
Beverages	2.99
Tobacco	1.05
Textiles	5.35
Clothing	11.69
Wood and cork	10.59
Furniture[a]	0.70
Paper and paper products	6.33
Printing, publishing and allied industries	8.64
Leather and leather products	0.98
Rubber products	3.14
Chemicals and chemical products	5.92
Non-metallic mineral products except petroleum and coal	6.53
Metal products[b]	3.17
Electrical machinery	2.87
Transport equipment[c]	4.01
TOTAL	100.00

[a] Relates to mattresses and venetian blinds only.
[b] Relates to sheet metal and nail manufacturing only.
[c] Relates to motor assembly and perambulators only.

References: The indexes are calculated by the Department of Statistics (Wellington).

Nicaragua[15]

Scope and coverage: Manufacturing, covering food, beverages, tobacco, textiles, footwear and wearing apparel, wood and cork, furniture, leather and leather products, chemicals and chemical products, non-metallic mineral products. The indexes cover, in principle, all

[15] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

industrial establishments with annual production of more than 12,000 córdobas in 1953.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1953 = 100; the weight base is 1953.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages.

Elementary series: The elementary series of relatives are, for the most part, based on quantities of individual commodities produced. Twenty-four series accounting for approximately 90 per cent of value added in 1953 are used in calculating the index.

Weighting systems: The weights used to combine group indexes into indexes of major groups and these, in turn, into the index for manufacturing as a whole are proportional to census value added in 1953.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1953)*
Food	34.8
Beverages	16.1
Tobacco	14.2
Textiles	3.7
Footwear and wearing apparel	7.2
Wood and cork	8.4
Furniture	4.0
Leather and leather products	4.2
Chemicals and chemical products	3.9
Non-metallic mineral products	3.5
TOTAL	100.0

References: The indexes are calculated by the Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (Managua).

Norway

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity and gas; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1961 = 100; the weight base is 1961. The indexes are linked at 1955 to indexes 1949 = 100 and at 1949 to indexes 1938 = 100.

Method of calculating: In the calculation of the annual indexes, the value of output and the value of raw materials are deflated separately by different current-weighted price indexes in order to obtain value added relatives. The monthly indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of output in the detailed industry groups. These relatives are combined into indexes for broader classes of industry and then into indexes for the divisions and for total industrial activity.

The monthly indexes relating to each detailed category of industrial activity are adjusted to the level of the annual indexes by the ratio of the annual index to the average of monthly indexes for the latest year for which annual indexes are available. Where the monthly indexes are derived from relatives based on man-hour data, the indexes are corrected further by use of a five-year moving average of indexes of output per man-hour for the detailed categories of industrial activity, calculated from the annual industrial statistics. No correction of this kind is made, however, in the case of the printing and allied industries. The monthly indexes are adjusted for differences in the number of working days in each month. Seasonally adjusted indexes are also calculated.

Elementary series: The elementary series of annual indicators relate to gross domestic products at 1961 market prices. The indicators for the monthly series and the proportion of the 1961 gross domestic product at market prices of industrial activity represented in the monthly index by each type of indicator are as follows:

	Per cent
Quantum of output data	71.0
Man-hour data	24.2
Quantum of raw materials consumed	4.8

These indicators together account actually for 69 per cent of the contribution of industrial activity to the 1961 gross domestic product at market prices.

Weighting systems: The weights used to derive the monthly indexes for detailed industry groups are based on the value of gross output at market prices in 1961. The indexes for 87 such detailed groups are combined into indexes for broader categories, with weights based on the contribution of each group to the gross domestic product at market prices in 1961.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1961)*
Mining	(2.97)
Coal	0.18
Metals	1.63
Stone and earth	0.69
Other non-metallic minerals	0.47
Manufacturing	(87.66)
Food, beverages and tobacco	13.63
Textiles	3.67
Footwear, clothing and made-up textile goods	4.58
Wood and cork	2.98
Furniture and fixtures	3.15
Paper and paper products	6.81
Printing and allied industries	5.04
Leather and leather products	0.42
Rubber products	0.79
Chemicals and allied products	8.05
Petroleum and coal products	0.84
Non-metallic mineral products	3.53
Basic metals	8.63
Metal products	5.67
Machinery, except electrical	3.76
Electrical machinery and apparatus	4.18
Transport equipment	10.34
Miscellaneous	1.59
Electricity and gas	(9.37)
TOTAL	100.00

References: For further details, see *Statistisk Månedshefte* No. 6, 1965, Central Bureau of Statistics (Oslo).

Pakistan

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing, including jute baling; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for mining and manufacturing. The indexes cover, in principle, all mining establishments and manufacturing establishments with 20 or more persons engaged and using power in the manufacturing process.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1 July 1959-30 June 1960 = 100; the weight base is 1 July 1959-30 June 1960. The indexes are linked at 1959 to indexes 1954 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from 203 elementary series of relatives based on quantities of in-

dividual commodities produced. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity. The resulting indexes are then combined into indexes for major groups and these indexes, in turn, are combined into an index for mining and manufacturing as a whole.

Elementary series: The elementary series of relatives are based on quantities produced of 203 individual commodities.

Weighting systems: The weights used to combine the elementary series of relatives into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity are based on gross value of production in the base year, 1 July 1959-30 June 1960. The weights for combining these indexes into major groups and other aggregative indexes are based on value added at factor cost in the same year. For mining, value added is estimated on the basis of pit-head values of minerals less an allowance for raw materials consumed. The estimates of value added used as weights for manufacturing are derived from the Census of Manufacturing Industries, 1959-1960.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1 June 1959-30 July 1960)*
Mining	(6)	(100.00)
Coal	1	29.10
Metal (chromite)	1	1.20
Crude petroleum and natural gas	2	57.30
Other mining (limestone and rock salt)	2	12.40
Manufacturing	(197)	(100.00)
Food	21	8.47
Beverages	3	0.34
Tobacco	7	4.92
Textiles	24	41.91
Footwear, wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	3	2.01
Wood and cork	2	0.30
Furniture and fixtures	5	0.18
Paper	5	2.65
Printing and publishing	1	2.38
Leather and leather products	3	0.87
Rubber	3	0.47
Chemicals	20	8.65
Petroleum and coal products	10	0.89
Non-metallic mineral products	5	4.95
Basic metal industries	7	2.51
Metal products	17	4.09
Machinery, except electrical	19	2.15
Electrical machinery	16	1.84
Transport equipment	5	3.07
Miscellaneous manufacturing	21	7.35
Mining and manufacturing combined	(203)	(100.0)
Mining	6	4.3
Manufacturing	197	95.7

References: For further details, see "Explanatory Notes on Tables on Manufacturing and Mining", *Statistical Bulletin*, No. 7, Vol. II, July 1963, Central Statistical Office (Karachi).

Panama[16]

Scope and coverage: Manufacturing, excluding textiles, petroleum products, basic metals, metal products, machinery, electrical machinery and transport equipment. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments with five or more persons engaged.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1960 = 100; the weight base is 1960.

Method of calculation: The indexes for major groups are relatives of aggregates of gross values of output or values of raw materials consumed at 1960 prices. The index for total manufacturing is calculated as a base-weighted arithmetic average of the component major group indexes.

Elementary series: The elementary series are mainly based on gross values of output at 1960 prices of more than 64 commodities. Values of raw materials consumed at 1960 prices are used for bread products, clothing and other textile products, printing and allied industries.

Weighting systems: The weights for combining the major group indexes into the index for total manufacturing are proportional to the gross value of production in the major groups in 1960.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1960)*
Food	39.74
Beverages	16.93
Tobacco	6.05
Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textiles	13.44
Wood and wood products	2.45
Furniture	3.89
Paper products	2.27
Leather and leather products	1.04
Rubber products	0.52
Chemicals and chemical products	2.83
Non-metallic mineral products	8.84
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.00
TOTAL	100.00

References: The indexes are calculated by the Statistics and Census Office (Panama).

Peru[17]

Scope and coverage: Manufacturing. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1963 = 100; the weight base is 1963.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages.

Elementary series: The elementary series of relatives are based on quantities of individual commodities produced.

Weighting system: The weights used for combining the elementary series into indexes for detailed categories are based on gross value of production in 1963. These indexes are combined into indexes for broader classes of industrial activity by the use of value added at market prices in 1963.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1963)*
Food	30.2
Beverages	7.9
Tobacco	1.1
Textiles	12.5
Footwear and clothing	5.0
Wood and wood products	1.6
Paper and paper products	2.5
Printing and publishing	2.5
Leather and leather products	0.8
Rubber products	1.4

[16] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

[17] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1963)*
Chemicals and chemical products	9.1
Coal and petroleum products	2.2
Non-metallic mineral products	4.6
Basic metals	8.9
Metal products	7.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0
TOTAL	100.0

References: The indexes are calculated by the Instituto Nacional de Promoción Industrial (Lima).

Philippines

I. INDEX OF MINING PRODUCTION

Scope of coverage: Mining, covering metal mining only.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1952 = 100; the weight base is 1952.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from elementary series of relatives based on quantities of individual commodities produced. The series beginning 1953 are calculated on the basis of 1955 quantities, and for years prior to 1953, the indexes are linked with the new series. No adjustments are made for seasonal variations or for differences in the number of working days.

Elementary series: Monthly data on quantities produced as reported by the Bureau of Mines are used. The elementary series cover the production of all important metallic ores (gold, copper, iron, chromite and manganese). The minerals represented cover approximately 74 per cent of the total value of mineral production in 1952 and 70 per cent in 1955.

Weighting systems: The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for mining as a whole, using as weights gross value of production in 1952.

Minerals	*Weighting coefficients (1952)*
Gold	44.02
Basic metals	(55.98)
Chromite	16.12
Manganese	1.21
Copper	18.11
Iron	20.54
TOTAL	100.00

II. INDEX OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

Scope and coverage: Manufacturing, excluding basic metals. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments employing at least one person.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1955 = 100; the weight base is 1955.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from elementary series of relatives of quantities of individual commodities produced. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for 12 different major groups of non-durable manufactures and 8 different major groups of durable manufactures, and these indexes, in turn, are combined into indexes for manufacturing as a whole. No adjustments are made for differences in the number of working days in each month or for seasonal variation.

Elementary series: Monthly data on the production of 577 individual commodities by about 800 reporting firms are used. On an over-all basis, the elementary series cover roughly 45 per cent of the gross value of manufacturing production during the base year 1955.

Weighting systems: At each stage in the calculation of the indexes, the weights used are based on the gross value of production of the 800 reporting firms during 1955.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1955)*
Non-durable manufactures	(408)	(82.74)
Food products, except beverages	93	14.99
Beverages	4	11.57
Tobacco products	4	15.83
Textiles	11	6.15
Clothing and footwear	23	4.15
Paper products	24	2.99
Printing and publishing	1	0.45
Leather products, except footwear	5	0.21
Rubber products	25	1.24
Chemicals	211	15.43
Petroleum and coal products	5	9.33
Miscellaneous non-durable manufactures	2	0.40
Durable manufactures	(169)	(17.26)
Wood and cork products, except furniture and fixtures	11	1.49
Furniture and fixtures	38	0.59
Non-metallic mineral products	19	4.69
Metal products, except machinery	68	4.31
Machinery, except electrical	4	0.03
Electrical machinery and apparatus	15	1.49
Transport equipment	4	3.96
Miscellaneous durable manufactures	10	0.70
TOTAL	577	100.00

References: The indexes are compiled by the Central Bank of the Philippines (Manila).

Poland

Scope and coverage: Mining (quarterly indexes: covering coal mining and briquetting only); Manufacturing, including fishing and cold storage but excluding publishing and water works (quarterly indexes: including also extraction of crude petroleum, ferrous and non-ferrous ore mining and extraction of salt); Electricity, including steam heat and power; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all industrial enterprises—privately-owned as well as publicly-owned enterprises and co-operatives in the case of the annual indexes, and publicly-owned enterprises and co-operatives only in the case of the monthly or quarterly indexes.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1960 = 100 in the case of the annual indexes and 1958 = 100 in the case of the monthly or quarterly indexes. The weights used in calculating the indexes are, in effect, quantities of output during the comparison base year multiplied by constant enterprise prices (i.e., excluding turnover taxes) as of 1 January 1956 for periods up to 1960 or as of 1 July 1960 for subsequent periods.

Method of calculation: Ratios of aggregates of value of gross industrial output at constant enterprise prices (i.e., excluding turnover taxes) for the current year and for the base year. The value of gross output at constant enterprise prices is determined by multiplying data on quantities produced for all elements of gross output by constant enterprise prices established as of

1 January 1956 or as of 1 July 1960. This method of calculation is equivalent to calculating indexes from weighted arithmetic averages of elementary relatives of quantities produced in the current period and in the comparison based period.

Elementary series: In effect, quantity relatives for all elements of gross industrial output. Gross industrial output consists of products made and ready for sale, fabricating and other industrial services rendered to others, the processing of any raw materials owned by others and the net change during the period in work-in-progress.

Weighting systems: Weights are essentially the quantities produced in the comparison base year multiplied by constant enterprise prices as of 1 January 1956 for periods up to 1960 or as of 1 July 1960 for subsequent periods. The weighting coefficients for the annual indexes from 1960 are as follows:

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients*
Mining and quarrying	(7.9)
Coal	6.8
Metal	0.3
Crude petroleum and natural gas	0.1
Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits	0.6
Other non-metallic mining	0.1
Manufacturing	(89.5)
Food	21.3
Beverages	2.3
Tobacco	0.6
Textiles	9.7
Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	4.5
Wood and cork	2.9
Furniture and fixtures	1.2
Paper and paper products	1.6
Printing	0.6
Leather and leather products	0.8
Rubber products	1.1
Chemicals and chemical products	6.9
Products of petroleum and coal	2.0
Non-metallic mineral products	3.6
Basic metal industries	9.9
Metal manufactures	3.6
Machinery, except electrical	5.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	3.4
Transport equipment	6.6
Miscellaneous	1.3
Electricity, gas and steam	(2.6)
TOTAL	100.0

References: For further details, see *Rocznik Statystyczny, 1967* and *Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland, 1967* (Warsaw).

Portugal

I. ANNUAL INDEX

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing, excluding printing and publishing; Electricity; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1958 = 100; the weight base is 1953 for 1958 and previous years and 1958 for subsequent periods. The indexes are linked at 1958.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity, and then through successive stages of combination into indexes for the divisions and for total industrial activity.

Elementary series: The elementary series of indicators are quantities of individual commodities produced. These series accounted for 60 per cent of total value added in industry in 1958.

Weighting systems: The weights used in combining the elementary series of relatives into indexes for major groups are based on unit value added in 1958, estimated from the annual industrial statistics. The resulting indexes are combined into indexes for broader classes of industrial activity by the use of 1958 value added data derived from the results of the industrial inquiry relating to the years 1957 to 1959.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1958)*
Mining	(4.0)
Coal	0.9
Metal	1.4
Other mining (except petroleum)	1.7
Manufacturing	(92.5)
Food, beverages and tobacco	16.2
Textiles, clothing and footwear	21.0
Wood, cork and furniture	8.5
Paper and paper products	4.7
Leather and leather products (except footwear)	1.8
Rubber products	1.9
Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	10.0
Non-metallic mineral products	7.0
Basic metal industries	7.2
Metal products	12.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.4
Electricity	(3.5)
TOTAL	100.0

References: For further details, see "A Medida da Produção Industrial Portuguesa", *Estudios de Economia Aplicada*, No. 15, Associação Industrial Portuguesa (Lisbon 1962).

II. MONTHLY INDEX

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing, excluding printing and publishing, leather and leather products and miscellaneous manufacturing industries; Electricity; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1953 = 100; the weight base is 1953.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity and then through detailed categories of industrial activity and then through successive stages of combination into indexes for the divisions and for total industrial activity. The monthly indexes are revised to the levels indicated by the annual indexes as soon as the latter become available.

Elementary series: The elementary series of relatives are based entirely on quantities of individual commodities produced. A total of 94 separate series representing 31 industries and accounting for about 47 per cent of the gross value of industrial production in 1958 are used in compiling the monthly indexes.

Weighting system: The weights used for combining the elementary series into indexes for individual industries, and these indexes into indexes for major groups of industrial activity, are based on gross values of production in 1953. The weights for deriving the indexes for the divisions and for total industrial activity from the major group indexes are based on value added data in 1953.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1953)*
Mining	(7)	(3)
Manufacturing	(85)	(92)
Food and beverages	14	16
Textiles, clothing and footwear	2	18
Wood, cork and furniture	10	9
Chemicals and oil	15	18
Non-metallic mineral products	17	6
Basic metals, machinery and electrical equipment	13	16
Other manufacturing industries	14	9
Electricity	(2)	(5)
TOTAL	94	100

References: For further details, see "Monthly Index Numbers of Industrial Production", *Estudos de Economia Aplicada*, No. 5, Associação Industrial Portuguesa (Lisbon).

Rhodesia, Southern

Scope and coverage: Mining, including non-ferrous metallurgy; Manufacturing, excluding motor vehicle repairs and non-ferrous metallurgy; Electricity, and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments employing 10 or more persons.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1961 = 100; the weight base is the period 1 January 1960-31 December 1961.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages. The mining index is derived from the combination of the quantity relatives for the principal minerals. In the case of manufacturing, the indexes are derived in successive stages. Sub-indexes are first built up from series of relatives of individual commodities produced. These are then combined into indexes for major groups which are subsequently brought together into an index for manufacturing as a whole. The index for electricity production is obtained directly from output relatives. The monthly index numbers are adjusted for variations in the number of working days.

Elementary series: For mining, data are supplied by the Department of Mines on the production of the principal minerals, accounting for over 95.7 per cent of mineral production in 1961. For manufacturing, aproximately 195 series are used. The principal type of indicator is quantity of output adjusted to represent production per working day. Other types of indicator used are deflated value of sales; quantity of materials used; and man-hours worked. Data are supplied monthly by 159 firms representing about 80 per cent of the value added in all firms covered in the 1961 Census. For about 34 per cent (measured by value added) of the manufacturing groups, reporting firms cover more than 95 per cent of the total value added in their group. For about 37 per cent, coverage is 70-95 per cent and for the remaining 29 per cent coverage is less than 70 per cent. For electricity, the series used is the number of kilowatt hours sent out by generating stations.

Weighting systems: The weights used at each stage are proportional to value added for the period 1960/61 of the establishments covered in the Censuses of Production for these years. In combining the elementary series of relatives where two or more series are used for one manufacturing establishment, the weights are proportional to the sales of the respective products reported in the Census of Production.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1960/61)*
Mining	(23.2)
Manufacturing	(65.3)
Foodstuffs	7.4
Drink and tobacco	5.6
Tobacco grading and packing	2.7
Textiles and clothing	9.8
Wood and furniture	3.3
Paper and printing	5.3
Non-metallic mineral products	4.8
Chemical products	7.0
Metals and metal products	11.8
Transport and workshops	4.9
Other industries	2.7
Electricity	(11.5)
TOTAL	100.0

References: A brief description of the index is published in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, Central Statistical Office (Salisbury).

Romania

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing, including fishing and logging but excluding publishing; Electricity and water supply; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all industrial enterprises—privately-owned as well as publicly-owned enterprises and co-operatives in the case of the annual indexes, and publicly-owned enterprises and co-operatives only in the case of the monthly or quarterly indexes. The construction index covers building construction and assembly output and relates to publicly-owned enterprises and co-operatives.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1960 = 100. The weights are in effect quantities of output during the comparison base year multiplied by constant enterprise prices (i.e., excluding turnover taxes) as of 1 January 1955 for periods up to 1965 and as of 1 January 1963 for subsequent periods.

Method of calculation: Ratios of aggregates of value of gross output at constant enterprise prices (i.e., excluding turnover taxes) for the current year and for the base year. The value of gross output at constant enterprise prices is determined by multiplying data on quantities produced for all elements of gross output by constant prices. This method of calculation is equivalent to calculating indexes from weighted arithmetic averages of relatives of quantities produced in the current period and in the comparison base period.

Elementary series: In effect, quantity relatives for all elements of gross industrial output. Gross industrial output includes the production of all industrial commodities and the processing of goods for, as well as the rendering of other kinds of industrial services to, other enterprises.

Weighting systems: Weights are essentially the quantity of gross output in the comparison base year

multiplied by constant prices as of 1 January 1955 for periods up to 1965 and as of 1 January 1963 for subsequent periods.

	Weighting coefficients (1966)
Electric and thermal power	2.8
Fuel	6.6
Ferrous metallurgy (including ferrous ore mining)	8.1
Non-ferrous metallurgy (including non-ferrous ore mining)	3.5
Engineering and metal processing	21.6
Chemical industry	7.3
Mining of non-metalliferrous ores and products of abrasive substances	0.3
Building materials	3.2
Forestry operation and timber processing	7.7
Cellulose and paper (including exploitation of reed)	1.4
Glass, chinaware, faience	0.5
Textiles	7.3
Clothing	4.4
Leather goods, furs and footwear	2.4
Food	21.4
Soap and cosmetics	0.3
Printing	0.4
Miscellaneous	0.8
	100.0

References: For further details, see *Anuarul Statistic al Republicii Socialiste România, 1967*, Central Statistical Board (Bucharest).

Senegal

Scope and coverage: Mining, covering the extraction of ilmenite, rutile, zircon and phosphates; Manufacturing, covering food, beverages, tobacco and matches, textiles, shoes, chemicals, non-metallic mineral products, and a miscellaneuos group of products; including beds, mattresses, and some metal products; Electricity; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes of individual groups.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is quarterly average 1959 = 100; the weight base is 1959.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated quarterly as base-weighted arithmetic averages. The index for Manufacturing is calculated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations by subtracting Mining and Electricity from the General Index.

Elementary series: The principal indicator is quantity produced. In the case of electricity, the indicator is quantity sold. In all, 41 elementary series are used.

Weighting systems: In combining the indexes for industry groups into the General Index, the weights used are proportional to value added in these industries in 1959.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1959)*
Mining	(2)	(2.0)
Manufacturing	(38)	(84.4)
Grains, flour, biscuits	5	6.2
Drinks, confectionery, sugar	7	4.7
Preserves	1	1.0
Oils	1	35.2
Tobacco and matches	2	12.9
Textiles	7	6.3
Shoes	2	3.6
Chemicals	5	4.5
Non-metallic mineral products	2	5.6
Miscellaneous products	6	4.4
Electricity	(1)	(13.6)
TOTAL	41	100.0

References: For further details, see *Calcul d'un Indice de la Production Industrielle au Sénégal, Bulletin Statistique et Economique Mensuel*, Supplément au No. 7, Année 1963, Service de la statistique et de la mécanographie (Dakar).

South Africa

Scope and coverage: Mining, excluding crude petroleum and natural gas; and Manufacturing. The mining indexes cover all establishments. The manufacturing indexes cover, in principle, all privately-owned and publicly-owned establishments with three or more persons engaged, or using power equipment or steam boilers.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1957 = 100 for mining and fiscal year 1 July 1956-30 June 1957 = 100 for manufacturing. The weight base for both the mining and manufacturing indexes is the year preceding that to which the indexes relate. For manufacturing, fiscal years are used as the weight-base years up to 1959/60, and calendar years thereafter.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. These relatives are combined into indexes for industry groups, then into indexes for major groups of industry, and finally into indexes for total mining and total manufacturing. The indexes are chained back to the comparison base.

Beginning with 1961, the annual indexes are calculated from the monthly series of indicators. Prior to 1961 (when annual indexes relate to fiscal years) the annual indexes are calculated from the results of the annual industrial censuses.

Elementary series: The elementary series of indicators are mainly quantities produced of individual commodities. Other indicators are raw materials consumed, man-hours worked, deflated value of gross output, and for the pharmaceutical industry, deflated value of sales. These indicators relate to the most important commodities produced. The basic data are collected from a sample of establishments selected so that at least 70 per cent of the total output of each industry group is covered.

Weighting systems: The weights used at all stages of combination of the mining index are based on gross value of output. The weights used to combine the relatives of individual indicators of output in manufacturing into indexes for industry groups are based on gross value of sales. For combining industry group indexes into indexes for major groups and for total manufacturing, the weights are estimates of value added at factor cost.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients*[a]
Mining	
Coal	6.8
Gold	68.2
Metals (except gold)	14.3
Non-metallic minerals	10.7
TOTAL	100.0

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1965)*
Manufacturing	
Food	14.3
Beverages	3.0
Tobacco	1.3
Textiles	5.0
Clothing and footwear	8.3
Wood and wood products	2.2
Furniture	1.9
Paper and paper products	4.2
Printing	4.0
Leather and leather products	0.5
Rubber products	2.6
Chemicals	9.1
Products of petroleum and coal	2.4
Non-metallic mineral products	5.9
Basic metals	8.7
Metals products	9.6
Machinery	5.4
Electrical machinery	4.7
Transport equipment	4.5
Miscellaneous	2.4
TOTAL	100.0

[a] Latest published, see *Statistical Yearbook, 1966*, Bureau of Statistics (Pretoria).

References: The indexes are calculated by the Bureau of Statistics (Pretoria).

Spain

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing; Construction; Electricity and gas; and a General Index which is a combination of Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity and gas. A General Index including Construction is also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. Stone quarrying, made-up textile goods, paints and varnishes, shipbuilding and repairing are excluded in the monthly series of index numbers.

The annual indexes cover 82.2 per cent of the net domestic industrial products including construction; the monthly series cover 61.5 per cent of the net domestic industrial product excluding construction.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1958 = 100; the weight base is 1958. The mining and electricity and gas indexes are linked at 1958 to indexes 1929-31 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages. Starting from relatives of quantities produced of individual commodities, sub-indexes are formed. These are combined into indexes for major groups and the major group indexes, in turn, are combined into indexes for divisions. Finally, the division indexes are brought together to form the General Index. The monthly indexes are adjusted to the level of the annual indexes.

Elementary series: For the annual indexes, quantities produced of 463 individual commodities are used, together with deflated values of gross output for a few groups where the variety of products precludes the selection of a number of representative commodities. The indicators for the monthly series are quantities produced of 287 commodities.

Weighting systems: The weights used are based on contribution to net domestic product at factor cost in 1958, with the exception of certain sub-groups and the individual commodities for which value of gross output in 1958 is used in weighting.

	Annual		*Monthly*	
Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1958)*	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1958)*
Mining	(26)	(6.8)	(16)	(8.1)
Coal mining	3	4.2	3	5.6
Metal mining	10	1.5	10	2.0
Stone quarrying	8	0.7	—	—
Other non-metallic mining	5	0.4	3	0.5
Manufacturing	(432)	(71.9)	(269)	(85.4)
Food, beverages, tobacco	113	13.3	31	15.8
Textiles	45	13.7	39	16.2
Chemicals and products of petroleum and coal	97	8.2	86	9.8
Basic metals	40	4.9	22	5.8
Metal products	35	15.3	27	18.2
Other manufacturing industries	102	16.5	64	19.6
Construction	(3)	(15.8)	—	—
Electricity and gas	(2)	(5.5)	(2)	(6.5)
Electricity	1	5.2	1	6.2
Gas	1	0.3	1	0.3
TOTAL	463	100.0	287	100.0

References: For further details, see *Estadística Española*, No. 18, January-March 1963, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Madrid).

Sweden

Scope and coverage: Mining, excluding crude petroleum and natural gas; Manufacturing, excluding publishing not in connexion with printing; Electricity and gas; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The General Index published in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* excludes Electricity and gas. All mining establishments and nearly all electricity and gas establishments are covered. The manufacturing index is based for the most part on data from establishments employing an annual average of 5 or more persons, but for certain industry groups, all establishments are covered. The output of educational and penal institutions are not covered.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1959 = 100; the weight base is 1959. The indexes are linked at 1959 to indexes 1935 = 100.

Method of calculation: The annual indexes at the most detailed level of calculation are obtained, in effect, by comparing the gross value of output in the year under review and the gross value of output in the preceding year, with gross value of output expressed in prices of the preceding year, and chaining the result to the 1959 comparison base. The major group indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages of these detailed indexes, and in turn are combined into indexes for the divisions and for total industrial activity.

The monthly indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages starting from elementary series of relatives based on the indicators of output, and through successive stages of combination into the index for total industrial activity. These indexes are adjusted to the definitive annual indexes and also for the number of working days in each month.

Elementary series: The elementary series of annual indicators are mainly quantities of individual commodities produced, but for some industries gross value of output data adjusted for price changes are used. For

the monthly index the indicators are quantities of individual commodities produced, raw materials consumed, and man-hours worked, adjusted for changes in output per man-hour.

Weighting systems: The weights used to combine the elementary series of indicators for any year into indexes for commodity groups are based on gross values of output in the preceding year; for combining the monthly elementary indicators the weights are based on gross value of output in 1959. The weights for combining annual and monthly indexes for commodity groups into indexes for the major groups and other broader classes of industry are based on value added in 1959.

MONTHLY WEIGHTING COEFFICIENTS

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients*
Mining	(5.18)
Manufacturing	(94.82)
Food	8.57
Beverages and tobacco	1.73
Textiles	3.83
Footwear and other wearing apparel	4.38
Wood, cork and furniture	5.99
Paper and paper products	8.61
Printing	4.89
Leather and leather products	0.49
Rubber products	1.23
Chemicals, products of petroleum and coal and miscellaneous manufacturing	7.25
Non-metallic mineral products	4.21
Basic metals	8.07
Metal products, machinery and transport equipment	35.57
TOTAL	100.00

ANNUAL WEIGHTING COEFFICIENTS

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients*
Mining	(5.34)
Coal mining	0.03
Metal mining	4.94
Stone quarrying etc.	0.30
Other mining	0.07
Manufacturing	(94.66)
Food	8.20
Beverages	1.32
Tobacco	0.30
Textiles	3.75
Footwear and clothing	4.18
Wood and cork	4.84
Furniture	1.22
Paper and paper products	8.94
Printing and publishing	4.67
Leather and leather products (except footwear)	0.43
Rubber products	1.25
Chemicals	4.85
Petroleum and coal products	0.89
Non-metallic mineral products	4.11
Basic metals	8.52
Metal products	5.50
Machinery (except electrical)	14.19
Electrical machinery	5.90
Transport equipment	10.14
Miscellaneous	1.46
TOTAL	100.00

References: For further details, see *Statistik Tidskrift* No. 5, 1964; *Statistiska Meddelanden* No. 1, 27 April 1966, National Central Bureau of Statistics (Stockholm).

Switzerland

Scope and coverage: Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the two divisions. Handicrafts are excluded. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments covered by the Factory Law, that is, the larger establishments generally having 10 or more employees.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1958 = 100; the weight base is 1958.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages. The series are combined into indexes for groups which, in turn, are combined into indexes for major groups. The major group indexes are combined to form the General Index. The indexes are not adjusted for differences in the number of working days in each quarter nor for seasonal variations.

Elementary series: The series used as indicators for the annual indexes and the proportion of value added represented by each are as follows:

	Per cent
Quantum of output	68.2
Quantum of exports	16.5
Raw materials consumed	5.7
Deflated value of output	5.1
Deflated value of sales	3.9
Man and machine-hours worked	0.4
Sales in terms of number of units	0.2

In 1958 these series accounted, on the average, for 87 per cent of value added in the industry groups covered by the index.

Weighting systems: The weights used are based on value added (net of transport and insurance costs) except in the combination of the detailed series into group indexes, where the weighting coefficients may be based on volume of goods sold, value of gross output or number of workers.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1958)*
Manufacturing	(93.4)
Food, beverages and tobacco	6.9
Textiles	7.5
Footwear, clothing etc.	5.8
Wood and furniture	5.5
Paper and paper products	2.7
Printing and publishing	5.2
Leather and rubber	1.2
Chemicals, petroleum and coal products	9.9
Non-metallic mineral products	3.2
Metal products (including basic metals)	12.0
Machinery, equipment and musical instruments	24.9
Watches, clocks and jewellery	8.6
Electricity, gas and water	(6.6)
TOTAL	100.0

References: For further details, see "Indice suisse de la production industrielle", Supplément 75 de *Le Vie économique*, Commission de recherches économiques du Département fédéral de l'économie publique (Berne 1965).

Syria[18]

Scope and coverage: Mining, covering salt and asphalt only; Manufacturing, excluding wood products and furniture, printing and publishing, leather and

[18] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

leather products, products of petroleum and coal, basic metals and metal products; Electricity; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all major mechanized industries in Syria.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1956 = 100; the weight base is 1956.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as weighted arithmetic averages of quantity relatives.

Elementary series: The basic indicators used are quantities produced in 27 main industries in Syria.

Weighting systems: The weights used to combine the quantity relatives are based on value added in 1956.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1956)*
Mining and quarrying	(2)	(0.74)
Manufacturing	(24)	(91.96)
Food	8	15.27
Beverages	1	1.40
Tobacco	1	8.08
Textiles	6	46.42
Paper	1	0.58
Rubber products	1	1.38
Chemicals	4	4.58
Non-metallic mineral products	2	14.25
Electric light and power	(1)	(7.30)
TOTAL	27	100.00

References: For further details, see *Statistical Abstract*, 1965, Ministry of Planning, Directorate of Statistics (Damascus).

Tunisia

Scope and coverage: Mining, covering the extraction of the four principal minerals—phosphate rock, iron ore, lead ore and zinc ore. These accounted for approximately 90 per cent of the gross value of mineral production in 1957.

Original comparison and weight bases: The original comparison is 1957 = 100; the weight base is 1957.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. These relatives are combined into indexes for three principal groups of minerals and the resulting indexes into indexes for mining as a whole.

No adjustments are made for differences in the number of working days in each month or for seasonal variation.

Elementary series: The elementary series of relatives are based on quantities produced of the four minerals.

Weighting system: The weights used at all levels of combination are estimates of value added in 1957 derived from the Census of Industrial Production.

Minerals	*Weighting coefficients (1957)*
Phosphate rock	48
Iron ore	34
Lead ore and zinc ore	18
TOTAL	100

References: For further details, see *Indices de la production minière*, December 1961, Service des Statistiques, Secrétariat d'Etat au Plan et aux Finances (Tunis).

Turkey[19]

Scope and coverage: Mining, excluding crude petroleum prior to 1955; Manufacturing, including food, beverages, tobacco, textiles, paper, non-metallic mineral products and basic metals only; Electricity; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, production in both publicly-owned and privately-owned establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1948 = 100; the weight base is 1948

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages of quantity relatives.

Elementary series: The indicators are quantities produced of 22 commodities.

Weighting systems: The weights are generally derived from production values in 1948 estimated by the National Income Division of the Turkish State Institute of Statistics; in the case of crude petroleum the average annual value of production in the period 1955 to 1959 is used. The 1948 weights are adjusted to include crude petroleum beginning with 1955.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (including crude petroleum)*	*Weighting coefficients (excluding crude petroleum)*
Mining	(38.7)	(39.3)
Coal (including lignite)	30.6	30.3
Crude petroleum	.	0.9
Metal mining	7.9	7.9
Other mining	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	(52.4)	(51.9)
Food, beverages and tobacco	19.0	18.8
Other manufacturing industries	(33.4)	(33.1)
Textiles	19.0	18.8
Paper	3.0	2.9
Non-metallic mineral products	3.7	3.7
Basic metals	7.7	7.7
Electricity	8.9	8.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

References: The indexes are calculated by the Turkish Ministry of Commerce and published in *Konjönktür*, Ticaret-Konjonktür ve Yayın Müdürlüğü (Ankara).

Ukrainian SSR[20]

References: A General Index with comparison base 1958 = 100 is published in *Narodne Gospodarstvo Ukrainskoi RSR* (National Economy of the Ukrainian SSR), Central Statistical Office of the Ukrainian SSR (Kiev).

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Scope and coverage: Mining, excluding oil and gas drilling, all exploration and preparation of sites for the extraction of minerals; Manufacturing, including catching, primary processing and cold storage of fish and logging, but excluding publishing and all kinds of own-account construction activities, including maintenance and repairing; Electricity and gas, including water works; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. These indexes cover all

[19] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[20] *Ibid.*

publicly-owned and co-operative enterprises principally engaged in mining, manufacturing, and the production of electricity, gas and steam. The separate index for Construction relates to gross fixed capital formation in building and construction by state and co-operative enterprises.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1958 = 100. The weights are, in effect, quantities produced during the comparison-base year 1958 multiplied by constant enterprise prices as of 1 July 1955.

Method of calculation: Ratios of aggregates of value of gross output at constant enterprise prices (i.e., excluding turnover taxes) for the current year and for the comparison base year. The value of gross output in the given constant prices is reported by each industrial enterprise or other industrial unit for both the current period and the comparison period and is summed to obtain the aggregates for the different groups and branches and industrial activities as a whole. This method of calculation is equivalent to index numbers calculated as weighted arithmetic averages of elementary relatives of quantities produced in the current period and in the comparison base period.

Elementary series: In effect, quantity relatives for all elements of gross industrial output. Gross industrial output covers products shipped during the period; changes, between the beginning and end of the period, in stocks of products ready for shipment, in work-in-progress; and in stocks of tools, dies, containers and the like made by ancillary shops for use in the enterprise; capital repairs on own account during the period on machinery and equivalent; and contract services of an industrial nature rendered to others.

Weighting systems: The weights for combining the series of relatives into index numbers are essentially each of the quantities produced during 1958 multiplied by the corresponding enterprise prices as of 1 July 1955.

References: For further details, see *Narodnoe Khozyaistvo, 1961* and *Industrial Statistics* by Dr. A. I. Ezhov, Deputy Director, Central Statistical Administration of the USSR, published (in English) in 1958 by the Indian Statistical Institute (Calcutta).

United Arab Republic[21]

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1950 = 100; the weight base is the current year. The indexes are linked at 1959 to indexes 1952 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as current-weighted arithmetic averages of relatives of deflated gross values of output in each industry.

Elementary series: The elementary series of relatives are based on value of gross output in each industry deflated by wholesale price indexes with 1939 as base.

Weighting systems: The weights used at each stage of the calculation are based on value added estimated annually by applying a fixed percentage to value of gross output of the respective year. This percentage is derived as the average of value added to value of gross output during the period 1959-1961.

References: The indexes are calculated by the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (Cairo).

United Kingdom

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing, excluding slaughtering, fish curing and bottling by wholesalers, tea blending and coffee roasting, milk pasteurizing and bottling, custom tailoring and dressmaking, repair of motor-cars, motor cycles and bicycles, repair of musical instruments, jewellery and plate and other repair work and manufacturing at retail; Construction, including open-cast coal mining; Electricity, gas and water; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the four divisions. A General Index excluding Construction is also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1958 = 100; the weight base is 1958. The indexes are linked at 1958 to indexes 1954 = 100 and at 1946 to indexes 1946 = 100.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages (monthly averages in 1958 = 100), starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. The starting points for calculation of these relatives are the corresponding relatives for the last month for which complete information is available.

The latter relatives are extended to the current month by means of the ratio of output for respondent establishments during the current month to their output during the last month for which complete information is available. The adjusted relatives are combined into indexes for detailed groups of industrial activity, and these indexes, in turn, are combined into indexes for major groups. The major group indexes are then combined into indexes for the broader classes and for total industrial activity.

Annual indexes are arithmetic averages of the twelve monthly indexes.

Adjustments are made to the monthly indexes for differences in the number of working days in each month. First, industries are classified according to the length of the working week, then for each industry the total number of working days in the base year is determined, no allowance being made for holidays. The "standard month" in each industry is the base year number of working days divided by 12. The monthly production figure for each commodity is multiplied by the ratio of the number of working days in the "standard month" to the number of working days in the current month, and then expressed as a percentage of the average monthly production during the base year.

Quarterly elementary series are adjusted for variations in the number of days in each quarter and also adjusted to yield three separate monthly figures by taking account of holidays in each quarter.

Current indexes are compiled on the basis of the last census year, with minor modifications, if necessary, until the results of a new census become available. The indexes for most recent months are provisional and are subject to revision when more complete data become available.

[21] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Elementary series: Approximately 880 series are used as indicators of current output. The basic indicators are series of quantity of output or deliveries, for about five-sixths of the industries covered by the index, and input of raw materials and labour, for the other one-sixth.

These series account directly for about 90 per cent of total industrial activity in 1958.

Calendar-month series are the most important in terms of percentage of weight—about 47 per cent in 1958; weekly series and averages of four or five-weekly series account for 28 per cent of the total weight; quarterly series account for the remaining 25 per cent.

Weighting systems: The weights used at each stage of the calculation are proportional to contributions to the gross domestic product at factor cost in 1958. The weights have been estimated from value added for 4 or 3-digit industry groups determined from the 1958 Census of Production and adjusted to exclude the cost of such services purchased from other establishments as repairs, advertising, research and rentals, by means of data derived from the 1948 Census of Production. The weights for combining elementary series of relatives are estimated by apportioning the weights for the 4 or 3-digit groups according to the value of gross output of the component products.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1958)*
Mining	7.2
Manufacturing	(74.8)
Food, beverages and tobacco	8.6
Textiles (including man-made fibres)	5.8
Clothing and footwear	2.9
Wood and furniture (excluding metal furniture)	2.0
Paper, printing and publishing	5.5
Leather and leather products	0.4
Chemicals and allied industries	6.8
Bricks, pottery, glass etc.	2.8
Basic metals	6.8
Metal products	(31.0)
Shipbuilding	2.2
Vehicles	7.9
Engineering and electrical goods	16.7
Other metal goods	4.2
Other manufacturing industries	2.2
Construction	12.6
Electricity, gas and water	5.4
TOTAL	100.0

References: For further details, see "The Index of Industrial Production: Change of base year to 1958", *Economic Trends* No. 101, March 1962; Central Statistical Office (London).

United States

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing; Construction: Electricity and gas; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for these divisions except Construction.

The index for manufacturing excludes establishments selling most of their products on the premises at retail, doing custom work to the order of households, or custom milling, cotton ginning and similar works, performing repairs and related services except specified services "for the trade". On the other hand, jobbers of textiles, apparel and leather products who contract out all manufacturing activities are included.

The indexes for manufacturing cover, in principle, all manufacturing establishments (as defined above) with one or more employees except those in educational, penal and government institutions. The mining indexes cover, in principle, all establishments employing one or more persons and with at least $500 annually for either value of shipments or production expenditure or capital expenditure. The electricity and gas index covers production and distribution activities of all establishments.

The construction index covers all non-farm construction, including work done on own account by private and public enterprises.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1957-59 = 100; the weight base is the period 1957-59. The indexes, except for construction, are linked at 1948 and 1953 to indexes 1957 = 100. The weight bases for the 1957 = 100 series are 1947 for the years 1948 to 1953 and 1937 for 1938.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from series of relatives of indicators of output. These relatives are combined into major group and division indexes, and finally into the index for total industrial activity.

In a number of instances, the indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity calculated from the monthly series of indicators are adjusted to the levels of the indexes for corresponding categories calculated from annual data. In particular, this is done where data on man-hours worked are used as the basis for monthly indicators, or when annual inquiries furnish more appropriate or complete data than are available on a monthly basis. Adjustments are also made to the monthly indexes for differences in the number of working days in each month.

The annual indexes for census years are adjusted to the level of bench-mark indexes calculated from the quinquennial censuses of manufactures and mining.

The combined monthly electricity and gas index is a seasonally adjusted index, because the monthly gas data are derived as interpolations based on seasonally adjusted quarterly data. Seasonally adjusted indexes are also calculated for other industry groups.

The construction index is calculated by comparing the constant (base-period) dollar value of new construction in any period with the value in the base period. The monthly construction index is calculated by the United Nations Statistical Office from seasonally adjusted data.

Elementary series: The elementary series of indicators for the General Index are based on quantities of individual commodities produced or shipped, quantities of materials consumed, value of goods shipped adjusted for price changes, and production-worker man-hours adjusted for changes in output per man-hour. The same types of indicator are used monthly and annually, but the proportion of each type varies.

Approximately 1,400 annual product and industry indicators and 207 individual monthly indicators are used in calculating the General Index. These indicators are compiled from the records of various government agencies and private trade and other associations.

The indicator for the construction index is the value, in constant dollars, of new construction put in place.

Weighting systems: The weights used to combine the elementary series of relatives into indexes for de-

tailed categories of industrial activity, and also aggregates of these detailed categories are proportional to the 1957-1959 value added at factor cost expressed in 1957 prices. In the case of manufacturing, the estimates are based on value added in 1957 calculated from the results of the 1957 Annual Survey of Manufactures and adjusted by the relationship between output in 1957 and output in 1957-1959 for each series. The annual survey of manufactures shows value added data by industry only. Therefore, in most industries, value added is distributed to each product within the industry on the basis of the gross value of the product. For mining, value added is estimated by extrapolating data from the 1954 Census of Mineral Industries by means of national income data, and adjusting by the relationship between output in 1957 and output in 1957-1959 for each series. For electricity and gas, estimates of value added are based on Federal Power Commission and American Gas Association, data for 1957, adjusted to exclude all activities except electricity and gas output and distribution, and further adjusted by the relationship between output in 1957 and output in 1957-1959 for each series.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1957-59)*
Mining	(8.23)
Coal	1.16
Crude petroleum and natural gas	5.64
Metal mining	0.61
Other mining	0.82
Manufacturing	[86.45]
Durable manufactures	(48.07)
Primary metals	6.95
Fabricated metal products	5.37
Non-electrical machinery	8.43
Electrical machinery	6.37
Transport equipment	10.19
Instruments and related products	1.71
Ordnance and accessories	1.28
Clay, glass and stone products	2.99
Lumber and products	1.73
Furniture and fixtures	1.54
Miscellaneous manufactures	1.51
Non-durable manufactures	(38.38)
Textile mill products	2.90
Apparel products	3.59
Leather and products	1.11
Paper and products	3.43
Printing and publishing	4.74
Chemicals and products	7.58
Petroleum products	1.97
Rubber and plastic products	1.99
Food and beverages	10.25
Tobacco	0.82
Electricity and gas	(5.32)
Electricity	4.04
Gas	1.28
TOTAL	100.00

References: For further details, see *Industrial Production, 1959 Revision; Industrial Production, 1957-59 Base;* and *Industrial Production Measurement in the United States*, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Washington, D.C.); *Census of Manufactures 1954, Vol. IV: Indexes of Production*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Washington, D.C.); *Construction Reports*, Series C 30, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (Washington, D.C.).

Uruguay[22]

Scope and coverage: Manufacturing; and Electricity and gas, including water and sanitary services. The General Index covers manufacturing and stone quarrying and sand pits only. The indexes cover, in principle, all industrial establishments with gross value of output of more than 25,000 pesos in 1956.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1956 = 100; the weight base is 1956.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages.

Elementary series: The elementary series of relatives are based on quantities of individual commodities produced.

Weighting systems: The weights used to combine the series of relatives into indexes for detailed categories of industrial activity are derived from gross value of output in 1956. The weights used for other stages of combination are based on value added in 1956.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1956)*
Food	14.3
Beverages	10.3
Tobacco	3.1
Textiles	15.1
Clothing and footwear	5.4
Wood and cork	1.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.7
Paper and paper products	3.0
Printing and publishing	3.7
Leather and leather products	1.4
Rubber	2.7
Chemicals and allied products	6.7
Petroleum and coal products	9.6
Non-metallic minerals	5.3
Basic metals	1.4
Metal products	4.0
Machinery, except electrical machinery	2.6
Electrical machinery	5.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	3.1
TOTAL	100.0

References: The indexes are calculated by the Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay (Montevideo).

Venezuela

The General Index, which is a combination of the indexes for Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity, is calculated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations as a base-weighted arithmetic average of these indexes with weights proportional to value added at market prices in 1957. The weighting coefficients are as follows:

	Per cent
Mining	74.36
Manufacturing	24.07
Electricity	1.57
TOTAL	100.00

INDEX OF MINING PRODUCTION

Scope and coverage: The index relates to all major groups of mining except stone quarrying, clay and sand pits, and covers all producing units.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1953 = 100. There is no specified weight-

[22] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

base year; the weights are obtained by multiplying quantities produced during 1953 by unit value added in 1957.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated by applying to the gross value of production at 1957 prices coefficients representing, for each mineral, the ratio of value added at market prices to gross value of production in 1957 and summing the resulting series into aggregates for the current period and for the comparison base period for major groups and for mining as a whole. The indexes are the ratios of the aggregates for the current period to those for the comparison period. This is equivalent, in effect, to calculating the indexes as base-weighted arithmetic averages of relatives of the quantity of minerals produced.

The monthly indexes are not adjusted for the number of working days in each month.

Elementary series: The elementary series of indicators are quantities of minerals produced.

Weighting systems: The weights used are, in effect, quantities of minerals produced in 1953 multiplied by the corresponding values added at market prices in 1957.

References: For further details, see *Indices de Producción de las Industrias Extractivas*, Departamento de Cuentas Nacionales, Banco Central de Venezuela (Caracas).

INDEX OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

Scope and coverage: Manufacturing, including cold storage, production of motion pictures and manufacture of phonograph records but excluding leather footwear, basic metals, and machinery. The monthly index excludes, in addition to the above, clothing, wood products, furniture, paper and paper products and metal products. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments except handicrafts.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1953 = 100; the weight base is 1953.

Method of calculation: The index for total manufacturing is calculated as a base-weighted arithmetic average of the component major group indexes. The major group indexes are calculated, in effect, as base-weighted arithmetic averages of detailed component indicators; although the method actually used is as follows. Values of gross output at 1957 prices are calculated for each component of a major group and adjusted by ratios of value added to the value of gross output in 1953 to provide estimates of value added for each component in any year. The index for any major group is then obtained as the ratio of the sum of the value added estimates for the same components in the base year.

The monthly indexes are not adjusted for differences in the number of working days in each month.

Elementary series: The elementary series of indicators are based mainly on quantities of individual commodities produced. The other types of indicator that are used include raw materials consumed (bakeries, furniture, newspaper printing) and gross receipts adjusted for price changes (clothing, pharmaceutical industries).

Weighting systems: The weights used to calculate indexes for major groups from detailed indicators are, in effect, proportional to quantities produced during 1953 times unit value added at market prices (ex-factory) in 1957. The weights used for combining major group indexes into the index for total manufacturing are based on value added in 1953.

Industry groups	*Number of series*		*Weighting coefficients (1953)*	
	Index		*Index*	
	annual	*monthly*	*annual*	*monthly*
Food (including vegetable oil crushing)	33	20	19.8	24.8
Beverages	6	6	14.5	18.2
Tobacco	3	3	2.9	3.6
Textiles	37	19	7.2	9.0
Clothing (including mattresses)	4	—	4.0	—
Wood and cork products	2	—	2.2	—
Furniture (excluding mattresses)	2	—	3.8	—
Paper and paper products (excluding cardboard)	17	—	1.0	—
Printing and publishing (including motion pictures)	3	—	5.6	—
Leather and leather products	4	4	1.1	1.3
Rubber products	9	4	2.6	3.2
Chemicals (excluding vegetable oil crushing, including in the annual index only, plastic products	33	10	7.6	9.5
Petroleum products	6	6	12.8	16.0
Non-metallic mineral products	10	6	8.7	10.9
Metal products, except machinery	4	—	2.1	—
Machine repair	1	—	0.4	—
Transport equipment	7	4	2.8	3.5
Miscellaneous industries	9	—	0.9	—
TOTAL	190	82	100.0	100.0

References: For further details, see *Indices de Producción de la Industria Manufacturera*, Departamento de Cuentas Nacionales, Banco Central de Venezuela (Caracas).

Yugoslavia

Scope and coverage: Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity and gas production of all state-owned enterprises; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The industrial production of handicraft enterprises, most manufacturing in non-industrial enterprises, and the production of military equipment and goods, are excluded from the scope of the indexes; the non-manufacturing activities of manufacturing enterprises are included.

Original comparison and weight bases: After 1958, the comparison base of the indexes for each year is the preceding year. These indexes are linked at 1958 to indexes 1953 = 100 and at 1953 to indexes 1939 = 100. Beginning 1957, the indexes for each year have the preceding year at weight base. For the period 1954 to 1956, the weight base is 1953 and from 1939 to 1953, the weight base is 1951.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from elementary series of the quantity of output of finished products. In classifying these products according to

industrial activity, the criterion used is the character of products rather than the main industrial activity of the enterprises in which they were made. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for groups of industrial activity and subsequently into indexes for broader classes of industrial activity.

No adjustments are made to the monthly indexes for differences in the number of working days in each month, or for seasonal variation.

Elementary series: Annual elementary series of relatives are based on quantities of output of more than 500 individual finished product groups. The monthly series of relatives are also based on quantities of finished products, representing more than 90 per cent of the production covered by the annual series. The basic data from which the elementary series are derived are compiled from the monthly and annual reports of enterprises.

Weighting systems: The weights used in combining the elementary series into indexes for groups of industrial activity, and subsequently into indexes for the broader classes of industrial activity, are proportional to the sum of wages and salaries and payments into a central depreciation fund associated with each kind of production in the appropriate weight-base year.

Industry groups	*Number of series*	*Weighting coefficients (1957)*
Electricity	1	7.50
Coal and coal products (including gas)	12	12.42
Crude petroleum and petroleum products	17	2.15
Ferrous metallurgy	35	4.89
Non-ferrous metallurgy	76	6.25
Metal products, machinery (except electrical) and transport equipment	79	15.85
Non-metallic mineral products	39	4.31
Shipbuilding[a]	2	2.42
Electrical machinery and apparatus	32	2.94
Chemicals	57	3.46
Building materials	11	3.85
Wood and furniture	28	7.32
Paper and paper products	14	1.75
Printing[a]	4	2.15
Textiles and ready-made clothing	26	10.45
Leather and footwear	17	2.09
Rubber products	16	0.73
Food and beverages	34	7.02
Tobacco and tobacco products	3	1.78
Film industry[a]	1	0.16
TOTAL	504	100.00

[a] Included in the index from 1956 only.

References: For further details, see *Indeks*, No. 9, 1954; *Metodoloski materijali*, Series No. 82; Yugoslav Federal Statistical Office (Belgrade).

Viet-Nam, Republic of[23]

Scope and coverage: Mining, covering coal mining only; Manufacturing, excluding furniture and fixtures, printing, publishing and allied industries, products of petroleum and coal and basic metal industries; Electricity and gas; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes exclude handicrafts and relate, in principle, to all establishments with production of more than V.N.$2,000,000 in 1962. These establishments accounted for approximately 75 per cent of total industrial production in 1962.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1962 = 100; the weight base is 1962.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages, starting from elementary series of relatives of quantities of individual commodities produced. The elementary series of relatives are combined into indexes for major groups, the major group indexes into division indexes, and the division indexes into the index for total industrial activity.

Elementary series: The indicators used in calculating the indexes relate to the production of 119 commodities.

Weighting systems: The weights used at each stage of the calculation are proportional to value added in 1962.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1962)*
Mining	(1.28)
Coal mining	1.28
Manufacturing	(93.48)
Food	15.56
Beverages	44.00
Tobacco	13.75
Textiles	10.48
Clothing and footwear	0.56
Wood and wood products	0.52
Paper and paper products	1.05
Leather and leather products, excluding footwear	0.03
Rubber products	0.47
Chemicals and chemical products	1.91
Non-metallic mineral products	1.39
Metal products	1.51
Machinery, except electrical machinery	0.36
Electrical machinery	0.81
Transport equipment	0.22
Miscellaneous manufacturing	0.86
Electricity and gas	(5.24)
TOTAL	100.00

References: For further details, see *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, November 1963, National Institute of Statistics (Saigon).

Viet-Nam, North[24]

References: A General index with comparison base 1955 = 100 is published in Вестник статистики, No. 10, 1966, Central Statistical Office of the USSR (Moscow).

Zambia

Scope and coverage: Mining, including non-ferrous metallurgy; Manufacturing, excluding leather and leather products, non-ferrous metallurgy, vehicle and cycle repair; Electricity; and a General Index which is a combination of the indexes for the three divisions. The indexes cover, in principle, all establishments with six or more persons engaged or using power equipment or steam boilers.

Original comparison and weight bases: The comparison base is 1961 = 100; the weight base is the period 1 January 1960 = 31 December 1961.

Method of calculation: The indexes are calculated as base-weighted arithmetic averages. In the case of mining, the indexes are derived from the combination

[23] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

[24] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

of quantity relatives for the principal minerals. The manufacturing indexes are derived in successive stages. Sub-indexes are first built up from series of relatives of individual commodities produced. These are combined into indexes for major groups and subsequently combined into an index for manufacturing as a whole. The index for electricity production is derived directly from output relatives.

The monthly indexes are adjusted for differences in the number of working days in each month.

Elementary series: Approximately 75 series are used. The principal type of indicator is quantity of output adjusted to represent production per working day. Other types of indicator used are deflated value of gross output; deflated value of sales; and quantity of materials used. Data are supplied monthly by 60 firms representing approximately 80 per cent of total production in the base period.

Weighting systems: The weights used at each stage of the calculation are proportional to values added for the period 1960-1961 of the establishments covered in the Censuses of Production for these years. In combining the elementary series of relatives where two or more series are used for one manufacturing establishment, the weights are proportional to the value of gross output of the respective products reported in the Census of Production.

Industry groups	*Weighting coefficients (1960-1961)*
Mineral production	90.1
Manufacturing	(7.8)
Foodstuffs	1.5
Drink and tobacco	1.8
Textiles and clothing	0.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1
Metals and metal products	1.4
Other industries	1.7
Electricity	2.1
TOTAL	100.0

References: A brief description of the index is published in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, Central Office (Lusaka).

MINING, QUARRYING

Output and employment in mining

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to mining and quarrying activity as defined by Division 1 of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC) (Statistical Papers, Series M. No. 4, Rev. 1). "Mining and quarrying" covers the extraction of all minerals occurring in nature as solids, liquids or gases and includes the following major groups of activity: coal mining; metal mining; extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; stone quarrying, clay and sand pits, and other non-metallic mining and quarrying. Prospecting for minerals, preparing sites for the extraction of minerals, and all supplemental operations for dressing and beneficiating ores and other crude minerals, e.g., breaking, milling, washing, cleaning and grading, are included as well. The operation of pipelines for crude and refined petroleum and natural gas as an independent service is not included.

The data shown in the table are normally derived from regular statistical inquiries or reports of mining activity or from infrequent censuses in this field and have been obtained in most cases through direct correspondence with the countries concerned. For references to the related published national sources of data, readers should consult *Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive-trade Statistics* (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 36, Rev. 3) (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.XVII.20).

The scope and coverage of the data shown in the table may differ considerably from country to country and, in some cases, from one inquiry to another for a particular country. The nature and size of the statistical units to which the figures relate are indicated in the column "Field covered and other remarks". The general definitions of the tabulated items, i.e., number of statistical units, number of persons engaged, number of employees, wages and salaries paid to employees, value added and gross value of production are those recommended in *International Recommendations in Basic Industrial Statistics* (Statistical Papers, Series M. No. 17, Rev. 1) (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 60.XVII.8). A summary of the pertinent definitions is given at the end of the table. Ancillary units such as warehouses, garages, central administrative offices and electric power plants are, as a general rule, either included as an integral part of the activities of the parent statistical unit or treated as a separate statistical unit classified to the main activity of the statistical unit which they serve. For individual countries, major deviations from the international recommendations are indicated in foot-notes to the table.

Coal

General Statement

The series refer in general to the total production of all grades of anthracite and bituminous coal and coal fines extracted from surface and underground workings. Lignite is excluded unless otherwise stated in the country descriptions below. The figures normally exclude wastes removed at mines or associated preparation plants, but include coal used at collieries and associated works and coal issued to miners.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Afghanistan[1]
Algeria
Argentina
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma[1]
Canada
Chile
China (Taiwan)
Colombia[1]
Congo, Dem. Rep. of[1]
Czechoslovakia
France
Germany, Eastern
Greenland[1]
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran[1]
Ireland
Italy
Korea, North[1, 2]
Madagascar[1]
Mongolia[1]
Morocco
Mozambique
New Zealand
Nigeria
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Rhodesia, Southern
Romania
South Africa
Spain
Swaziland[1]
Tanzania, United Rep. of[1]
Turkey
Ukrainian SSR[3]
United Arab Rep.[1, 2]
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, North[1, 2]
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yugoslavia
Zambia

Australia The series relates to gross ex-mine production and, therefore, includes washery refuse (about 7% of the total production).

China (mainland)[1] The data include lignite.

Germany, Federal Republic of The data include the production of low-grade coal (middlings and slurry) at its hard-coal equivalent. The average factor used to convert this low-grade production into its hard-coal

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.
[3] See below for further explanations.

equivalent is 0.65. Monthly figures cover only the production of mines employing ten or more persons; these mines produced 99.8% of the total production in 1966.

Japan The data include brown coal (410 000 metric tons in 1966).

Korea, Republic of Prior to 1965, the data include small amounts of lignite production (less than 1% of the total production).

Mexico Prior to 1959, the data include waste which represented 38% of the total production in 1959.

Netherlands The data include low-grade coal (middlings and slurry) at its hard-coal equivalent. The average factor used to convert this low-grade production into its hard-coal equivalent is 0.8 and, in 1961, the average monthly output of this coal was 88,000 metric tons after conversion.

Norway The data refer to the production of coal in Svalbard (Spitzbergen) from Norwegian mines only, representing about 42% of the total production in Svalbard in 1964.

Pakistan The data include lignite.

Sweden Almost entirely low-grade coal. This low-grade coal may be converted into hard-coal equivalent at an average coefficient of 0.7. Coverage for monthly data is limited (about 73% of the total production in 1966).

USSR Annual data conform to the general statement. The monthly figures include lignite, about 25% of the total production in 1966. Separate series for the Ukrainian SSR are published in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

United Kingdom Excluding Northern Ireland. The data include open-cast coal and slurry recovered and sold at mines, but exclude a small amount of coal produced at quarries where coal is ancillary to the production of other minerals.

United States Annual data conform to the General Statement. The monthly figures are estimated on the basis of coal transported, supplemented by direct reports from a number of mining companies and other bodies. They are revised annually on the basis of actual reported production.

Lignite

General Statement

The series refer to the total production of lignite and brown coal, including quantities used by producers and quantities issued to miners. The following average conversion factors can be used to express the data for these series in terms of hard coal:

	Coal equivalent
New Zealand	0.67
Czechoslovakia, France, North Korea	0.6
Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Spain, USSR, Yugoslavia	0.5
Other countries	0.3–0.33

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Albania[1]
Australia
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
Czechoslovakia
Denmark[1]
France
Germany, Eastern
Greece
Hungary
India
Italy
Korea, North[1]
Malaysia, West[1]
Mongolia[1]
Netherlands
New Zealand[2]
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Spain
Thailand
Turkey
United States
Yugoslavia

Austria About one-fifth of the production is a high-quality brown coal (Glanzkohle), only slightly lower in calorific value than bituminous coal. The remainder consists of lignite, which has an average calorific value of about one-half that of bituminous coal.

Germany, Federal Republic of Monthly data exclude pitch coal ("Pechkohle", approx. 1.2% of total coal production), which is shown in a separate series in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

Japan The series excludes the production of brown coal amounting to 410,000 metric tons in 1966.

Korea, Rep. of[1] Prior to 1965, the data are included in the coal production table.

New Zealand Approximately 90% of the data shown consists of sub-bituminous coal.

USSR Annual data conform to the General Statement. Monthly data are included in the coal production table. Separate series for the Ukrainian SSR are published in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

[1] Published only in the *Statistical Yearbook*.
[2] See below for further explanation.

Iron ore

General Statement

The series published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* relate to the production of marketable iron ores in the state (crude or beneficiated) in which they leave the mine. The figures refer to the gross weight of the ores as marketed, including manganiferous iron ores but excluding pyrites.

The approximate iron content of these ores can be calculated from the percentages shown immediately below the country headings in the monthly table. Actual iron content may vary somewhat from period to period.

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the iron content of marketable ores.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries published either in the *Statistical Yearbook* and/or in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* conform to the General Statement. Iron content percentages shown in the monthly table are given in parentheses:

Algeria (52)
Angola (62.5)
Argentina (47.5)
Australia (65)
Austria (30)
Belgium (30)
Brazil (67.5)[1]
Bulgaria (32)
Burma[3]
Canada (55)[1]
Chile (65)
Colombia[3]
Cuba[2, 3]
Czechoslovakia (30)
Denmark[3]
Dominican Rep.[2, 3]
Fiji[3]
Finland (65)
France (32)
Germany, Eastern (25)
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (32)
Greece (50)
Guinea[3]
Hong Kong (57.5)
Hungary (25)
India (61)
Iran[3]
Italy (50)
Korea, Rep. of (50)
Lebanon[3]
Liberia (68)[1]
Luxembourg (30)
Malaysia: West (60)
Mauritania (65)[1]
Mexico (60)
Morocco (57.5)
New Caledonia[3]
New Zealand[3]
Norway (65)
Pakistan[3]
Peru (60)
Philippines (57.5)
Poland (30)
Portugal (50)
Rhodesia, Southern[3]
Romania (32.5)
Sierra Leone (60)
South Africa (62.5)
Spain (50)
Sudan[3]
Sweden (60)
Switzerland[3]
Thailand (62.5)
Tunisia (55)
Turkey (57.5)
USSR (60)
Ukrainian SSR[3]
United Arab Reb. (50)
United Kingdom (27.5)
Venezuela (62)
Yugoslavia (35)

Brazil Monthly figures relate to exports (about 60% of the total gross weight production).

Canada Figures relate to shipments from mines.

Japan Data include the production of pyrites and iron sand (57% iron content of iron sand in 1966).

Liberia Beginning 1963, figures relate to exports.

Mauritania Figures relate to exports.

Poland 1953 figure includes iron content of iron pyrites.

Sierra Leone Beginning in 1964, figures relate to exports.

United States Excluding manganiferous iron ores containing 5% or more of manganese. Data refer to production measured as mine shipments. Approximate iron content of the ores mined: 57.5%.

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.
[3] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Antimony ore (Sb content)

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the antimony (Sb) content of ores (including mixed ores) mined.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Algeria
Argentina
Austria
Burma[1]
China (mainland)[2]
Czechoslovakia[2]
Iran[2]
Malaysia: East: Sarawak[2]
Morocco
Pakistan
Ryukyu Islands[2]
Spain
USSR[2]
Yugoslavia

Australia The series refers to the total antimony (Sb) content of antimony ores, antimony concentrates and lead concentrates.

Bolivia The series refers to the total content of antimony ores and antimony bars for export.

Burma Prior to 1959, source: *Statistical Summary of the Mineral Industry* (London).

Canada The series refers to the antimony (Sb) content of antimonial lead produced at primary smelter and antimony in flue dust and slags.

France The series refers to the antimony (Sb) content of concentrates.

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] *Source*: United States Bureau of Mines.

Guatemala The series, as reported by the United States Bureau of Mines, refers to the antimony (Sb) content of ores imported into the United States.

Italy The series refers to the antimony (Sb) content of antimony concentrates.

Japan The series refers to the antimony (Sb) content of concentrates.

Mexico The series refers to the total antimony (Sb) content of all antimony-bearing materials in the form they are to be used or exported.

Peru The series refers to the total antimony (Sb) content of all antimony-bearing materials in the form they are to be used or exported.

Portugal The series refers to the antimony (Sb) content of antimony concentrates.

Rhodesia, Southern The series refers to the antimony (Sb) content of concentrates.

South Africa The series refers to the antimony (Sb) content of antimony concentrates.

Thailand Beginning in 1960, the figures include antimony content of antimony ore, antimony crudum and antimony metal, whereas prior to 1960, they conform to the General Statement.

Turkey The series refers to the total antimony (Sb) content of antimony ores and concentrates.

United States The series includes antimony (Sb) content of antimony-bearing concentrates, obtained largely as a by-product of processing silver-lead ores, and antimony content of any antimony ore produced. Antimony recovered as a by-product by primary lead refineries is excluded.

Bauxite

General Statement

The series refer to the production of crude bauxite ore.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Australia
Austria
Brazil
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[1]
Ghana
Greece
Guinea
Hungary
India
Italy
Jamaica
Malaysia:
East: Sarawak
West
Mozambique[1]
Pakistan[1]
Rhodesia, Southern[1]
Romania
Spain[1]
Surinam
Turkey[1]
USSR[1, 2]
Yugoslavia

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] *Source*: United States Bureau of Mines.

The series for the following countries relate to the dried equivalent of crude bauxite ore:

Dominican Republic **Indonesia**

The series for the following countries relate to the exports of crude ore:

Haiti **Sierra Leone**

China (mainland)[1] The series, as reported by the United States Bureau of Mines, refers mostly to diasporic bauxite. Data include only the bauxite for aluminium manufacturing; in addition, 100,000 to 200,000 tons are reported to be produced each year for the manufacture of refractories.

Guyana In the *Statistical Yearbook* the series conforms to the General Statement. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refers to the dried equivalent of crude ore.

United States In the *Statistical Yearbook* the series conforms to the General Statement. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refers to the dried equivalent of crude ore.

Chromium ore (Cr_2O_3 content)

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3) content of chromium ores mined. In many cases the figures are only of an approximate nature. (Approximate percentages by which chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3) data are calculated are shown in parentheses.)

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Australia (35-50)
Brazil (62.8)
Colombia (50)
Cyprus (40-50)
Greece (45)
Guatemala[1] (44-58)
India (30-50)
Iran[2] (48)
Madagascar (41.5)
New Caledonia (49-53)
Pakistan (49)
Philippines (31-50)
Rhodesia, So. (48-50)
Sierra Leone (38-42)
South Africa (44-45)
Sudan
Turkey (40-50)
United Arab Rep. (43)
Yugoslavia (25-29)

[1] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.
[2] Source: *Statistical Summary of the Mineral Industry* (London).

Albania The series refers to the chromium ore production.

Cuba (31-36) The series refers to the chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3) content of chromium ores mined. 1953 and 1958-1961 data are taken from the United States Bureau of Mines' *Minerals Yearbook*. Beginning with 1962, the data are calculated by the United Nations Statistical Office using an approximate percentage for chromic oxide content.

Japan (35) The series refers to the chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3) content of chromium concentrates.

USSR[1] The series refers to the chromium ore production.

United States The series refers to the chromic oxide content of 38.5% chromium ores shipped from mines.

Viet-Nam, North[1] The series refers to the chromium ore production.

Cobalt ore (Co content)

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the cobalt (Co) content of ores mined.

Country descriptions

Australia The series refer to the cobalt (Co) content of zinc concentrates.

Canada The data include cobalt metal, cobalt content of salts and oxides produced and cobalt content of ores and concentrates shipped for export.

Congo, Dem. Rep. of The series refer to the total cobalt content of metal, cobalt alloy and other products.

Cuba The series, published by the United States Bureau of Mines, refers to the estimated amount of recoverable cobalt in nickel sulphides.

Finland The series refer to the total cobalt (Co) content of cupriferous pyrites mined.

Morocco The series refer to the cobalt (Co) content of cobalt concentrates.

New Caledonia The series refer to the cobalt (Co) content of cobalt concentrates.

Uganda[1] The series refer to the cobalt (Co) content of concentrates stockpiled.

United States The series refer to the cobalt (Co) content of ore and concentrate.

Zambia The series refer to the total cobalt (Co) content of cathode metal, alloy and other products.

[1] Source: *Statistical Summary of the Mineral Industry* (London).

Copper ore (Cu content)

General Statement

The series refer to the copper (Cu) content of copper ores (including mixed ores) mined. In some cases the figures are only of an approximate nature.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Albania[1, 2]
Angola[1]
Austria
Brazil[1]
Bulgaria[2]
Chile[2]
China (mainland)[1, 2]
China (Taiwan)
Finland[2]
Germany, Eastern[1]
India
Israel[1]
Korea, North[1, 3]
Korea, Rep. of[1]
Nicaragua[1]
Peru[2]
Poland
Portugal[1]
Spain
Turkey
Uganda[1]
Yugoslavia

The series for the following countries relate to the copper (Cu) content of concentrates produced:

Algeria[1]
Australia
Cuba[1, 2]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Haiti[1, 3]
Hungary[1]
Ireland[1]
Italy[1]
Japan
Morocco
Norway
Philippines
Sweden[1]
Tanzania, United Rep. of[1, 2]
Zambia[2]

The series for the following countries relate to the copper (Cu) content of all copper-bearing materials in the form they are to be used or exported.

Bolivia[1, 2]
Canada
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Cyprus[1, 2]
Mexico
South Africa
South West Africa

Albania Estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.
[3] *Source*: United States Bureau of Mines.

Bolivia The data relate to exports.

Bulgaria In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refers to the content of concentrates, whereas in the *Statistical Yearbook* it conforms to the General Statement.

Burma[1] The series refers to the copper (Cu) content of matte.

Chile The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* conforms to the General Statement, whereas in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* it refers to the content of all copper-bearing materials in the form they are to be used or exported.

China (mainland) Estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Cuba Prior to 1962, source: American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Cyprus The data relate to exports and exclude copper content of iron pyrites.

Finland In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refers to the content of concentrates, whereas in the *Statistical Yearbook* they conform to the General Statement.

Kenya[1] The series refers to the copper (Cu) content of cement copper.

Peru The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* conforms to the General Statement, whereas in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* it refers to the content of all copper-bearing materials in the form they are to be used or exported.

Rhodesia, Southern The series relates to copper metal shipped from smelters and the copper content of copper concentrates shipped from mines for refining outside the country.

Tanzania, United Republic of The data relate to exports.

USSR[1] The series, as reported by the United States Bureau of Mines, refers to the estimated production of primary metal.

United States The series relates to the copper (Cu) content of ores mined calculated to be recoverable by conventional metallurgical processes.

Zambia Source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

Gold

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the fine gold content of gold ores (including mixed ore) mined.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement and refer to:

(*a*) Fine gold content:

Argentina
Australia
Botswana
Bolivia[1]
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Rep.
Colombia
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo, Dem. Rep. of[1]
Ethiopia
Fiji
France
French Guiana
Gabon
Ghana
Greece
Guinea
Guyana
India
Italy
Kenya
Liberia
Madagascar
Malaysia, West
Mexico
Mozambique
New Guinea (Aust.)
New Zealand
Nigeria
Papua
Philippines
Rhodesia, Southern
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Surinam
Swaziland
Uganda
United Arab Republic
United States[1]
Upper Volta
Venezuela
Zambia

(*b*) Fine gold concentrates:

Chile **Ecuador**

Bolivia The series refers to the purchases of fine gold by the Mining Bank of Bolivia, the only institution authorized to export the gold production.

Brazil Gold bullion from domestic mines. Production of alluvial gold is not reported.

[1] See below for further explanation.

China (Taiwan) Refined gold.

Congo, Democratic Republic of Prior to 1961 including data for the former Ruanda-Urundi territory.

El Salvador The series refers to the gold imports into the United States.

Finland Electrolytic gold refined.

Germany, Federal Republic of Beginning in 1958, gold refined, including gold recovered as a by-product.

Honduras Exports of fine gold content.

Indonesia Fine gold content produced by the government sector.

Japan Refined gold from domestic and imported ores. Gold content in domestic ores accounts for about 50 per cent of the total refined output.

Korea, Republic of Refined gold.

Malaysia: East: Sarawak Refined gold.

Nicaragua The series refers to exports.

Peru Gold content in the smelter production, including gold recovered as a by-product.

Portugal Gold content including a small amount of refined gold.

Sweden Refined gold.

Tanzania, United Republic of Prior to 1962, includes a small amount of gold in lead concentrates exported.

United States Mine production only.

Yugoslavia Refined gold.

Lead ore (Pb content)

General Statement

The series relate to the lead (Pb) content of lead ores (including mixed ores) mined. In some cases the figures are only of an approximate nature.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Austria
Bulgaria[2]
Canada[2]
China (mainland)[1, 2]
Czechoslovakia[1, 2]
Finland[1]
Germany, Eastern[1, 2]
Honduras[1, 2]
Korea, North[1, 2]
Nigeria[1]
Peru[1]
Poland
Turkey[1]
Yugoslavia
Zambia[1, 2]

The series for the following countries relate to the lead content of concentrates produced:

Algeria
Argentina[1]
Australia
Burma[1]
Congo (Brazzaville)[1]
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece[1]
Greenland[1]
Hungary[1]
India
Iran[1, 2]
Ireland[1]
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Morocco
Norway
Philippines[1]
Portugal[1]
South Africa[1]
Spain
Sweden[1]
Tanzania, United Rep. of[1, 2]
Thailand
United Kingdom

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.

Bolivia Exports of the lead content of all lead-bearing materials.

Brazil[1] Production of primary metal.

Bulgaria Data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* relate to the lead content of concentrates.

Canada Prior to 1960, the series relates to the lead content of all lead-bearing materials in the form they are to be used or exported.

Chile The series relates to the lead content of all lead-bearing materials in the form they are to be used or exported.

China (mainland) Data estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Czechoslovakia Data estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Germany, Eastern Data estimated by the Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt.

Guatemala[1] The series relates to the lead content of ores mined calculated to be recoverable by conventional

metallurgical processes. Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Honduras Data relate to exports.

Iran Data estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Korea, North Data estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Mexico The series relate to the lead content of all lead-bearing materials in the form they are to be used or exported.

Romania[1] Production of primary metal. Data estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

South West Africa[1] The series relates to the total lead content of concentrates and refined metal. Figures for 1959 and 1960 exclude the content of lead-vanadium concentrates.

Tanzania, United Republic of Data relate to exports.

Tunisia Data exclude the content of mixed ore or concentrates.

USSR[1] Production of primary metal. Data estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

United States The series relates to the lead content of ores mined calculated to be recoverable by conventional metallurgical processes.

Zambia[1] Prior to 1961, the series relates to the production of primary metal. Source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

Magnesite

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of natural, impure magnesium carbonate ($MgCO_3$) in the crude state.

Calcinated magnesite, which consists largely of impure magnesium oxide, is excluded.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Australia
Austria
Brazil
China (mainland)[1]
Colombia
Czechoslovakia[1]
Greece
India
Iran[1]
Italy
Kenya
Korea, North[1]
New Zealand
Pakistan
Poland
Rhodesia, Southern
South Africa
Spain
Sudan[1]
Turkey
USSR[1]
United States[2]
Yugoslavia

Tanzania, United Republic of Including calcinated magnesite. Data refer to exports.

United States All run-of-mine material.

[1] *Source*: United States Bureau of Mines.

[2] See below for further explanation.

Manganese ore (Mn content)

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the manganese (Mn) content of manganese ores mined, normally at a marketable stage of production. Ferruginous manganese ores are included; manganiferous iron ores are excluded. In many cases the figures are of an approximate nature.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Angola
Argentina
Australia
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Chile
China (mainland)[1]
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Ethiopia
Fiji
France
Gabon
Ghana
Guyana
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran[1]
Italy
Ivory Coast
Korea, Rep. of
Malaysia, West
Mexico
Morocco
New Hebrides
New Zealand
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Rhodesia, Southern
Romania
South Africa
South West Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Thailand
Turkey
USSR
United Arab Republic
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zambia

Cuba Prior to 1960, the series refers to the manganese (Mn) content of manganese ores exported. Beginning with 1960, the series reported by the United States Bureau of Mines refers to the manganese (Mn) content of ores mined, except for 1960 figure which refers to United States imports.

Greece The series refers to the manganese (Mn) content of manganese concentrates.

Japan The series refers to the manganese (Mn) content of concentrates.

United States The series refers to the manganese (Mn) content of manganese ore shipped.

[1] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Mercury

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the total production of mercury or quicksilver (Hg) extracted from mercury ores.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Bolivia[1]
Chile
China (mainland)[2]
Czechoslovakia[2]
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Peru
Philippines
Romania
Spain
Tunisia
Turkey
USSR[2]
United States
Yugoslavia

[1] Figures refer to exports.
[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Molybdenum ore (Mo content)

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the molybdenum (Mo) content of ores (including mixed ores) mined.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

China (mainland)[1]
Mexico
USSR[1]
Yugoslavia[1]

The series for the following countries refer to the molybdenum (Mo) content of molybdenum concentrates:

Australia
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Norway
Philippines

Canada The series refers to the molybdenum (Mo) content of molybdenum concentrates (oxides and sulphides) shipped from mines.

Chile The series refers to the molybdenum (Mo) content of molybdenite concentrates obtained as a by-product in the copper-concentrating process.

Peru The series refers to the molybdenum (Mo) content of ores and concentrates for export.

United States The series refers to the molybdenum (Mo) content of concentrates which includes molybdenite recovered as a by-product from copper and tungsten mines.

[1] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Nickel ore (Ni content)

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the nickel (Ni) content of nickel ores (including mixed ores) mined.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement. (Where known, the figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of concentration of the metal in the production as reported by the national authorities):

Brazil (1.9)
Finland (0.74-0.97)
Germany, Eastern[1]
Indonesia[1] (3.5)
Iran[2]
Korea, Rep. of (3-4)
Morocco
New Caledonia (2.8-3.5)
Poland (0.60)
USSR[1]
Venezuela (1.8)

[1] *Source*: United States Bureau of Mines.
[2] *Source*: *Statistical Summary of the Mineral Industry* (London).

Albania[1] The series as reported by the United States Bureau of Mines, refers to the nickel (Ni) content of nickelliferous ores.

Burma (20-22) The series refers to the nickel (Ni) content of speiss. Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Canada The data include refined nickel, nickel in nickel oxides and salts sold, nickel in matte exported and recoverable nickel in concentrates shipped to smelters.

Cuba The series, as reported by the United States Bureau of Mines, includes estimated nickel (Ni) content of oxide and content of sulphide.

Greece The series refers to the nickel (Ni) content of nickelliferous ores.

Rhodesia, Southern (20-22) The series refers to the nickel (Ni) content of concentrates.

South Africa The series, as reported by the United States Bureau of Mines, includes nickel (Ni) content of matte and refined nickel.

United States The data include nickel (Ni) content of ores and nickel recovered as a by-product of copper refining.

Silver

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to fine silver content of silver ores (including mixed ores) mined.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Argentina
Australia
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
El Salvador
Finland
Greece
Honduras
Italy
Mexico
Morocco
New Guinea (Aust.)
Nicaragua
Norway
Peru
Philippines
Rhodesia, Southern
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Tunisia
United Kingdom

Bolivia The series refers to exports of content of concentrates.

Brazil The data refer to the fine silver recovered.

Burma Refined silver.

Ecuador Content of concentrates.

France Refined silver.

Germany, Federal Republic of Refined silver.

India Smelter production.

Japan Content of concentrates.

Korea, Republic of Refined silver.

United States Refined silver.

Yugoslavia Refined silver from zinc and copper ores.

Zambia Silver recovered from refined slimes and blister copper.

Tin concentrates (Sn content)[1]

General Statement

The series relate to the tin content of tin concentrates as stated by the reporting authority or as calculated on the basis of a chemical assay (before any deduction is made by the smelter) or as estimated by the secretariat of the International Tin Council. The tin content of mixed concentrates is included.

Country descriptions

The series of the following countries conform to the General Statement, the reporting authority normally having been responsible for converting the tin concentrate data into tin metal content:

Australia
Bolivia (beginning 1960)
Cameroon[2]
Canada
Congo (Brazzaville)[2]
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
France
Germany, Eastern[2]
Indonesia
Japan
Laos
Mexico
Morocco[2]
Niger[2]
Nigeria
Peru[2]
Rhodesia, Southern
Rwanda
South Africa
Swaziland[2]
Tanzania, United Rep. of
Thailand
Uganda
United States[2]
Zambia[2]

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Tin Council, London.
[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement, the secretariat of the International Tin Council normally having been responsible for converting the reported concentrate data into tin metal content on the basis of the estimated percentages shown below:

Argentina Tin concentrates (50%), tin-silver concentrates (25%).

Bolivia Prior to 1960, tin metal content of tin concentrates, tin metal and other tin exported. Beginning 1960, the reporting authority was responsible for the conversion.

Brazil Tin concentrates (60%)

Burma Tin concentrates (72%), tin-wolfram concentrates (18%).

China (mainland)[2]

Malaysia

Portugal Monthly data relate to tin concentrates (65%), tin-wolfram concentrates (25%).

South West Africa Tin concentrates (68%), tin-wolfram concentrates (35%).

Spain Tin concentrates (62%), tin-wolfram concentrates (25%).

United Kingdom Tin content of tin concentrates delivered from mines in the United Kingdom to smelters.

Tungsten concentrates (WO_3 content)

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the tungsten trioxide (WO_3) content of tungsten concentrates (including mixed concentrates) produced. In many cases the figures are of an approximate nature.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Argentina **Australia**[1]

[1] Tungsten trioxide (WO_3) content of scheelite and wolfram.

Brazil[1]
Burma
China (mainland)[2]
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Finland
France
Hong Kong
India[3]
Italy[4]
Japan
Korea, North[2]
Korea, Rep. of
Malaysia, West
Mexico
New Zealand
Portugal
Rhodesia, Southern
Rwanda
South Africa
South West Africa
Spain
Sweden
Tanzania,
United Rep. of
Thailand
Uganda[3]
USSR[2]
United Kingdom
Yugoslavia[3]

[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines (North Korea, beginning 1958).
[3] Tungsten trioxide (WO_3) content of wolfram.
[4] Tungsten trioxide (WO_3) content of scheelite.

Austria The series refers to the tungsten trioxide (WO_3) content of tungsten ores mined.

Bolivia The series refers to the tungsten trioxide (WO_3) content of wolfram exported.

Canada The series refers to the tungsten trioxide (WO_3) content of tungsten concentrates shipped from mines.

Peru The series refers to the tungsten trioxide (WO_3) content of tungsten ores and concentrates for export.

United States The series refers to the tungsten trioxide (WO_3) content of tungsten concentrates produced or shipped from mines. Part of the production is obtained as a by-product.

Vanadium ore (V content)

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the vanadium (V) content of ores (including mixed ores) mined.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Argentina
Finland
South Africa
Zambia

France The series refers to the vanadium (V) content recovered as a by-product by aluminium plants.

South West Africa Content of mixed concentrates.

United States The series refers to the recoverable vanadium measured by receipts of uranium and vanadium ores and concentrates at mills. Vanadium recovered as a by-product of phosphate rock mining is also included.

Zinc ore (Zn content)

General Statement

The series refer to the zinc (Zn) content of zinc ores (including mixed ores) mined. In some cases the figures are only of an approximate nature.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Austria
Canada[1]
China (mainland)[1, 2]
Congo (Brazzaville)[2]
Finland[1]
Germany, Eastern[1, 2]
Honduras[1, 2]
Korea, North[2]
Peru[2]
Poland
Thailand[1, 2]
Turkey[2]
Yugoslavia

The series for the following countries relate to the zinc content of concentrates produced:

Algeria
Argentina[1]
Australia
Burma
Chile
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
France
Greece[2]
Greenland[2]
Hungary[2]
India
Iran[1, 2]
Ireland[2]
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Morocco
Norway
Philippines
Portugal[2]
South West Africa[2]
Spain
Sweden[2]
United Kingdom[2]
Zambia[1]

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Argentina Monthly figures in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are reported by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Bolivia[2] Exports of zinc content of concentrates produced.

Bulgaria Annual figures conform to the General Statement; monthly data relate to zinc content of concentrates.

Canada Prior to 1960, the series refers to the content of all zinc-bearing materials in the form they are to be used or exported.

China (mainland)[2] Estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Finland Annual figures conform to the General Statement; monthly data, as published by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, relate to the zinc content of zinc concentrates excluding zinc content of pyrites.

Germany, Eastern[2] Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt.

Germany, Federal Republic of The series relates to the total zinc content of concentrates and pyrites.

Guatemala[2] Zinc content of ores mined, calculated to be recoverable by conventional metallurgical processes. Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Honduras[2] Exports of zinc content of zinc ores mined.

Iran[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Mexico Zinc content of all zinc-bearing materials in the form they are to be used or exported.

Thailand[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Tunisia The series relates to the zinc content of zinc concentrates. Zinc content of any mixed concentrates is excluded for the years 1960 and 1965.

USSR[2] Estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines. Prior to 1960, the series relates to the primary metal production; beginning in 1960, it relates to recoverable metal content or domestic ores.

United States Zinc content of ores mined, calculated to be recoverable by conventional metallurgical processes.

Zambia Annual figures, source: *World Metal Statistics* (London); monthly figures, source: American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Natural gas

General Statement

The series refer to the production of any combustible gas of natural origin (consisting primarily of hydrocarbons) obtained from gas fields, petroleum fields or coal mines. The data cover, to the extent possible, gas actually collected and utilized as a fuel or raw material. They thus exclude gas used for repressuring, as well as gas flared, vented or otherwise wasted, whether or not it has been processed for the extraction of natural gas liquids (including natural gasoline). The figures are expressed in units of millions of cubic metres at standard sea-level atmospheric pressure (760 mm of mercury). The calorific values intend to show for each country an approximation in kilocalories per cubic metre of gases measured at standard sea-level atmospheric pressure from 0° C to 15.6° C, in the most recent years.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries, relating to gas obtained from gas and petroleum fields, conform to the General Statement. Where known, the figures in parentheses give an indication of the calorific value, in kilocalories per cubic metre, measured in recent years.

Algeria
Argentina (8 400-9 300)
Australia (9 080)
Austria (9 600)
Barbados (8 900-9 040)
Bolivia[1, 2]
Brunei[1] (10 680)
Burma[1]
Canada (9 210)
Chile[1, 2]
China (Taiwan) (8 000-8 900)
Colombia[2]
Czechoslovakia[1, 2] (10 000)
Gabon
Germany, Eastern[1] (5 700)
Germany Fed. Rep. of[2]
Iran (8 000-8 800)
Iraq[1]
Israel[1] (9 250)
Italy (8 200-9 100)
Japan[2]
Morocco[1]
Netherlands[2]
Nigeria[1]
Pakistan (8 675)
Trinidad and Tobago (9 300)
Tunisia (11 000)
United Kingdom[1]
United States (9 211)
Venezuela (10 625)
Yugoslavia (8 500)

Belgium[1] (8 500) The series refers to the production of natural gas from coal mines only.

Bolivia[1] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Brazil (8 400-8 900) The data include gas used for repressuring and gas wasted.

Chile[1] Prior to 1960, the data include gas used for repressuring and gas wasted, which amounted to 60% of the total production in 1960.

Colombia (10 680) Prior to 1959, the data include gas used for repressuring, which amounted to 84% of the total production in 1959.

Czechoslovakia[1] (10 000) Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

France The volume is measured at an average calorific value of 9 000 kilocalories per cubic metre before processing or impoverishing.

Germany, Federal Republic of The data for the gas from gas fields and petroleum fields (8 500-10 500) and that for the gas from coal mines (8 000) are shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook*. Prior to 1962, the annual data exclude the gas from petroleum fields. The monthly averages and monthly data refer to the gas from gas fields only which amounted to 86% of the total production in 1966.

Hungary (8 620) The data include the gas used for repressuring and gas used for the recovery of gasoline.

Indonesia The data include gas used for repressuring and gas wasted. Original data, in metric tons, are converted into cubic metres at an approximate rate of 775 cubic metres per metric ton.

Japan The data for the gas from gas fields and petroleum fields (8 600-12 000) and that for the gas from coal mines (9 520) are shown separately in both the *Statistical Yearbook* and the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Mexico (8 400-9 000) The series include gas used for repressuring and gas wasted. Approximately 85% of the total production was utilized in 1960.

Netherlands The data for the gas from gas fields and petroleum fields (8 370-8 750) and that for the gas from coal mines (4 160-4 460) are shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook*. The monthly averages refer to the total production of gases from all sources, whereas monthly figures refer to deliveries for sale.

Peru[1] (8 900) The data include gas used for repressuring and gas wasted, which amounted to 73% of the total production in 1964.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.

Poland The series includes gas used for repressuring. Beginning with 1958, the data for the gas from gas fields and petroleum fields (9 000) and that for the gas from coal mines are shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook*. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the total of gases from all sources.

Romania (9 500-10 600) The series represents a combination of net methane gas (68%) and gross casing-head gas (32% in 1962). The combined net production was 91% of the total gross production in 1962.

USSR (9 500) The annual data conform to the General Statement. The monthly data refer to the gross production, including gas consumed by own needs of enterprises and also the gas used for repressuring; but gas wasted and flared is not included in the gross output. Manufactured gas from coal and shale (not including oven coke gas as well as gas from underground gasification) is also included in the total output of gas. The figures are expressed in units of volume at a temperature of 20° C at atmospheric pressure.

Ukrainian SSR[1] (9 500) The data are included with those for the USSR.

United Kingdom[1] The data for the gas from gas fields and petroleum fields (8 900) and those for the gas from coal mines (8 900) are shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

Crude petroleum

General Statement

Unless otherwise stated, the series refer to the total production of crude petroleum, excluding natural gasoline. Since accurate data on month-to-month and year-to-year variations in the density of crude petroleum are not available, the figures for capacity or volume (noted below) are converted on the basis of the constant specific gravities shown in the respective column headings of the *Statistical Yearbook* and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* table. Data in thousands of cubic metres can be derived by dividing the figures shown in the table by the specific gravity indicated. These volume data, in turn, can be converted to thousands of barrels by multiplying by 6.2898. The data so derived will be accurate for countries reporting in units of capacity or volume and approximate for those reporting in units of weight.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Albania[1]
Algeria
Angola
Argentina[2]
Australia[3]
Austria
Bahrain[4, 5]
Bolivia[2]
Brazil[2]
Brunei[1]
Bulgaria
Burma[3]
Canada[4]
Chile[2]
China (mainland)[1]
China (Taiwan)[2]
Colombia[4]
Congo (Brazzaville)
Cuba[1, 4, 5]
Czechoslovakia[1]
Ecuador[6]
France
Gabon
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Hungary
India
Iran[5]
Iraq
Israel[2]
Italy
Japan[2]
Kuwait
Libya[4]
Malaysia East:
Sarawak
Mexico[2]
Mongolia[1]
Morocco
Netherlands
Neutral Zone[4, 5]
New Zealand[1, 3]
Nigeria
Pakistan[3]
Peru[4]
Poland
Qatar[5]
Romania
Saudi Arabia[5]
Senegal[1]
South Africa[1, 5]
Spain[1, 5]
Sweden[1, 5]
Trinidad and Tobago[4]
Trucial Oman[4, 5]
Tunisia[1]
Turkey
USSR
United Arab Republic[2]
United Kingdom[1]
United States[4]
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] Original data in cubic metres or litres.
[3] Original data in Imperial gallons (1 barrel = 34.97 Imperial gallons).
[4] Original data in barrels.
[5] See below for further explanations.
[6] Original data in US gallons (1 barrel = 42 US gallons).

Bahrain[4] Source: annual data, Bahrain Petroleum Company; monthly data, *Oil and Gas Journal* (London).

Cuba[1, 4] Source: 1958-1962, United States Bureau of Mines.

Indonesia Prior to 1964, the data exclude West Irian production.

Iran Beginning 1961, the data are reported in barrels.

Neutral Zone[4] The production is jointly shared by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Source for the monthly data: *Oil and Gas Journal* (London).

Qatar Source: *Petroleum Press Service* (London).

Saudi Arabia Source: Arabian American Oil Company.

South Africa[1] Data refer entirely to the production of shale oil.

Spain[1] Prior to 1961, data refer entirely to the production of shale oil.

Sweden[1] Data refer entirely to the production of shale oil.

Trucial Oman[4] The data refer to the production in the sheikdom of Abu Dhabi only.

Salt

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of sodium chloride or common salt (NaCl), irrespective of the source from which it is obtained and its degree of purity or concentration. More specifically, the series refer to rock salt extracted either in the solid form from mines or by underground

solution, salt obtained by the evaporation of the water of salt marshes and salt springs, and salt extracted from sea water (sea salt). Where available, separate series are shown for the production of rock salt and evaporated salt including brine.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement and relate to:

(*a*) Production of rock and evaporated salt including brine:

Argentina
Austria
Colombia
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Ethiopia
France[1]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[1]
India
Iran
Iraq
Italy[1]
Morocco
Mozambique
Pakistan
Peru
Poland[1]
Portugal
South West Africa
Spain
Turkey
United Kingdom[1]
United States[1]

(*b*) Production of evaporated salt only:

Brazil
Bulgaria
Cambodia
Canary Islands
Cape Verde Islands
Ceylon
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
El Salvador
Ghana
Greece
Indonesia
Japan[1]
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Lebanon
Libya
Madagascar
Malta
Mauritius
Netherlands
New Zealand
Panama
Philippines
South Africa
Sudan
Tanzania, United Rep. of
Thailand
Turks and Caicos Islands
United Arab Republic
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

(*c*) Total production of salt (sources from which it is obtained are not specified):

Afghanistan
Algeria
Angola
Australia
Bolivia
Burma
Canada
Chad[2]
China (mainland)[2]
China (Taiwan)
Costa Rica[2]
Cyprus
Israel[1]
Jordan
Mexico[2]
Puerto Rico
Romania
Senegal[1]
Southern Yemen
Switzerland
Syria
Uganda
USSR
Ukrainian SSR
Viet-Nam, Rep. of

Bahamas Data refer to exports. However, production figures are estimated to be equivalent to exports.

Chile The series refers to rock salt.

France Separate series are shown for rock, evaporated (brine) and sea salt.

Germany, Eastern The series refers to rock salt.

Germany, Federal Republic of Separate series are shown for rock and evaporated salt. Prior to 1961, brine is excluded from evaporated salt.

Guatemala Data derived from tax paid on the sale of exported salt.

Israel Data refer to the quantity of salt marketed.

Italy Separate series are shown for rock and evaporated salt. Brine is included with rock salt.

Japan Data refer to the salt production in government-licenced plants only.

Poland Separate series are shown for rock and evaporated salt.

Ryukyu Islands The series refers to the production of evaporated salt and relates to shipments rather than production.

Senegal Beginning in 1958, the series refers to sales.

Tunisia The series refers to the consumption plus exports of evaporated salt.

United Kingdom Separate series are shown for rock and evaporated salt.

United States Separate series are shown for rock and evaporated salt.

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Phosphate rock

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of natural phosphate rock, consisting largely of natural calcium phosphates (tricalcium phosphates), natural aluminium calcium phosphates apatite (a natural calcium phosphate usually containing fluorine or chlorine) and phosphatic chalks (chalk naturally mixed with calcium phosphate) used chiefly as raw material for the manufacturing of fertilizers.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Algeria
Australia
Belgium
Brazil
Christmas Island[1]
France
French Polynesia
Gilbert and Ellice Islands[1]
Indonesia
Israel
Jordan
Mexico
Morocco
Nauru
Netherlands Antilles[1]
Philippines
Poland
Senegal
South Africa
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
USSR[2]
United Arab Republic
United States

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Chile 1953 figure refers to apatite and 1966 figure refers to guano. Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Christmas Island (Aust.) The series conforms to the General Statement except that the 1953 figure relates to exports.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands The series relates to exports.

India Data refer to apatite except for the years 1959 and 1960 which include a small quantity of phosphatic nodules.

Netherlands Antilles The series relates to exports.

Peru Data relate to guano only.

Seychelles Data relate to exports of guano.

South West Africa Data relate to guano only.

Potash

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the K_2O content of potash (crude natural potassium salts) mined.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Canada
Chile[1]
France
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Israel
Italy[1]
Spain
USSR[1]
United States

Israel Data are reported in gross weight of production with 61 per cent of K_2O content.

[1] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Sulphur

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of sulphur derived from three major sources:

(*a*) Sulphur content of iron and copper pyrites including pyrites concentrates obtained as a by-product from copper, lead and zinc ore operations;

(*b*) Elementary sulphur occurring in a free state in three forms: deposits associated with salt domes, volcanic deposits and sedimentary deposits;

(*c*) Sulphur recovered as a by-product in the purification of coal-gas, petroleum refineries, natural gas plants and from copper, lead and zinc sulphide ores.

Country description

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement and relate to:

(*a*) Sulphur production from pyrites:

Algeria
Australia
Bulgaria
Canada[1]
China (mainland)[2]
China (Taiwan)[2]
Cuba[2]
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Finland[1]
France
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Italy
Japan
Morocco[2]
Norway
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Rhodesia Southern
Romania
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Turkey
USSR[2]
United States
Yugoslavia

(*b*) Production of elementary sulphur:

Argentina
Bulgaria
Canary Islands[2]
Chile
China (mainland)[2]
China (Taiwan)[2]
Colombia
Indonesia
Italy
Japan
Mexico[1]
Poland
Turkey
USSR[2]
United States[1]

(*c*) Production of sulphur recovered as a by-product:

Canada[1]
China (mainland)[2]
China (Taiwan)
France
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[1]
Iran[2]
Japan
Mexico
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Spain[2]
Sweden
USSR[2]
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Bolivia Data refer to exports.

Canada Data refer to producers' shipments.

Finland Prior to 1962, figures relate to the sulphur content of iron pyrites only.

Germany, Federal Republic of Sulphur recovered as by-product includes sublimed, precipitated and colloidal sulphur.

Mexico Production of native sulphur obtained mainly by the Frasch process.

United States Production of native sulphur obtained mainly by the Frasch process.

Asbestos

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of crude asbestos (or amianthus) in the form of non-fabricated fibres, flakes and powders.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Argentina[1]
Australia
Austria
Bolivia[2]
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
China (Taiwan)
Cyprus
Finland
France
India
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Mozambique
New Zealand
Portugal
Rhodesia, Southern
South Africa[2]
Swaziland[1]
Turkey
USSR[1]
United Arab Republic[2]
United States[2]
Venezuela
Yugoslavia[2]

[1] Source: United States Bureau of Mines (Argentina, beginning with 1962; Swaziland, beginning with 1961).
[2] See below for further explanations.

Bolivia Data refer to exports.

Philippines Data refer to the production of asbestine (fabricated fibres).

South Africa Excluding asbestos flakes and powder.

United Arab Republic 1966 figure includes vermiculite.

United States Figures refer to the quantity sold and used by producers.

Yugoslavia Excluding asbestos flakes and powder.

Diamonds

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to mine and alluvial production of uncut diamonds and cover both gem and industrial stones.

Industrial diamonds are small and impure diamonds, bort, carbonado etc., suitable only for industrial use as abrasives, in cutting tools etc. Where known, separate industrial diamond production data are shown in the table.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Angola
Central African Rep.
Congo (Brazzaville)[1]
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Ghana[1]
Guinea[1]
Guyana
India[1]
Ivory Coast
Lesotho[1]
Liberia[1]
Sierra Leone[1]
South Africa
South West Africa
Tanzania, United Rep. of[1]
Venezuela

[1] See below for further explanation.

Brazil Data relate to exports. Source: Serviço de Estatística Econômica e Financiera e Carteira de Comércio Exterior do Banco do Brasil.

Congo (Brazzaville) Both series for total and for industrial diamonds refer to exports.

Ghana The industrial diamonds series refers to exports.

Guinea Beginning 1959, the total diamonds series refers to exports.

India The industrial diamonds series accounts for about 15% of the total production.

Lesotho Data relate to exports. However, production (recorded) and export figures are nearly equal for all years. Industrial diamonds represent approximately 80% of total diamond exports.

Liberia Data refer to exports. Beginning 1963, source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Sierra Leone Beginning 1964, data refer to exports.

Tanzania, United Rep. of In addition to the total production of diamonds, separate export series are shown for total and industrial diamonds.

MANUFACTURING

Output and employment in manufacturing

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to manufacturing activity as defined by divisions 2-3 of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC) (Statistical Papers Series M, No. 4, Rev. 1). Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products irrespective of whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand in a factory or in the worker's home, or of whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail. Manufacturing covers the following major groups of activity: food manufacturing industries; beverage industries; tobacco manufacturing; manufacture of textiles; manufacture of footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods; manufacture of wood and cork; manufacture of furniture and fixtures; manufacture of paper and paper products; printing, publishing and allied industries; manufacture of leather, and fur and leather products; manufacture of rubber products; manufacture of chemicals and chemical products; manufacture of products of petroleum and coal; manufacture of non-metallic mineral products; basic metal industries, manufacture of metal products; manufacture of machinery; manufacture of electrical machinery; apparatus, appliances and supplies; manufacture of transport equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries such as manufacture of watches, clocks, jewellery, musical instruments etc. The assembly of component parts of manufactured products is included in manufacturing except where the activity is considered to be a part of construction activity. The repair of manufactured goods is also included in manufacturing.

The data shown in the table are normally derived from regular statistical inquiries or reports on manufacturing activity or from infrequent censuses in this field and have been collected is most cases by direct correspondence with the countries concerned. For references to the related published national sources of data, readers should consult *Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive-trade Statistics* (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 36, Rev. 3).

The scope and coverage of the data shown in the table may differ considerably from country to country and, in some cases, from one inquiry to another for a particular country. The nature and size of the statistical units to which the figures relate are indicated in the column "Field covered and other remarks". The general definitions of the tabulated items, i.e., number of statistical units, number of persons engaged, number of employees, wages and salaries paid to employees, value added and gross value of production, are those recommended in *International Recommendations in Basic Industrial Statistics* (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 17, Rev. 1). A summary of the pertinent definitions is given in the note at the end of the table on output and employment in mining. Ancillary units such as warehouses, garages, repair shops, central administrative offices and electric power plants are, as a general rule, either included as an integral part of the activities of the parent statistical unit or treated as a separate statistical unit classified to the main activity of the statistical unit which they serve. For individual countries, major differences from the international recommendations are indicated in foot-notes to the table.

Meat[1]

General Statement

The table on meat published in the *Statistical Yearbook* aims at ascertaining the total national production of meat per year using either of two different concepts of production as applicable to each country, namely:

(*a*) The total production of meat obtained from animals slaughtered within the national boundaries, irrespective of the origin of the animals, thus including meat from imported live animals;

(*b*) The total production of meat from slaughterings of indigenous, or home-bred, animals only plus, where applicable, the meat equivalent of exported live animals, thus excluding the meat from slaughterings of imported live animals.

Differences between these two concepts of meat production are notable to the extent of net trade in live animals of each country. Therefore, in several cases, data of individual countries are identical in both concepts because trade in live animals was not significant. The indigenous meat production concept is preferred because it embodies the true national meat output or productivity of the livestock industry. However, in several cases where the other concept is used, the production of meat from indigenous animals alone is not ascertainable, or to a lesser extent, production under both concepts is the same. The world totals given in the table are estimates of total indigenous meat production.

In principle, therefore, the data relate to total production of beaf and veal, including buffalo meat where applicable; pork, including bacon and ham; and mutton and lamb, including goat meat, where applicable; all

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

expressed in terms of dressed carcass weight, which excludes offals and slaughter fats, or tallow and lard. Deviations from the general principle of the table are indicated to the extent of available information under the country descriptions below.

Country descriptions

Concept and Coverage. The table indicates the coverage applying to each series defined as follows:

Total production: Production of meat from both commercial slaughterings that take place in public slaughterhouses and meat packing plants and farm slaughterings which does not pass through commercial channels, since it is consumed in farm households or is directly sold to consumers.

Commercial production: Total meat production excluding meat from farm slaughterings.

Inspected production: Meat production from slaughterings that take place under government supervision whether in slaughterhouses or on farms, for veterinary inspection or for fiscal control for taxation purposes.

For obvious reasons, the data relating to commercial and inspected meat production are of deficient coverage, but wherever practicable, such figures have been inflated so as to correspond to total production in making up the world totals on the basis of reported or assumed quantitative relation between reported and unreported production. The countries for which the data relate to total or to commercial or to inspected production are indicated in the stub of the table.

For the United Kingdom, beef and veal production includes the meat equivalent of imported store cattle.

For the following countries and territories, the data on beef and veal include buffalo meat, and those on mutton and lamb include goat meat:

Beef and veal including buffalo meat	*Mutton and lamb including goat meat*	
Bulgaria	Algeria	Chad
Ceylon	Austria	Chile
China (Taiwan)	Bolivia	China (Taiwan)
Greece	Bulgaria	Cyprus
Indonesia	Brazil	Dominican Rep.
Iraq	Central African Republic	Greece
Italy	Ceylon	Guatemala
Malaysia		Indonesia
Singapore	Iraq	Poland
Turkey	Italy	Portugal
United Arab Rep.	Jamaica	Rhodesia, Southern
	Japan	Senegal
	Kenya	Singapore
	Korea, Rep. of	South Africa
	Lebanon	Spain
	Malaysia	Switzerland
	Mali	Tanzania, United Rep. of
	Mexico	Turkey
	Morocco	Uganda
	Niger	United Arab Rep.
	Norway	Venezuela
	Pakistan	Zambia
	Philippines	

The meat production data are in terms of dressed carcass weight which excludes edible offals and slaughter fats. There are, however, a few exceptions: the data include slaughter fats for Austria, Bulgaria and Luxembourg; both slaughter fats and edible offals for Czechoslovakia; edible offals for UAR; pork includes lard for France, Netherlands, Poland and Portugal.

Methods and sources. Reliable information in the majority of the countries relate to commercial and inspected production of meat, based on returns from public slaughterhouses and inspection centres. Few countries obtain farm meat production statistics from individual farms in addition to those from slaughterhouses by the use of objective methods. These countries include the following:

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Canada
Czechoslovakia
Finland
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Hungary
Ireland
Luxembourg
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Switzerland
USSR
United Kingdom
United States

The rest of the countries, when they do estimate meat production from farm slaughterings use subjective methods, based on the number of hides and skins marketed, estimate of off-take of animals for slaughter, proportion of farm slaughter to estimated total slaughter etc.

Butter[1]

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, generally refer to the total production of natural butter, including ghee (clarified butter) in very few exceptional cases as indicated by the foot-notes to the table. The table on butter presents to the extent possible the total butter production per year, comprising of butter produced both in factories and on farms of each country listed. There are a number of exceptions, however, to this principle, as the data available for some countries relate only to butter produced in factories. For this reason intra-country comparisons are valid in most cases; between country comparisons should, however, be made with caution and with reference to the definition. Because of these reservations and substantial gaps in information, no estimate of world totals is possible. The table indicates the coverage applying to each series.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Country descriptions

Coverage. As indicated in the stub of the table, the data relate to:

(*a*) Total production which is the sum of the butter produced in factories and on farms;

(*b*) Factory production.

For some countries (e.g., Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, Fed. Rep. of, France, Ireland, Norway,

Poland, South Africa, Sweden, the USSR, United Kingdom and United States) data are shown both for total production and factory production, while for others only total production is shown, as farm production is either considered negligible (e.g., Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Switzerland) or no information has been reported on farm or factory butter but only on the total of the two, e.g., Australia, Chile, Germany, Eastern, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, India, Italy, New Zealand, Peru, South West Africa, Spain, UAR, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. The figures for Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Portugal, Romania and Venezuela etc. relate to factory production only.

Methods and sources. Apart from a few countries, e.g., Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Switzerland where butter is entirely produced at milk plants, it is produced partly on farms and partly at milk plants. As concerns factory butter, current production data are obtained from the records of dairy plants in the majority of countries and total butter production is calculated by adding to this quantity the estimated production on farms based on a variety of methods such as sample surveys, family budget surveys, farm records, or by treating farm butter production as a residual item, after all other disposals have been estimated.

Cheese[1]

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of cheese made by coagulating animal milk either from a natural process or by addition of rennet or other curdling agents, and then removing the whey.

Production of cheese relates generally to the following kinds:

(*a*) Cheese from whole and partly skimmed milk of cows and buffaloes;

(*b*) Cheese from sheep milk;

(*c*) Cheese from goat milk;

(*d*) Cheese from skim milk.

Processed cheese is excluded.

Data relate to the total quantity of cheese produced both in factories and on farms. However, figures for some countries relate only to the cheese produced in factories as indicated in the country description below. For this reason, no estimate of world totals is possible.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries refer to the total production (the different types of cheese produced, as listed in the General Statement, are given in parentheses):

Argentina (a)
Australia (a)
Austria (a + d)
Belgium (a and d)
Canada (a and d)
Denmark (a + d)
Dominican Rep. (a)
Finland (a)
France (a + b + c)
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (a + d)
Greece (a and b + c)
Honduras (a + d)
Iraq (a + b + c)
Italy (a + b + c + d)
Kenya (a)
Luxembourg (a + d)
Netherlands (a + d)
New Zealand (a)
Norway (a and d)
Peru (a)
Poland (a + b + d)
Portugal (a, b and c)
South Africa (a)
Spain (a + d, b and c)
Sweden (a)
Switzerland (a and d)
Syria (a + b + c)
Tunisia (b + c)
USSR (a)
Ukrainian SSR (a)
United Arab Rep. (a + b + d)
United Kingdom (a)
Uruguay (a + d)
Venezuela (a)
Yugoslavia (a + b + c + d)

The series for the following countries refer only to the factory production (the different types of cheese produced, as listed in the General Statement, are given in parentheses):

Brazil (a and d)
Bulgaria (a and b)
Czechoslovakia (a + d)
Germany, Eastern (a)
Hungary (a + d and b)
Ireland (a)
Israel (a + b)
Japan (a)
Romania (a + d)
USSR (a)
United States (a and d)

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Canned Fish[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer in general to the net weight of the annual production of canned products, i.e., fish products and preparation in airtight containers—mostly tins, cans or bottles, usually heat sterilized produced not only from nominal catches made by commercial fishermen operating in freshwater, brackish-water and marine areas but also from imported raw material.

The statistics include the output of products processed on board fish factory ships and other fishing craft belonging to the reporting country. Totals cover 85 to 95% of the world (excluding USSR) production.

The three series shown in this table refer in particular to the products made from the following species categories:

Pacific salmons (i.e., salmonoids belonging to the genus Oncorhynchus);

Herrings, sardines, anchovies, etc. (*Clupeidae, Engraulidae* etc);

Tunas, bonitos, skipjacks (*Auxis* spp., *Euthynnus* and *Katsuwonus* spp., *Thunnus* spp. and *Sarda* spp.).

These statistics exclude canned fish products made from species other than those listed above.

Country descriptions

Morocco Data are based on export figures.

Peru The series on tuna includes other species of canned fish.

Portugal Data refer to legal weight, i.e., include the weight of the fish, oil and cans.

United States The series on tuna includes jack mackerel.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Salted fish[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer in general to the net weight of the annual production of dried or salted fish produced not only from nominal catches made by both commercial and subsistence fishermen operating in freshwater, brackish-water and marine areas, but also from imported raw material.

The statistics include dried-unsalted, dried-salted, wet-salted, brine-packed and other salt-cured products. "Stockfish" (cod and similar species dried, unsalted) is excluded.

The statistics include the output of products processed on board mother-ships and other fishing craft belonging to the reporting country.

The two series shown in this table refer in particular to the products made from the following species categories:

Cods, hakes, haddocks etc. (Gadidae, Merluccidae etc.);

Herrings, sardines, anchovies, etc. (Clupeidae, Engraulidae ect.).

These statistics exclude dried or salted fish products made from species other than those listed above.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Country descriptions

Finland The series on herring includes smoked herring.

France The series on cod includes quantities landed directly in St. Pierre and Miquelon, Italy and Portugal.

Morocco The series on herring is based on export data.

United Kingdom Beginning 1958, the series on herring is based on export data.

USSR The series on herring excludes production of "Caspian sprats".

Wheat flour

General Statement

The series refer to the production of sifted (bolted) flour, that is, the pulverized product of varying degrees of extraction obtained by milling soft and hard wheat, and spelt, a type of wheat with a small brown grain which retains the husk even after threshing.

Bran and offal produced by the milling process, as well as wheat groats, meal and flours obtained by milling cereals other than wheat, are excluded.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Algeria[1]
Angola
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia[1]
Brazil[1]
Bulgaria[1]
Canada
China (Taiwan)
Colombia[1]
Congo (Brazzaville)[1]
Czechoslovakia
Denmark[1]
Dominican Republic[1]
Ecuador[1]
El Salvador[2]
Ethiopia[1, 2]
Finland
France[1, 2]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece[1]
Guatemala
Haiti[1]
Honduras[1]
Hungary[2]
Iran[1]
Ireland[2]
Israel
Italy[1, 2]
Japan
Kenya
Korea, Republic of
Malta[1]
Mozambique
New Zealand
Nigeria[1]
Norway[1]
Paraguay[1]
Peru[1]
Philippines
Senegal[1]
South Africa
Spain[2]
Switzerland[1]
Tanzania, United Republic of[1]
Tunisia[1]
United Arab Republic[1]
United Kingdom
United States[2]
Uruguay[1]
Venezuela

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.

Argentina Including wheat meal, approximately 1% of total production.

Chile Excluding flour milled on commission.

El Salvador Beginning in 1961 data are based on a survey covering a larger number of establishments.

Ethiopia[1] Prior to 1958, excluding Eritrea.

France[1] Source: *World Wheat Statistics*, International Wheat Council. Production data include flour for export outside Metropolitan France, except prior to 1959.

Germany, Eastern[1] Including wheat groats.

Hungary The figure for 1953 includes rye flour.

India Data refer to the production of wheat flour (*atta*, *maida* and *sujee* types) ground by 65 large flour mills for defence and civil consumption, excluding the production of small power mills (*chakkies*).

Ireland Monthly data are based on weekly production averages.

Italy[1] Source: *World Wheat Statistics*, International Wheat Council.

Jordan[1] Including flour produced from other grains.

Mexico[1] Production of first and second quality wheat flour and whole wheat flour including wheat meal.

Morocco[1] The data refer to industrial milling of wheat flour including flour from other grains.

Netherlands[1] Production of bolted wheat flour including that produced from mixed grains.

Poland The series represents approximately 75% of total producton.

Portugal The production of wheat flour including some rye, rice and corn flour, and starch.

Romania Production of wheat, rye and mixed grain flour. Monthly data refer to State production only and represented about 67% of total production in 1966.

Spain Annual figures relate to total production. The figure for 1953 is not strictly comparable with those for subsequent years. Monthly figures relate to approximately 95% of the total output.

Sweden Production of wheat flour for sale at commercial mills.

USSR[1] Production of wheat flour including small quantities of flour from other grains.

United States Production of regular-grind wheat flour only. The figures represent total production and are based on reports of 256 large mills (accounting for about 98% of total production), plus an estimate of the remainder based on the 1963 Census of Manufactures.

Yugoslavia Production of wheat flour including small amounts of barley and rye flour by certain grain mills which accounts for about 80% of total output of white bread flours (including barley and rye).

Sugar[1]

General Statement

For the purposes of the International Sugar Agreement, "sugar" means sugar in any of its recognized commercial forms derived from sugar cane or sugar beet, including edible and fancy molasses, syrups and any other form of liquid sugar used for human consumption, except final molasses and low-grade types of non-centrifugal sugar produced by primitive methods. The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* represent the domestic production of sugar, produced from domestic beet and/or cane and imported beet and/or cane, expressed in raw value, at 92 parts refined to 100 parts of raw sugar, polarizing at 96°. The only exception to this rule is where the specific terms and quantities are unknown or cannot be distinguished, in which case the term *tel quel* (t.q.) is used.

Production figures in this table represent the amount of sugar produced by individual countries in each of the calendar years mentioned. In some countries the calendar year and the crop year coincide. In all other countries, however, where the crop year differs from the calendar year, as in most of the European beet-producing countries where the crop year is from September to August of the following year, the calendar year production is made up of two different crops.

Country descriptions

The following list shows the beet sugar, cane sugar and beet/cane sugar producing countries in separate groups. The letter "E" in brackets indicate that in the absence of official figures the production of these countries has been estimated by the International Sugar Council Secretariat; and t.q. indicates that the quality of the quantity produced, whether raw or refined, cannot be determined.

Beet producing countries

Afghanistan (E)
Albania
Austria
Belgium/Luxembourg
Bulgaria (E)
Canada
Chile
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Hungary
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Lebanon (E)
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal: Azores (t.q.)
Romania
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tunisia
Turkey
USSR
United Kingdom
Yugoslavia

Cane producing countries

Angola (t.q.)
Antigua (t.q.)
Argentina
Australia
Barbados (t.q.)
Bolivia
Brazil
British Honduras (t.q.)
Burma
Ceylon (E)
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador (t.q.)
Ethiopia
Fiji (t.q.)
Guadaloupe
Guatemala
Haiti (t.q.)
Hawaii
Honduras
India
Indonesia (E)
Jamaica (t.q.)
Kenya (t.q.)
Madagascar
Martinique
Mauritius (t.q.)
Mexico
Mozambique (t.q.)
Nepal (E)
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal: Madeira (t.q.)
Puerto Rico
Réunion
Rhodesia, Southern
St. Kitts-Nevis (t.q.)
St. Lucia (t.q.)
St. Vincent (t.q.)
Somalia (E)
South Africa
Sudan
Surinam
Swaziland (t.q.)
Tanzania, United Rep. of (t.q.)
Thailand (E)
Trinidad and Tobago (t.q.)
Uganda (t.q.)
United Arab Republic
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of (E)
Virgin Islands (US)

Beet and cane producing countries

China (mainland)
Iran
Japan
Pakistan
Spain
United States (mainland)
Uruguay (E)

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the International Sugar Council, London.

Animal feedingstuffs of aquatic animal origin[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the production of fish meals and solubles, and whale meals, liver meals and solubles.

Fish meals and solubles

These statistics refer to the annual production of quantities of fish meals, fish solubles, fish silages, homogenized condensed fish products, and similar products valued in particular for their protein content in the preparation of feeds for livestock. They exclude fish flour prepared for human consumption. These products are made not only from catches made by both commercial and subsistence fishermen operating in freshwater, brackish-water and marine areas, but also from imported raw material.

The statistics include the output of products processed on board fish factory ships and other fishing craft belonging to the reporting country.

The series shown in this table refer to products made from whole fishes or part of fishes belonging mainly to the following species categories:

(*a*) Oily and non-oily diadromous and marine fishes;

(*b*) Crustaceans, molluscs and other invertebrates;

(*c*) Seals and miscellaneous aquatic mammals (except whales).

Meal products from whales are shown separately.

Whale meals, liver meals and solubles

These statistics refer in general to the net weight of the annual production of quantities of meat meals, liver meals, solubles and similar products obtained not only from catches made by national whaling fleets but also from imported raw materials.

The statistics include the output of products processed on board whale factory ships as well as shore stations.

The series shown in this table refer to products made from the following species:

(*a*) Blue-whales, fin-whales, sperm-whales etc.;

(*b*) Minke-whales, pilot-whales etc.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Margarine

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of margarine, a solid edible preparation of fats made to resemble butter in appearance, consistency and colour. Margarine is a mixture of natural or hydrogenated animal and vegetable fats and oils, and may contain added lecithin, starch, colouring, flavourings or vitamins.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belgium
Brazil[1]
Canada
Chile
Colombia[1]
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
El Salvador
Finland
France
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece[1]
Guyana
Hungary
Iceland
Indonesia
Iran
Ireland
Israel
Jamaica
Japan
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Nigeria
Norway
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Syria
Trinidad and Tobago
USSR
Byelorussian SSR
Ukrainian SSR
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

[1] See below for further explanation.

Brazil Beginning with 1962, figures refer to vegetable margarine.

Greece Prior to 1961, figures include the production of vegetable oils.

Italy Data refer to margarine for direct food consumption only.

Olive Oil[1]

General Statement and country descriptions

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to the production of olive oil.

Production data for Greece, Italy, Morocco, Spain and Tunisia refer to total production, including edible olive oil (virgin oil) and inedible olive oil (oil extracted from olive residues). For the other countries, namely, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Cyprus, France, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Portugal, Syria, United States and Yugoslavia, the information available is insufficient to determine whether production data relate to total production (including oil extracted from olive residues) or to virgin oil extracted by mechanical methods only. In some cases, although the data may refer to edible production, they may include some quantities of oil extracted from olive residues.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Wine[1]

General Statement

In most of the major wine-producing countries, wine production is generally estimated on the basis of the yield of natural fermented wine obtained from the quantity of grapes crushed at harvest time; consequently it corresponds to the amount of "grapes for wine" for the same crop year and represents total output at wine presses, irrespective of whether it is consumed as wine, vinegar, or used as distilling material.

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate, as far as possible, to the production of total natural fermented wine obtained from the quantity of grapes crushed. The data on wine production do not refer to wine produced from other fruits.

Country descriptions

Method and coverage. As mentioned in the General Statement, data for important wine-producing countries, particularly for countries in Europe, generally represent the total production of natural fermented wine obtained from the corresponding amount of grapes crushed. These countries include the following:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Canada
Chile
France
Hungary
Italy
Luxembourg
Morocco
New Zealand
Peru
Portugal
South Africa
Spain
Tunisia
Uruguay
USSR
Yugoslavia

Production data for the following countries are reported in terms of must, and they are converted at certain percentages to obtain the natural fermented wine equivalent.

Austria Must converted into wine at 90%.

Germany, Fed. Rep. of Must converted into wine at 92%.

Greece Must converted into wine at 92%.

Switzerland Must converted into wine at 93%.

In **Brazil** and **Romania**, data on wine are estimated by converting the figures on grapes for wine by using conversion factors 65-70% wine yield.

In the **United States** wine production has been obtained by converting the figures on tonnage of grapes crushed for wine, juice etc. at 70%.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Beer

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the production of beer (ale, stout, porter) obtained by fermenting a liquor prepared from malted grain (especially barley), water and hops. The alcoholic strength may vary from one country to another.

Excluded from the series are certain beverages which, although they are sometimes described as beers, are non-alcoholic (e.g., beverages prepared from water and caramelized sugar).

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Albania
Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Rep.
Ceylon
Chile
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Congo (Brazzaville)[1]
Congo, Dem. Rep. of[1]
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guyana
Honduras
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Libya
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Mauritius[1]
Mexico
Morocco[1]
Mozambique
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru[1]
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Romania
Senegal
Singapore
South Africa
South West Africa
Spain
Sudan
Surinam
Sweden
Switzerland[1]
Syria
Tanzania, United Rep. of
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
USSR
Byelorussian SSR
Ukrainian SSR
United Arab Rep.
United Kingdom
United States
Upper Volta
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yugoslavia

[1] See below for further explanation.

Congo (Brazzaville) Prior to 1964, data refer to the quantity submitted for taxation.

Congo, Dem. Rep. of Figure for 1961, excludes Katanga and South Kasai.

Mauritius Excluding a type of stout which is imported in the form of concentrate and bottled locally.

Morocco Including some carbonated drinks.

Peru 1953 figure refers to the consumption of domestic beer.

Switzerland Sales by breweries.

Tobacco products

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the production of various types of manufactured tobacco grouped as follows:

(a) *Cigarettes*: (i) any roll of tobacco wrapped in paper or in any substance not containing tobacco; (ii) *cigarillos*: any roll of tobacco wrapped in any substance containing tobacco which, because of its appearance, is likely to be offered to consumers as a cigarette.

When production was reported in weight, a conversion rate of 1 million cigarettes and/or cigarillos per metric ton had been used.

(b) *Cigars*: Any roll of tobacco wrapped in leaf tobacco or in any substance containing tobacco.

(c) *Manufactured tobacco*: Manufactured tobacco, other than cigarettes, cigars and cigarillos. Included are (i) smoking tobacco for pipes and for hand-rolled cigarettes; (ii) chewing tobacco, consisting of plug, twist, fine-cut, and scrap chewing; (iii) snuff.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement and relate to:

(*a*) Production of cigarettes, cigars and manufactured tobacco:

Austria
Belgium
Canada
Colombia
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Hungary
Israel
Japan
Libya
Mexico
Peru
Philippines
South Africa[1]
Switzerland[1]
United Arab Republic[1]
United Kingdom[1]
United States

(*b*) Production of cigarettes and cigars only:

Chile
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Guatemala
Hong Kong
Indonesia
Jamaica
Paraguay
Singapore[1]
Venezuela

(*c*) Production of cigarettes and manufactured tobacco only:

Algeria
Angola
China (Taiwan)
Congo (Brazzaville)
Fiji[1]
Ghana
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Republic of
Madagascar
Mozambique
Syria
Tanzania, United Republic of
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Viet-Nam, Republic of
Yugoslavia[1]

[1] See below for further explanation.

(*d*) Production of cigarettes only:

Argentina
Barbados
Bolivia
Brazil[1]
Burma
Cameroon
Ceylon
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Cuba
Cyprus
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Greece
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
India
Iraq
Malta
Mauritius
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Pakistan
Panama
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Surinam
Uganda
USSR
Byelorussian SSR
Ukrainian SSR
Uruguay

Australia Beginning in 1963, the cigarette series includes cigars. The manufactured tobacco series does not include snuff.

Brazil Figures relate to the production of the main establishments only.

Bulgaria Cigars are included with cigarettes. The manufactured tobacco series conforms to the General Statement.

Fiji A conversion rate of 100 cigarettes per two pounds is applied.

Finland Cigarillos are included with cigars. The manufactured tobacco series conforms to the General Statement.

France Cigarillos are included with cigars. The manufactured tobacco series conforms to the General Statement.

Germany, Eastern Cigarillos are included with cigars. Manufactured tobacco relates to smoking tobacco only.

Germany, Federal Republic of Cigarillos are included with cigars. Manufactured tobacco excludes chewing tobacco. Separate series for the production of cigarettes are published for West Berlin.

Iceland Producing manufactured tobacco only

Iran The cigarette series excludes cigarillos. The manufactured tobacco series conforms to the General Statement.

Ireland The cigarette series conforms to the General Statement. Cigars are included with manufactured tobacco.

Italy Cigarillos are included with cigars. The manufactured tobacco series conforms to the General Statement. Data for cigars are expressed in terms of weight rather than in units for which no conversion factor has been established.

Lebanon The cigarette series conforms to the General Statement. Data for manufactured tobacco refer to sales.

Malaysia: West Cigarillos are not included with the cigarette series. The manufactured tobacco series conforms to the General Statement. Data for cigars are expressed in terms of weight rather than in units for which no conversion factor has been established.

Morocco Cigars are included with cigarettes. The manufactured tobacco series conforms to the General Statement.

Netherlands Cigarillos are included with cigars. The manufactured tobacco series conforms to the General Statement.

New Zealand Cigarillos are not included with the cigarette series. The manufactured tobacco series conforms to the General Statement.

Norway Cigarillos are included with cigars. The manufactured tobacco series conforms to the General Statement.

Poland Cigarillos are included with cigars. The manufactured tobacco series conforms to the General Statement.

Portugal Cigarillos are included with cigars. The manufactured tobacco series conforms to the General Statement. Data for cigars are expressed in terms of weight rather than in units for which no conversion factor has been established.

Romania Cigars are included with cigarettes. The manufactured tobacco series conforms to the General Statement.

Singapore Data for cigars are expressed in terms of weight rather than in units for which no conversion factor has been established.

South Africa A conversion rate of 780,000 cigarettes per metric ton is applied. Data for cigars expressed in terms of weight rather than in units for which no conversion factor has been established.

Spain The series conform to the General Statement except that manufactured tobacco excludes snuff tobacco.

Sweden Beginning in 1965, cigars and cigarillos are included with cigarettes. The manufactured tobacco series conforms to the General Statement.

Switzerland The series conform to the General Statement except that manufactured tobacco relates to smoking tobacco only.

Thailand The cigarette series excludes cigarillos. Manufactured tobacco relates to smoking tobacco only. The cigar series conforms to the General Statement.

United Kingdom The series are calculated by deducting imports from the domestic consumption and adding on re-exports and exports of national products.

Yugoslavia The cigarette series conforms to the General Statement. The manufactured tobacco series relates to smoking tobacco only.

Cotton spinning spindles[1]

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate to three and four cylinder cotton system spinning spindles installed in cotton mills, including a number spinning rayon staple all or part of the time. Only the total number of ring spindles in place are included in the data. Cotton spinning plants utilize in many cases a multitude of other fibres; in addition, within textile companies there is increasingly a spread of interest involving not simply cotton spinning but also textile production on the woollen system and knitting. Thus the statistics cover the cotton-type machinery installed in the world textile industry, not necessarily the machinery installed in an easily definable and separate cotton textile industry, although for most countries this still remains the usual case.

Machinery in place denotes that machinery which was installed at the end of any year and which was in a condition sufficiently good for use. This is opposed to installed but unusable machinery or machinery that was actually active during the year in question.

Spinning spindles are those machines which produce cotton or any other fibre yarn by the cotton system of spinning. They consist of two main types: ring spindles and mule spindles. The ring spindle uses a continuous system of spinning. Mule spindles, which combine a roller drawing action with a carriage drawing action, are being rapidly scrapped in favour of the more modern ring spindle.

World number of mule spindles in place is given in the general note to the table. Separate data for number of mule spindles in the United Kingdom is also shown.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Burma (1964, 1966)
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Cuba
Czechoslovakia (1964-1966)
Denmark
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany, Eastern (1964)
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Hong Kong
Hungary (1964-1966)
India
Indonesia (1964)
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Lebanon (1953)
Mexico
Netherlands

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries, Zurich.

Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Poland (1964-1966)
Portugal
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Thailand
Turkey
USSR (1964-1966)
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of

Although the series for the following countries conform to the General Statement, they relate to estimates made by the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries and are based on full but miscellaneous information:

Bulgaria
Burma (1965)
China (mainland)
Czechoslovakia (1953)
Germany, Eastern (1953, 1965, 1966)
Hungary (1953)
Indonesia (1965, 1966)
Lebanon (1964-1966)
Poland (1953)
Romania
USSR (1953)
Yugoslavia

The series of "Others" includes all cotton-type textile producing countries not specifically mentioned by name in the table. This group consists of:

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Angola
Bolivia
Burma
Cambodia
Cameroon
Central African Rep.
Chad
Congo (Brazzaville)
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Dominican Republic
Ghana
Guatemala
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
Ireland
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Kenya
Korea, North
Libya
Madagascar
Malaysia
Mali
Mozambique
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Puerto Rico
Senegal
Somalia
Sudan
Tanzania, United Rep. of
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Uganda
Viet-Nam, North
Zambia

Cotton looms[1]

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to power looms (ordinary and automatic) installed in establishments primarily engaged in cotton manufacturing and, therefore, exclude all hand looms.

Cotton weaving plants utilize in many cases a multitude of other fibres; in addition, within textile companies there is increasingly a spread of interest involving not simply cotton weaving but also textile production on the woollen system and knitting. Thus the statistics cover the cotton-type machinery installed in the world textile industry, not necessarily the machinery installed in an easily definable and separate cotton textile industry, although for most countries this latter still remains the usual case.

Machinery in place denotes that machinery which was installed at the end of any one year and which was in a condition sufficiently good for use. This is opposed to installed but unusable machinery or machinery that was actually active during the year in question.

Cotton looms are those machines in place which produce largely cotton cloths while also producing cloths of other fibres both in blends with cotton and by themselves. There are many types of such looms but all construct cloth by an interweaving action, and consist of automatic and ordinary (non-automatic) machines. Semi-automatic looms are included in the figures for automatic looms.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia (1966)
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Cuba
Denmark
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece (1966)
Hong Kong
Hungary (1966)
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Lebanon
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Rhodesia, Southern
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Thailand
Turkey
USSR
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yugoslavia

Although the series for the following countries conform to the General Statement, they relate to estimates made by the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries and are based on full but miscellaneous information:

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries, Zurich.

Australia (1953)
Bulgaria
China (mainland)
Czechoslovakia
Germany, Eastern
Greece (1953)
Hungary (1953)
Poland
Romania
USSR (1953)
Yugoslavia (1966)

The series for "Others" includes all cotton-type textile producing countries not specifically mentioned by name in the table.

This group consists of:

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Angola
Bolivia
Burma
Cambodia
Cameroon
Central African Rep.
Chad
Congo (Brazzaville)
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Dominican Republic
Ghana
Guatemala
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
Ireland
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Kenya
Korea, North
Libya
Madagascar
Malaysia
Mali
Mozambique
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Puerto Rico
Senegal
Somalia
Sudan
Tanzania, United Rep. of
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Uganda
Viet-Nam, North
Zambia

Cotton yarn

General Statement

The series refer to the total weight of pure cotton yarn spun, whether for sale, for further processing or on commission. Yarn made from cotton waste is included. Unless otherwise stated in the country descriptions below, the figures exclude mixed cotton yarn and tire cord yarn.

Country description

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Afghanistan[1]
Algeria[1]
Argentina
Bolivia[1]
Ceylon[1]
Chile[1]
China (Taiwan)
El Salvador
Hong Kong
Indonesia[1]
Korea, Republic of
Lebanon[1]
Madagascar
Morocco[1]
Paraguay[1]
Syria[1]
United Arab Republic
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Republic of

Albania[1] Pure cotton yarn for sale only.

Australia Yarn for weaving includes towel-weaving and machine knitting, accounting for approximately 95 per cent of the total production. Mixed cotton yarn is included and beginning in 1962, tire cord yarn is also included.

Austria Data include mixed cotton yarn.

Belgium Pure cotton yarn includes rayon spun yarn. Mixed yarn represented about 10 per cent of the total output in 1966.

Brazil[1] Production of pure and mixed cotton yarn in São Paulo only.

Bulgaria Pure and mixed cotton yarn includes vicuña and yarn spun on commission.

Burma[1] Production of pure cotton yarn by the Government Spinning and Weaving Mill in Thaimaing, Rangoon, the only mechanized factory in Burma which spins cotton yarn.

Canada Series includes mixed cotton yarn and tire cord yarn.

Colombia[1] Series includes cotton yarn mixed with various fibres.

Czechoslovakia Series includes mixed cotton yarn.

Denmark[1] Series includes mixed cotton yarn.

Dominican Republic[1] Series includes mixed cotton yarn.

Ecuador[1] Series includes mixed cotton yarn.

Ethiopia Government factory production of pure cotton yarn, excluding cottage-industry output.

Finland Series includes mixed cotton yarn.

France Pure cotton yarn and mixed yarn where cotton is predominant represented about 90 per cent of the total output for 1966. Tire cord yarn is included.

Germany, Eastern Mixed cotton yarn and tire cord yarn, excluding yarn made from cotton waste.

Germany, Fed. Rep. of The series refers to the production of establishments employing ten or more persons and includes tire cord yarn. Data prior to 1964 in the *Statistical Yearbook* and those in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* include yarn which contains over 50 per cent of rayon and synthetic fibres.

Greece Production of pure cotton yarn, including cotton-type artificial yarn which represented about 9 per cent of the total output in 1964.

Hungary Pure and mixed cotton yarn exclude thread waste. Mixed yarns represented 24 per cent of the total production in 1966.

India Data refer to pure and mixed yarn of cotton and other staple fibre produced by cotton spinners and composite mills only.

Ireland[1] The series refers to production of pure and mixed cotton yarn.

Israel In the *Statistical Yearbook* separate series are shown for pure and mixed yarns. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refers to pure cotton yarn only.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Italy In the *Statistical Yearbook* separate series are shown for pure and mixed yarns. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refer to pure cotton yarn only.

Japan In the *Statistical Yearbook* separate series are shown for pure and mixed yarns. Mixed yarns are those having a cotton content of 50 per cent or more by weight; yarn which contains 30 per cent or more of wool, synthetic fibres or acetate is not included. When the cotton content is equal to the content of another fibre the yarn is classified as wool, silk, jute, synthetic fibre, acetate, cotton or viscose. In 1966, 98 per cent of the total output refers to pure cotton yarn. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refers to pure and mixed cotton yarn.

Mexico[1] In the *Statistical Yearbook* separate series are shown for pure and mixed cotton yarns.

Mozambique Production of pure cotton yarn, excluding yarn made from waste and used in blanket weaving.

Netherlands In the *Statistical Yearbook* separate series are shown for pure and mixed cotton yarn. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refers to pure and mixed cotton yarn.

Norway In the *Statistical Yearbook* separate series are shown for pure and mixed cotton yarn. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refers to pure cotton yarn.

Pakistan Factory production of pure cotton yarn, that is, excluding cottage-industry output.

Peru[1] Production of cotton yarn for industrial use containing 94 per cent of pure cotton fibres.

Philippines Pure cotton yarn excludes yarn made from waste.

Poland Includes mixed cotton yarn, artificial cotton-type and tire cord yarn.

Portugal In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate series are shown for mixed and pure cotton yarn. Mixed yarn includes tire cord yarn. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refers to pure and mixed cotton yarn.

Romania Pure and mixed cotton yarn includes tire cord yarn and cotton-type yarns made of cellulosic and non-cellulosic fibres. Yarn spun from cotton waste is excluded.

Senegal Production of pure cotton yarn for sale only.

South Africa[1] In the *Statistical Yearbook* separate series are shown for pure yarn and mixed cotton yarn. Mixed yarn includes yarn of fibres other than cotton, irrespective of whether the yarns are subsequently used in weaving or not.

Spain In the *Statistical Yearbook* separate series are shown for pure and mixed cotton yarn produced by establishments employing 10 or more persons. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refers to pure cotton yarn.

Sweden Production of cotton yarn including mixed cotton yarns which represented 5.2 per cent of the total output of cotton yarns in 1965. No cotton tire cord yarns were produced. Beginning in 1959, data are not strictly comparable with those for previous years.

Switzerland[1] Includes mixed cotton yarn where cotton is the predominant fibre.

Thailand[1] Pure cotton yarn excludes yarn spun from cotton waste. Prior to 1962, Government production only.

Turkey The series relates to the factory production of pure and mixed cotton yarn by establishments employing ten or more persons in the Government and private sectors. Monthly data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production of Government-owned mills only which accounted for approximately 31 per cent of the total output in 1965.

USSR Production of pure and mixed cotton yarn. Separate series for the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR are published in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

United Kingdom The series refer to the total conditioned weight of single pure and mixed cotton yarn shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook*. Mixed yarn includes tire and cord yarn. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* data refer to pure cotton yarn and tire cord yarn.

United States The series includes tire cord yarn. Prior to 1965, separate series for pure and mixed cotton yarn are published in the *Statistical Yearbook*. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refer to pure and mixed cotton yarn including tire cord yarn.

Yugoslavia Pure and mixed cotton yarn.

Woven cotton fabrics

General Statement

The series relate to the total production of woven pure cotton fabrics before undergoing finishing processes (such as bleaching, dyeing, printing, mercerizing, glazing etc.). Cotton fabrics which have been mixed with other textile materials are included. The series published are grouped according to the metric equivalent of the units of measure in which they are reported.

Country descriptions

The following series conform to the General Statement and relate to:

(*a*) Production of pure and mixed cotton fabrics:

Algeria[1]
Angola
Argentina
Austria
Belgium
Brazil[1, 2]
Ceylon[1]
Czechoslovakia
Dominican Republic[1, 2]
Finland
Germany, Eastern
Greece[1]
India[2]
Italy
Jamaica
Japan[2]
Madagascar
Morocco[1]
South Africa
Sweden
Switzerland[1]
Syria[1]
United States[2]
Yugoslavia[2]

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.

(*b*) Production of pure cotton fabrics only:

Afghanistan[1]	**Haiti**[1]
Albania[1]	**Hong Kong**
Bolivia[1]	**Iraq**[1]
Burma[1]	**Mozambique**[1]
Central African Rep.	**Nicaragua**
China (mainland)[1]	**Paraguay**[1]
China (Taiwan)	**Peru**
Cuba[1]	**Senegal**
Ethiopia[1, 2]	**United Kingdom**[2]
Ghana[1]	**Viet-Nam, Republic of**[2]

Australia Pure and mixed cotton fabrics include finished fabrics. Prior to July 1960, the series excludes towelling for towels and baby napkins.

Brazil[1] Beginning in 1964, the series for pure and mixed fabrics is the result of a sample survey based on the gross value of production, covering establishments with at least five persons engaged.

Bulgaria Finished pure and mixed cotton fabrics. Monthly data exclude weaving on commission although the amount is not significant.

Canada Factory shipments of pure cotton finished fabrics.

Chile Pure and mixed cotton fabrics. Data cover about 90 per cent of total output. The series in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refers to the production of pure cotton fabrics only.

Colombia Pure cotton fabrics. Finished fabrics represented almost 90 per cent of the total output in 1964.

Congo, Democratic Republic of Pure and mixed cotton fabrics include approximately 50 per cent of finished fabrics. Data in *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to pure cotton fabrics only and also include finished fabrics.

Denmark[1] Pure and mixed cotton fabrics include finished fabrics.

Dominican Republic[1] Production of fabrics of pure cotton conforms to the General Statement and includes a small quantity of fabrics of pure rayon not separately recorded.

Ecuador[1] Finished fabrics of pure and mixed cotton.

El Salvador Production of pure cotton fabrics in industrial looms. Handloom output is nil or negligible.

Ethiopia[1] Pure cotton fabrics exclude cottage production known as Shemma cloth.

France Pure and mixed cotton fabrics include those produced in the linen industry. The figure for 1953, however, excludes fabrics containing equal parts of linen and cotton. Some fabrics contain over 50 per cent of artificial and synthetic fibres.

Germany, Federal Republic of Data published in the *Statistical Yearbook* for 1964 to 1966 conform to the General Statement. Data for previous years and also data published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the weight of yarn input into weaving mills. Some of these finished fabrics contain over 50 per cent of cellulosic and non-cellulosic fibres. Production of establishments employing ten or more persons.

Honduras[1] Pure cotton fabrics include finished fabrics.

Hungary Pure and mixed finished cotton include cotton-type cellulosic fibres.

Iceland[1] It is believed that the series refers to pure cotton fabrics.

India Pure and mixed fabrics by the organized mills and by the decentralized sector of power-looms and handlooms. The figure for 1953, however, and also the monthly data published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to organized mill production only.

Ireland Pure and mixed cotton finished fabrics.

Israel Pure and mixed cotton finished fabrics.

Japan Production of all woven cotton fabrics having a cotton content of 50 per cent or more by weight, but those which contain 30 per cent or more of wool, synthetic fibre or acetate are not included. When the cotton content is equal to the content of another fibre, the fabrics are classified as silk, synthetic acetate, cotton or viscose.

Korea, Republic of Pure cotton fabrics after undergoing finishing processes.

Mexico[1] Pure and mixed cotton fabrics including finished fabrics.

Netherlands[1] Pure and mixed cotton finished fabrics.

Nigeria[1] Pure and mixed cotton fabrics including finished fabrics.

Norway Pure and mixed cotton finished fabrics.

Pakistan Production of pure cotton fabrics by mechanical mills only; finished fabrics are included.

Philippines Finished fabrics of pure and mixed cotton, accounting for about 90 per cent of the total output.

Poland Finished cotton and cotton-type fabrics.

Portugal The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refers to pure and mixed cotton fabrics. The series in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refers to pure cotton fabrics only.

Romania Finished pure and mixed cotton fabrics including cotton-type rayon and synthetic fabrics.

Spain Production by units employing ten or more persons which represents almost the total output. Data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to pure cotton fabrics.

Thailand[1] It is believed that the series relates to pure cotton finished fabrics.

Turkey Factory production of pure cotton fabrics by enterprises employing ten or more persons in the public and private sectors. Monthly data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* relate to the production by public sector only.

Uganda[1] Pure cotton fabrics after undergoing finishing processes.

USSR Finished fabrics include a negligible amount of artificial and other fibre materials. Separate series for the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR are published in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

United Arab Republic Production of pure and mixed cotton fabrics by establishments which also engage in spinning. Finished fabrics are included.

United Kingdom Production of fabrics 18 inches or more in width.

United States Entire production of cotton broad-woven fabrics over 12 inches wide by weaving mills regardless of their primary activity. In so far as they produce tire cord or wool fabrics as secondary products, the yarn consumption or loom activity for such fabrics is included.

Venezuela The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refers to pure and mixed cotton fabrics. The series in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refers to pure cotton fabrics only.

Viet-Nam, Republic of Annual data cover large plants and small cottage enterprises. Monthly data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refers to production of large enterprises only.

Yugoslavia Pure and mixed cotton fabrics. Prior to 1962, the series excludes output of some small enterprises.

Vegetable textile yarns other than cotton

General Statement

The series refer to the total production of processed and spun vegetable textile fibres other than cotton, grouped as follows:

(*a*) Yarns of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), true hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), and ramie (*Boehmeria nivea*);

(*b*) Yarns of jute or Calcutta hemp (*Corchorus olitorius* and *Corchorus capsularis*);

(*c*) Yarns of other vegetable textile fibres, mainly: Abaca or Manila hemp (*Musa textilis*), kenaf (*Hibiscus cannabinus*), henequen (*Agave fourcroydes*), sisal (*Agave sisalana*), Congo jute (*Urena lobata*), phormium (*Phormium tenax*) etc.

Twine, cordage, ropes and cables are excluded.

Country descriptions

Austria Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax and true hemp; (*b*) jute; and (*c*) sisal.

Belgium Separate series are shown for production of yarns of vegetable fibres grouped as follows: (*a*) flax, including yarn made from tow and prior to 1966, a very small amount of hemp; (*c*) jute, including Congo jute; and (*c*) single yarn mainly of Manila hemp and sisal.

Bulgaria[1] Yarns of flax and hemp, excluding work on commission.

China (Taiwan)[1] Ramie yarn produced from domestic and imported fibres from Brazil.

Czechoslovakia Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax and hemp in the *Statistical Yearbook*. Monthly data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, flax only; (*b*) jute, including yarn made from tow; and (*c*)[1] sisal.

Denmark[1] Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax; and (*b*) jute.

Finland[1] Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax; (*b*) jute; and (*c*) sisal.

France Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax and hemp; (*b*) jute including mixed yarn; and (*c*) sisal and Manila hemp, including yarn intended for agricultural binding-twine manufacture.

Germany, Federal Republic of Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax, ramie and soft hemp; (*b*) jute; (*c*) yarns of other vegetable textile fibres mainly of Manila hemp (abaca), kenaf, henequen, sisal, Congo jute, coir.

Greece[1] Yarns of flax, soft hemp and jute grouped together.

Hungary Proportion of vegetable yarns produced in 1966: 75% corresponds to flax, true hemp and ramie and 26% to jute.

Italy[1] Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax and hemp; and (*b*) jute.

Japan Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax and ramie; and (*b*) jute.

Mozambique[1] Jute only.

Netherlands[1] Jute only.

Peru[1] Jute including sorgo.

Poland Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax and hemp; and (*b*) jute.

Portugal Separate series are shown for: (*a*)[1] flax and hemp including yarn made from tow; and (*b*) jute.

Romania Pure and mixed yarns of flax, hemp and jute grouped together.

Spain Separate series are shown for pure and mixed fibre yarns of: (*a*) flax, ramie and hemp; (*b*) jute; and (*c*) esparto-grass, abaca, and sisal.

Sweden[1] Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax, ramie and hemp; (*b*) jute; and (*c*) sisal and Manila hemp.

Switzerland[1] Separate series and shown for: (*a*) jute; (*b*) sisal and Manila hemp.

Thailand[1] Jute only.

USSR[1] Flax, including processed pure flax, single-thread yarn and spun from mixtures of flax with natural and artificial fibres. Flax-type staple yarn is not included.

United Kingdom Jute, including kenaf and allied fibres. Kenaf and allied fibres represent approximately 5% of the total of raw jute, and allied fibres consumed by jute spinners in 1966.

Viet-Nam, Rep. of [1] Jute only.

Yugoslavia Separate series are shown for: (*a*) flax and hemp; (*b*) jute; and (*c*) several hard fibres.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Woven natural silk fabrics

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate to the production of woven pure natural silk fabrics. Silk fabrics which have been mixed with other textile materials are included when silk is the predominant fibre. Woven fabrics made of yarn spun from waste silk other than noil are included.

The series are grouped according to the metric equivalents of the units of measurement in which they are reported.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement and relate to:

(*a*) Production of pure silk fabrics:

Austria
Belgium
China (Taiwan)
Czechoslovakia
Hong Kong
Hungary
Italy
Korea, Republic of
Poland
Romania
Spain
USSR
Yugoslavia

(*b*) Production of pure and mixed silk fabrics:

United States
Viet-Nam, Republic of

Japan The series relates to pure and mixed silk fabrics including woven noil silk.

United Kingdom The series relates to deliveries of woven piece goods (other than narrow fabrics) of silk or of silk mixed with other materials.

Wool spinning spindles and looms[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* represent the number of spindles and looms installed and capable of operating and refer, unless otherwise stated, to the end of the year.

Total *spindles* refer to continuous and self-acting spinning spindles, excluding doubling and twisting spindles. Continuous spindles, now predominant in the worsted spinning process, refer to ring, cap and flyer types; self-acting spindles refer to the older rule type, still widely employed in the woollen spinning industry.

Total *looms*—machines for interweaving yarn into fabrics by laying lengthwise a series of threads called the warp and weaving across with other threads called weft, woof or filling—refer to both wide and narrow mechanical looms, automatic and non-automatic, weaving respectively cloth of 137 cm. width or over and cloth less than 137 cm. in width. Hand looms and carpet looms are excluded.

In interpreting the statistics, it should be borne in mind that the continuous spindles and the automatic looms have a greater productivity than, respectively, the self-acting spindles and the non-automatic looms.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium (estimated)
Canada
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Hungary
India
Israel
Italy
Japan
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Portugal
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Commonwealth Secretariat, London.

Wool yarn

General Statement

The series refer to the total weight of pure wool yarn, spun, that is, carded (woollen) and combed (worsted) yarns for weaving, knitting and other uses, whether for sale, for further processing or on commission. Unless otherwise stated in the country descriptions below, mixed wool yarn is not included.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Algeria[1]
China (Taiwan)
Czechoslovakia[1]
Hong Kong[1]
Iraq[1]
Japan[2]
Korea, Republic of
Morocco[1]
New Zealand[1, 2]
Pakistan[1]
Syria[1]

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.

Australia Pure wool and mixed wool yarn where wool is predominant are shown separately.

Austria Data include mixed wool yarn.

Belgium Data include mixed wool yarn.

Bulgaria Data include mixed wool yarn.

Canada[1] Data include mixed wool yarn.

Colombia[1] Pure and mixed wool yarn are shown separately.

Denmark[1] Beginning in 1961, series for pure and mixed wool yarn are shown separately and refer to production for sale and for own use.

Ecuador[1] Data include mixed wool yarn.

Finland Data include mixed wool yarn. Prior to 1958, the data are not strictly comparable with those for current years.

France Pure and mixed yarns including yarns containing over 50% of other fibres.

Germany, Eastern[1] Data include mixed wool yarn.

Germany, Federal Republic of The series refer to production of establishments employing ten or more persons. Data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* and those prior to 1964 in the *Statistical Yearbook* include yarn which contains over 50% of rayon and synthetic fibres.

Greece Pure and mixed wool, and wholly artificial wool yarn which represents about 36% of the total output in 1964.

Hungary Data include mixed wool yarn. Mixed wool yarns represent 90% of the total output in 1966.

Iceland[1] Pure and mixed wool yarn including tops.

India Data include mixed wool yarn. The wool content of mixed yarns is 40% or more.

Ireland Data include mixed wool yarn.

Israel Pure and mixed wool yarn including vicuña. Monthly data also include non-cellulosic yarn.

Italy Pure and mixed wool yarn are shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook.*

Japan The wool content of mixed yarn published separately in the *Statistical Yearbook* is 30% or more. In 1966, approximately 47% of carded yarn and 14% of combed (worsted) yarn produced were mixed. Monthly data refer to pure and mixed wool yarn.

Mexico[1] Pure and mixed wool yarn shown separately.

Netherlands Production of pure and mixed wool yarn by the wool, carpet, cotton, rayon and linen industries.

New Zealand[1] Production of the intermediate products, woollen and worsted yarns, plus the final products for sale, fingering and knitting yarn.

Norway Pure and mixed wool yarn. Beginning in 1961, data exclude the production of yarn made on commission.

Peru[1] Data include mixed wool yarn containing an average of 76% of wool.

Poland Data include mixed wool yarn.

Portugal Pure wool and mixed wool yarn series are published separately in the *Statistical Yearbook.* Data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to pure wool yarn only.

Romania Pure and mixed wool yarn including wool-type yarns of cellulosic and non-cellulosic fibres.

South Africa[1] Data include mixed wool yarn.

Spain Production by establishments of ten or more persons representing over 95 per cent of the total production of which 35 per cent is pure wool yarn, 26 per cent is mixed yarn with a larger proportion of wool and 39 per cent is other mixed yarns. Prior to 1958, the data are not strictly comparable with those for current years. Mixed wool yarn is shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook.*

Sweden Data include mixed wool yarn. The percentage of pure wool yarns is 24 per cent of the total production in 1965. Prior to 1959, the data are not strictly comparable with those for current years.

Switzerland[1] Data include mixed wool yarn.

Turkey The data relate to the factory production of pure wool yarn by enterprises employing ten or more persons. Monthly figures refer to the production of government-owned mills only, representing approximately 16% of the total output in 1965.

USSR Data include mixed wool yarn. Separate series for the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR are published in the *Statistical Yearbook.*

United Arab Republic[1] Series are separately published for pure and mixed wool yarn.

United Kingdom Production of all yarn spun on the woollen system, estimated from the weight of fibre consumed by spinners, plus deliveries of all yarn spun on the worsted system.

United States The annual data refer to production of wool yarn and conform to the general statement, except for the figure for 1953 which refers to yarn with a wool content below 50 per cent. Pure wool and mixed wool yarn are shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook.* The monthly data relate to the weight of wool (scoured basis) and all other fibres consumed on the woollen and worsted systems. Beginning in April 1960, the consumption of tow for the production of tops is not included.

Yugoslavia Excluding the home-industry production. Prior to 1962 the output by small factory enterprises is also excluded. Cellulosic yarns of wool-type are included.

Woven woollen fabrics

General Statement

The series relate in general to the total production of pure woven woollen and worsted fabrics before undergoing finishing processes (such as bleaching, dyeing, making up etc.). Woollen fabrics which have been mixed with other textile materials are included. The series are grouped in the tables according to the metric equivalents of the units of measure in which they are reported.

Country description

The following series conform to the General Statement and relate to:

(*a*) Production of pure and mixed fabrics:

Australia[2]	**Morocco**[1]
Austria	**Portugal**
Belgium	**South Africa**[1]
Brazil[1, 2]	**Spain**
Chile[1, 2]	**Sweden**[2]
Czechoslovakia	**United Arab Republic**[1, 2]
Germany, Eastern	**United States**[2]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[2]	**Venezuela**[2]
Italy	**Yugoslavia**
Japan[2]	

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.

(*b*) Production of pure fabrics only:

Albania[1] **Italy**
Bolivia[1] **New Zealand**[1]
China (Taiwan) **Paraguay**[1]
Colombia[1] **Syria**[1]
Iran[1] **Turkey**[2]
Iraq[1]

Australia Production of woollen and worsted cloth over 12 inches (30.50 cm) wide.

Brazil[1] Data refer to the production of the main establishments. The sample survey was based on a distribution by classes of production value of the industrial units employing 5 or more persons.

Bulgaria Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool. Monthly data exclude a small amount of weaving on commission.

Canada Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool with a wool content of 10% or more.

Chile[1] Data refer to approximately 90% of production of woven fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

Denmark[1] Production of fabrics of pure and mixed wool including finished fabrics.

Finland[1] Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

France Annual data refer to unfinished fabrics of pure and mixed wool including fabrics with a content of over 50% of cellulosic and non-cellulosic fibres. Monthly data relate to finished fabrics.

Germany, Federal Republic of Data for 1964 to 1966 shown in millions of square metres in the *Statistical Yearbook* conform to the General Statement. Data shown in thousand metric tons for previous years and also data published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the weight of yarn input into the weaving mills, the fibre content of some fabrics exceeding 50% of cellulosic and non-cellulosic fibres. Both series refer to the production of establishments employing 10 or more persons.

Greece[1] Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

Hungary Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool. Monthly data include a small amount of carpets.

India The series relates to woollen and worsted fabrics before undergoing finishing processes. Mixed fabrics contain 40% or more of wool by weight. The series covers all composite mills and, up to 1960, to about 60% of power-loom factories.

Ireland Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

Israel Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

Japan Fabrics of pure and mixed wool with 30% or more of wool fibres by weight.

Korea, Republic of Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

Mexico[1] Fabrics of pure and mixed wool including small quantities of finished fabrics.

Netherlands[1] Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

Norway[1] Finished fabrics of pure wool.

Peru[1] Finished fabrics containing an average of 76% of wool fibres.

Poland Finished fabrics of pure wool and mixed wool which contains less than 50% of wool. Wool-type fabrics are included.

Romania Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool. Wool-type cellulosic and non-cellulosic fabrics are included.

Sweden Production of woollen fabrics excluding narrow fabrics or bands. Beginning in 1959, data are not comparable with those for previous years.

Turkey Monthly data refer to the production by Government-owned mills only.

USSR Finished fabrics of pure and mixed wool.

Byelorussian SSR[1] Data separately shown, refer to finished fabrics and are included with those for the USSR.

Ukrainian SSR[1] Data seperately shown, refer to finished fabrics and are included with those for the USSR.

United Arab Republic Woven woollen fabrics contain 100%, 70% or 50% of wool.

United Kingdom Up to and including 1966, the series refer to deliveries of woollen and worsted fabrics (excluding blankets) containing more than 15% by weight of wool or animal fibre. Subsequently, the data relate to total deliveries of all fabrics (excluding blankets) woven in the wool textile industry. The figures relate to finished (or estimated finished) fabrics delivered by actual weavers.

United States Data include mixed fabrics with a wool content of 50% or more. Felts are excluded.

Venezuela Pure and mixed wool fabrics for which the content is approximately 30%.

Rayon and acetate filaments and fibres

General Statement

The series refer to textile fibres produced by chemical transformation of natural organic polymers from cellulose. Fibres of this class are viscose rayon, cuprammonium rayon, acetate and triacetate. The data are grouped in two separate series, namely: Continuous filaments, and Discontinuous fibres, shown in two tables in the *Statistical Yearbook* and in one table in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. *Continuous filaments* refer to: (*a*) filament yarn, composed of two or more grouped, continuous, fine filaments, usually slightly twisted together. Depending on production techniques, most filament yarns may be divided as industrial (high tenacity yarns for tires, hose and belting, ropes etc.) and textile (for apparel and household uses); (*b*) monofilament, a single, solid strand of great strength and smoothness (sometimes known as straw or millimetre rayon, rayon horsehair etc.). Monofilaments produced for use as bristles are excluded from the series. *Discontinuous fibres* refer to: (*a*) staple, which consists of short or discontinuous filaments ranging from around 2 cm. to 46 cm. in length depending on the spinning

system on which they will be used. The staple may be used alone or in blends with other fibres; (*b*) tow, consisting of a collection of many parallel, continuous filaments without twist, grouped together in rope-like form. When available, acetate tow for use in cigarette filtration is shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook.*

Producers' waste for sale and spun yarn, that is, yarn spun from staple, are excluded from the series.

Country descriptions

Continuous filaments

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Argentina
Australia[2, 4]
Austria[2, 3, 4]
Belgium
Brazil[2, 4]
Canada[2, 4]
Chile[3]
China (mainland)[2, 3, 4]
China (Taiwan)[1, 3,]
Colombia[2]
Cuba[2, 3, 4]
Czechoslovakia[3]
Finland[2, 3]
France
Germany, Eastern[3]
Germany, Federal Republic
Greece[3]
Hungary
India
Italy
Japan
Mexico[1]
Netherlands[3]
Norway[2, 3, 4]
Peru[2]
Poland[3]
Portugal[3]
Romania[1, 3]
Spain
Sweden[3]
Switzerland[3]
Turkey[2]
USSR[1, 2]
United Arab Republic[2, 3]
United Kingdom[1]
United States[4]
Uruguay[1, 2, 4]
Venezuela[1]
Yugoslavia[2, 3]

China (Taiwan) Data are shown on a 150-denier-equivalent basis, rather than on an actual weight basis.

Mexico Prior to 1963, the series excludes high tenacity yarn.

Romania Monthly data for continuous filaments in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* include discontinuous fibres.

USSR Production of all types of artificial fibres (viscose, acetate and triacetate), in the form of continuous thread, that is spun continuous filaments (rayon and cord rayon).

United Kingdom The series relates to "actual weight" basis. Prior to July 1967, data are on a "delivered weight" basis, about 3% less than "actual weight".

Uruguay Production of acetate filament yarn only,

Venezuela Production of acetate filament yarn including spun yarn.

Discontinuous fibres

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Argentina[3]
Austria[2, 3, 4]
Belgium[1, 3]
Brazil[1, 2, 4]
Canada[1, 2, 4]
Chile[3]
China (mainland)[2, 3, 4]
China (Taiwan)[3]
Colombia[1, 2]
Cuba[2, 4]
Czechoslovakia[3]
Finland[2, 3]
France[1]
Germany, Eastern[3]
Germany, Fed. Rep.[1]
Hungary
India[3]
Italy
Japan[1]
Mexico[1]
Netherlands
Norway[2, 3, 4]
Poland[3]
Portugal[1, 3]
Romania[3]
Spain[1]
Sweden
Switzerland[1, 3]
Turkey[2, 3, 4]
USSR[1, 2]
United Arab Republic[2, 3]
United Kingdom[1]
United States[1, 4]
Venezuela[1]
Yugoslavia[2, 3]

Belgium Beginning in 1966, production of acetate cigarette filtration tow is included and also forms part of the corresponding aggregate figure for this commodity shown separately for western Europe.

Brazil Production of acetate cigarette filtration tow is excluded but forms part of the corresponding aggregate data for this commodity shown separately for South America.

Canada Production of acetate cigarette filtration tow is excluded but forms part of the corresponding aggregate data for this commodity shown separately for "other countries".

Colombia Including production of acetate cigarette filtration tow which also forms part of the corresponding aggregate data shown separately for south America.

France Including production of acetate cigarette filtration tow which also forms part of the corresponding data shown separately for western Europe.

Germany, Federal Republic of Including production of acetate cigarette filtration tow which also forms part of the corresponding aggregate data shown separately for western Europe.

Japan Including production of acetate cigarette filtration tow which also forms part of the corresponding aggregate data for this commodity shown separately for "other countries".

Mexico Including production of acetate cigarette filtration tow which forms part of the corresponding aggregate data for this commodity shown separately for "other countries".

Portugal Production of the artificial and synthetic fibre sector covering establishments operating under industrial régime.

Romania Monthly data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are included with continuous filaments.

Spain Data include waste.

Switzerland Data include schappe.

USSR Production of all types of artificial fibres (viscose, acetate and triacetate) in the form of clipped tuft (staple) fibre, before spinning.

United Kingdom The series is based on returns from producers and relates to "delivered weight" basis. Production of acetate cigarette filtration tow is included and also forms part of the corresponding aggregate data for western Europe.

United States Production of acetate cigarette filtration tow is shown separately. Monthly data refer to rayon discontinuous fibres and tow only.

Venezuela Data refer to acetate and include production of acetate cigarette filtration tow which also forms part of the corresponding aggregate data shown separately for south America.

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[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[3] Production of acetate filaments and/or fibres is nil or negligible.
[4] Source: *Textile Organon* (New York).

Woven rayon and acetate fabrics

General Statement

The series refer to the total production of woven rayon and acetate fabrics before undergoing finishing processes (such as bleaching, dyeing, printing etc.). Rayon and acetate fabrics which have been mixed with other textile materials are included. The series are grouped in the tables according to the metric equivalents of the units of measure in which they are reported.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement and relate to:

(*a*) Production of pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics:

Belgium
Canada
Mexico[2]
Tanzania, United Rep. of[1]
United States[2]

(*b*) Production of pure rayon and acetate fabrics:

Afghanistan[1]
Argentina[1]
Bolivia[1]
Colombia[1]
Italy[1]
Pakistan[2]
Spain
Venezuela

Australia Pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics including finished fabrics.

Austria Pure and mixed rayon fabrics.

Bulgaria Pure and mixed rayon finished fabrics including fabrics of natural silk and of non-cellulosic fibres.

Chile[1] Pure rayon fabrics.

China (Taiwan) Pure and mixed rayon fabrics including fabrics of non-cellulosic fibres.

Czechoslovakia[1] Pure and mixed rayon fabrics.

Denmark[1] Pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics including finished fabrics.

Ecuador[1] Pure and mixed rayon finished fabrics.

Finland[1] Pure and mixed rayon finished fabrics.

France Pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics including fabrics of natural silk and of non-cellulosic fibres.

Germany, Eastern[1] Pure and mixed rayon fabrics.

Germany, Federal Rep. of Pure and mixed rayon and acetate finished fabrics including some fabrics of natural silk and of non-cellulosic fibres. Production of establishments employing 10 or more workers.

Greece[1] Pure and mixed rayon finished fabrics.

Hungary Pure and mixed rayon acetate finished fabrics. Monthly data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* relate to pure rayon and acetate fabrics only.

India Pure and mixed unfinished rayon and acetate fabrics including fabrics of non-cellulosic fibres. Prior to 1958, data are not strictly comparable with those for subsequent years.

Ireland Pure and mixed rayon finished fabrics.

Israel[1] Pure rayon finished fabrics only.

Japan Pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics including finished fabrics.

Korea, Rep. of Pure and mixed rayon and acetate finished fabrics including those of non-cellulosic fibres.

Mexico Pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics. Beginning in 1963, data represent approximately the 90 per cent of total production collected from 42 establishments; prior to 1963, data were collected from 14 establishments only.

Morocco[1] Pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics including fabrics of non-cellulosic fibres.

Netherlands[1] Pure and mixed rayon and acetate finished fabrics.

Norway[1] Pure rayon finished fabrics only.

Pakistan Prior to 1963, the series are not strictly comparable with those for current years.

Peru[1] Pure and mixed rayon and acetate finished fabrics.

Philippines[1] Pure rayon finished fabrics only.

Poland Pure and mixed rayon finished fabrics.

Portugal[1] Pure and mixed rayon fabrics.

Romania Finished fabrics made of pure and mixed rayon.

Sweden Pure and mixed rayon finished fabrics including fabrics of non-cellulosic fibres.

Turkey[1] Pure and mixed rayon fabrics.

USSR Fabrics of acetate silk woven of both continuous and non-continuous silk which are completely finished. Monthly data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* cover all kinds of silk fabrics the contents of which may also be mixed with natural silk and fabrics from synthetic silk and other fibres. The series includes data for Byelorussian SSR which are also shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook.*

United Arab Republic[1] The series relates to pure and mixed rayon fabrics only. Beginning in 1959, the coverage was enlarged.

United Kingdom Pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics including fabrics of non-cellulosic fibres.

United States Pure and mixed rayon and acetate fabrics. Beginning 1964, data are not strictly comparable with those of previous years since, under a new classification, the rayon and acetate components in velvets, upholstery and other fabrics are no longer included.

Yugoslavia Pure and mixed rayon fabrics.

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[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.

Non-cellulosic filaments and fibres

General Statement

The series refer to the production of non-cellulosic man-made textile fibres, excluding textile glass fibre. These fibres are either of non-cellulosic natural polymers, which are based on materials such as casein (azlon), or are made of synthetic polymers derived mainly from coal and oil distillation products.

Fibres of this class include polyamide or nylon (perlon, celon, silon, rilsan, dederon etc.); polyester (dacron, tesil, terylene, terital, grisuten, diolen, trevira, lavsan, okson, tergal etc.); acrylic (orlon, dralon, wolpryla, crylor, redon, nitron etc.); olefin including polyethylene and polypropylene (meraklon, herculon, ulstron etc.); azlon or regenerated protein (merinova, wipolan); modacrylic (dynel, saniv, verel, kanekalon, teklan); seran (harlan); spandex (lycra, dorlastan, rhodastic, opelon etc.); vinal (mewlon, alprona, vinol, mikron, letin etc.); vinyon (rhovyl, klorin, kurehalon, teviron); and alginate.

The data are grouped in separate series, namely: Continuous filaments, and Discontinuous fibres, shown in two tables in the *Statistical Yearbook* and in one table in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Continuous filaments refer to: (*a*) filament yarn composed of two or more grouped, continuous, fine filaments, usually slightly twisted together; (*b*) monofilament, a single filament ranging from 7½ dernier for polyamide or nylon up to several hundred denier for olefin (a dernier is the weight in grams of 9,000 metres of filament). Monofilaments produced for use as bristles are excluded from the series; (*c*) slit film, currently is mainly an olefin product made by slitting attenuated film to desired widths and often fibrillated by twisting.

Discontinuous fibres comprise: (*a*) staple, short or discontinuous filaments ranging from around 2 cm. to 46 cm. in length depending on the spinning system on which they will be used. The staple may be used alone or in blends with other fibres; (*b*) tow, consisting of a collection of many parallel, continuous filaments without twist, grouped together in ropelike form. This textile tow is cut or broken into short staples.

Producers' waste for sale, yarn spun from staple, fibres of glass, and synthetic rubber are excluded from the series.

Country descriptions

Continuous filaments

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Argentina[1]
Australia[1, 2]
Austria[1, 4]
Belgium[1]
Brazil[1, 4]
Canada[4]
Chile[1, 4]
China (mainland)[1, 4]
China (Taiwan)[1, 4]
Colombia[1]
Czechoslovakia
Denmark[1, 3, 4]
France
Germany, Eastern[1]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece[1, 4]
Hungary[2]
India[1]
Israel[1, 4]
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of[1]
Malta[1, 4]
Mexico[1]
Netherlands[1, 4]
Norway[1, 3, 4]
Pakistan[1, 4]
Peru[1, 2]
Poland
Portugal[1, 4]
Romania[2]
South Africa[1, 2, 4]
Spain[5]
Sweden[1, 4]
Switzerland[1, 4]
Turkey[1]
USSR[1, 2]
United Arab Republic[1]
United Kingdom[2]
United States[4]
Uruguay[1, 4]
Venezuela[1]
Yugoslavia[1]

Australia Beginning in 1965, data supplied by *Textile Organon* include the production of New Zealand.

Hungary Data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* include yarn spun of cotton, flax, and wool-type synthetic fibres.

Peru Production of filaments in the forms described except slit film.

Romania Monthly figures include discontinuous fibres.

South Africa Production of filaments but not in all the forms mentioned in the General Statement.

United Kingdom The series relates to "actual weight" basis. Prior to July 1967, data are on a "delivered weight" basis, approximately 3 per cent less than "actual weight".

USSR Data include the production of synthetic fibres (kapron, lavsan, nitron, chlorin etc.) as spun continuous filaments.

Discontinuous fibres

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Argentina[1]
Australia[1, 2]
Belgium[1]
Brazil[1, 4]
Canada[4]
Chile[1, 4]
China (mainland)[1, 4]
China (Taiwan)[1]
Colombia[1, 4]
Czechoslovakia
France
Germany, Eastern[1]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece[1, 4]
Hungary[2]
India[1]
Israel[1, 4]
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of[1]
Mexico[1, 4]
Netherlands[1, 4]
Peru[1, 4]
Poland
Portugal[1, 4]
Romania[2]
Spain
Sweden[1]
Switzerland[1, 4]
USSR[1, 2]
United Arab Republic[1]
United Kingdom[1]
United States[4]
Venezuela[1, 4]
Yugoslavia[1, 4]

Australia Beginning 1965 data supplied by *Textile Organon* include the production of New Zealand.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.
[3] Including non-cellulosic discontinuous fibres.
[4] Source: *Textile Organon* (New York).
[5] See appendix.

Hungary Production of "danulon". Beginning in 1966, data include polypropylene.

Romania Production for 1958 is included with the corresponding aggregate figure for non-cellulosic continuous filaments.

United Kingdom The series is based on returns from producers and relates to the "delivered weight" basis.

USSR Production of synthetic fibres (kapron, lavsan, nitron, chlorin etc.) in the form of clipped tuft (staple) fibre, before spinning.

Sawnwood[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer in general to the industrial production of sawnwood including wood simply sawn lengthwise (e.g., planks, beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths etc.) and wood planed, tongued or grooved, chamfered, rabbeted, beaded etc. Boxboards are included, but sawn railway sleepers (cross-ties) are excluded.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Afghanistan
Argentina
Australia
Austria[2]
Belgium
Brazil
British Honduras
Bulgaria
Burma
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada[2]
Central African Rep.
Ceylon
Chile
China (Taiwan)[2]
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Dahomey
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
French Guiana
Gabon
Germany, Eastern[2]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana[2]
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana[2]
Honduras
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Lebanon
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
East: Sabah
Sarawak
West[2]
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
Mozambique[2]
Netherlands
New Guinea (Aust.)
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Réunion
Rhodesia, Southern
Romania
Senegal
Spain
Surinam
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania, United Republic of
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
Uganda
USSR
United Kingdom
United States[2]
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yugoslavia
Zambia

Austria Sawnwood production data also include production of sleepers.

Canada Production of boxboards is not included.

Germany, Eastern Sawnwood production includes production of sleepers.

Ghana Sawnwood production includes production of sleepers.

Guyana Sawnwood production includes production of sleepers.

Malaysia: West Sawnwood production includes production of sleepers.

Mozambique Production data are, in fact, export data.

United States Sawnwood production includes production of sleepers.

[1]The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.
[2] See below for further explanation.

Woodpulp[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer in general to the production of lignous pulp prepared from wood by mechanical and/or chemical processes for further manufacture into paper, paperboard, fibreboard or other cellulose products. Data are in air-dry weights and include pulp produced as an intermediate product in integrated mills. Data on mechanical pulp (A) include exploded and defibrated pulp and mechanical screenings. Data on chemical pulp (B) include production of semi-chemical and chemi-mechanical pulp.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement and relate to (A) mechanical pulp and/or (B) chemical pulp.

[1]The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Argentina (A,B)
Australia (A,B)
Austria (A,B)
Belgium (A,B)
Brazil (A,B)
Canada (A,B)
Chile (A,B)
China (mainland) (A,B)
Czechoslovakia (A,B)
Finland (A,B)
France (A,B)
Germany, Eastern (A,B)[2]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (A,B)
Hungary (A,B)
Ireland (A)
Italy (A,B)
Japan (A,B)
Mexico (A,B)
Morocco (B)
Netherlands (A,B)
New Zealand (A,B)
Norway (A,B)
Poland (A,B)
Portugal (B)
Romania (A,B)
South Africa (A,B)
Spain (A,B)
Swaziland (B)
Sweden (A,B)
Switzerland (A,B)
Turkey (A,B)
USSR (A,B)
United Kingdom (A,B)
United States (A,B)[2]
Yugoslavia (A,B)

[2] See below for further explanation.

Germany, Eastern Original data provided on an absolute dry basis (humidity 0%). 10% has been added to bring figures on an air-dry weight basis.

United States Production of woodpulp includes the production of special alpha and dissolving pulp.

Newsprint[1]

General Statement

The series refer to the production of newsprint defined as bleached, unsized or slack-sized printing paper, without coating, of the type usually used for newspaper; weight from 45 to 60 grams per square metre, usually with at least 70 per cent of the weight of fibrous material derived from mechanical pulp.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile[2]
China (mainland)[2]
China (Taiwan)[2]
Czechoslovakia
Finland
France
Germany, Eastern[2]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
India[2]
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Pakistan
Poland
Portugal
Romania
South Africa[3]
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland[2]
Turkey[4]
USSR
United Kingdom
United States
Yugoslavia

Turkey The data relate to the production of the State industry only.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[3] Published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* only.
[4] See below for further explanation.

Paper other than newsprint[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate in general to the production of all paper other than newsprint in rolls or in sheets, e.g., cigarette paper, filter paper, poster paper, tissue paper, kraft paper, wallpaper, corrugated, creped, embossed or perforated paper etc. Manufactures, such as stationery, books etc., are excluded from the series. As the distinction between paper and paperboard varies widely in different countries, intercountry comparison of the series have limited validity.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Synthetic rubber[1]

General Statement

The term "synthetic rubber" applies to unsaturated synthetic substances which can be irreversibly transformed into non-thermoplastic substances by vulcanization with sulphur, solenium or tellerium, and which, when so vulcanized as well as may be (without the addition of any substances as plasticizers, fillers or reinforcing agents not necessary for the crosslinking), can produce non-thermoplastic substances. Those substances at a temperature between fifteen and twenty degrees centigrade, will not break on being extended to three times their original length and will return after being extended to twice their original length, within a period of two hours, to a length not greater than one and a half times the original length.

In principle, the country series are intended to show the production falling under the following substances: CIS-polyisoprene (IR), polybutadiene (BR), polychlorobutadiene (GRM or CR), polybutadiene-styrene (GRS or SBR), polychlorobutadiene-acrylonitrile (GRN), polybutadiene-acrylonitrile (GRA or NBR), butyl rubber (GRI or IIR), thioplasts (GRP), ethylene

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the International Rubber Study Group, London.

propylene, ethylene propylene terpolymers and oil-content of oil-extended rubbers, presented in the form of blocks, cakes, plates, powder, unworked sheets or in more or less viscous liquids (such as thioplasts) expressed in dry weight suitable for use solely as raw materials. Unless otherwise stated, the figures exclude reclaimed, waste and vulcanized rubber.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Czechoslovakia
France
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Federal Rep. of
India
Italy
Japan
Netherlands
Poland
Romania
South Africa
United Kingdom
United States

Reclaimed rubber[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the production of reclaimed rubber obtained from old articles or from waste or scrap of vulcanized natural and synthetic rubber.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the International Rubber Study Group, London.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the general statement:

Australia
Brazil
Canada
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
United Kingdom
United States

Tires

General Statement

The data refer to the production of rubber tires for passenger cars and commercial vehicles. Unless otherwise stated, data do not cover tires for vehicles operating off the road (such as industrial and agricultural vehicles, road and other construction machinery, aircraft) motorcycles, bicycles and animal-drawn road vehicles. Data also exclude the production of inner tubes.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Algeria
Argentina[1]
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
China (Taiwan)
Colombia[2]
Cuba[2]
Czechoslovakia
Ecuador[2]
Finland[2]
France
Germany, Eastern[2]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Hungary
India
Israel
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico
Morocco[2]
Peru[2]
Philippines
South Africa
Spain
Sweden[2]
Turkey[2]
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

Argentina 1964 data include tires for motorcycles.

Australia The series includes tires for motorcycles and vehicles operating off the road.

New Zealand The series includes tires for vehicles operating off the road.

Poland The series includes inner tubes and tires for animal-drawn road vehicles.

Portugal The series includes tires for motor scooters.

Romania[2] The series includes tires for vehicles op-operating off the road.

USSR Annual data conform to the General Statement, whereas monthly data include tires for vehicles operating off the road.

United States Beginning with 1958, the series includes tires for motorcycles.

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Published in the *Statisical Yearbook* only.

Sulphuric acid

General Statement

The series generally relate to the total production of sulphuric acid obtained by oxidation of sulphur dioxide (SO_2) to sulphur trioxide (SO_3) which combines with water (H_2O) to form sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4). Since sulphuric acid can be mixed with water in all proportions, it is necessary, for purposes of international comparability, to express the series in terms of pure (mono-H_2SO_4). Although in some cases the series refer to a hydrate) sulphuric acid (66° Baumé or 93-100% slightly weaker acid, the following equivalents of degrees Baumé (bases: acid 20°C, water 4°C) have been adopted.

Baumé	50.3	53.0	55.0	60.5	65.1	65.5
% H_2SO_4	63	67	70	79	90	92

The series reported as sulphuric trioxide (SO_3) is converted into sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) applying a coefficient of 122.5%. Oleum or "fuming" ($H_2SO_4 + nSO_3$) are converted at 105% of H_2SO_4.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement. Where known, the figures in parenthesis give an indication of the degree Baumé or percentages at which the acid is reported and published by the national authorities:

Algeria[1] (53° Bé and 98)
Argentina[2] (100)
Australia (100)
Austria[2, 3]
Belgium (100)
Brazil[2]
Bulgaria (66° Bé)
Canada (100)
Canary Islands[2] (53° Bé)
Chile[1]
China (mainland)[1]
China (Taiwan) (50° Bé)
Colombia[1] (98)
Congo, Dem. Rep. of[1] (100)
Czechoslovakia[1] (100)
Denmark[2] (100)
Finland (100)
France[2] (100)
Germany, Eastern (122.5)
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (100)
Greece[1] (78)
India (100)
Israel (100)
Italy (100)
Japan (100)
Korea, Rep. of (100)
Mexico (100)
Morocco[1]
Netherlands (100)
Netherlands Antilles[2] (100)
Norway (100)
Pakistan (98)
Peru[1] (100)
Philippines (100)
Poland (100)
Portugal (100)
Romania (100)
Spain (100)
Sweden (100/105)
Switzerland[2, 3]
Turkey[2] (100)
USSR (100)
Ukrainian SSR (100)
United Arab Rep. (100)
United Kingdom (100)
United States[1] (100)
Venezuela[1]
Yugoslavia (66° Bé)
Zambia[1]

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.
[3] Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Argentina Prior to 1960, data were based on a sample survey.

Brazil Figures represent about 90% of the total national output.

Czechoslovakia Excluding 60% oleum.

Denmark Excluding sulphuric acid consumed in the superphosphate industry, estimated at approximately 200,000 metric tons annually.

France Figure for 1953, excluding residual acid.

Hungary Data include regenerated sulphuric acid converted with 100% mono-hydrate. Monthly figures exclude fuming sulphuric acid.

Turkey Data refer to the government production only. Monthly figures exclude fuming sulphuric acid.

United States Beginning with 1958, including data for government-owned but privately-operated plants.

Hydrochloric acid

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer in general to the production of hydrochloric acid (HCl), also known as muriatic acid, chlorohydric acid, spirits of salt and hydrogen chloride, obtained by the action of hydrogen on chlorine or by the action of sulphuric acid on sodium chloride. Since hydrochloric acid can be mixed with water in all proportions, it is necessary, for purposes of international comparability, to express the series in terms of pure 100% hydrogen chloride. Although the usual technical and commercial grades refer to a weaker acid, the following equivalent of degrees Baumé (base: acid 20°C, water 4°C) have been adopted:

Baumé	18.8	19.9	21	22	23	24
% HCl	30	32	34	36	38	40

Country description

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement. Where known, the figures in parentheses give an indication of the strength (in percentage) of acid reported:

Algeria (33)
Australia (100)
Bulgaria (31)
Canada (100)
China (Taiwan) (32)
Colombia (100)
Czechoslovakia (32)
Finland (38)
France (34)
Germany, Eastern (100)
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (100)
Greece (34)
Hungary (30)
India (28)
Italy (33)
Japan (35)
Korea, Rep. of (35)
Netherlands (100)
Norway (31.5)
Peru (32)
Poland (100)
Portugal (34)
Romania (32)
Spain (100)
Sweden (33)
Turkey (100)
United Arab Rep. (31)
United States (100)
Yugoslavia (32)

Nitric acid

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer in general to the production of nitric acid (HNO_3) also known as aqua fortis, hydrogen nitrate, azotic acid, obtained mainly by oxidation of ammonia in the presence of a platinum catalyst or by the action of sulphuric acid on sodium nitrate. Since the nitric acid can be mixed with water in all proportions, it is necessary for purposes of international comparability, to express the series in terms of pure 100% fuming nitric acid. Although the usual technical and commercial grades refer to a weaker acid, the following equivalents of

degree Baumé (base: acid 20°C, water 4°C) have been adopted:

Baumé	34.3	38.9	42.4	45.1	47.2	49.2
% HNO_3 ..	50	60	70	80	90	100

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement. Where available, the reported percentage of acid is included in parentheses:

Australia (100)
Bulgaria (100)
Canada (67)
Canary Islands (53.5)
Chile (100)
China (Taiwan)
Finland (100)
France (100)
Germany, Eastern (100)
Germany, Fed. Rep. (100)
Greece
Hungary (100)
India[1] (100)
Israel (100)
Italy (100)
Japan (98)
Netherlands Antilles (100)
Norway (99)
Peru (98 and 58)
Poland (100)
Portugal (96 and 58)
Spain (100)
Sweden (100)
United Arab Rep. (100)
United States[1] (100)
Yugoslavia

India Excluding the quantity used for the manufacture of fertilizers.

United States Including data for government-owned but privately-operated plants.

[1] See below for further explanation.

Caustic soda

General Statement

The series generally relate to the production of caustic soda (sodium hydroxide, NaOH) obtained by causticizing sodium carbonate with milk of lime, in the form of soda lye or liquid soda and by electrolysing sodium chloride with a mercury cathode in the form of solid sodium hydroxide. Unless otherwise stated in the country descriptions below, the data do not include caustic soda regenerated and mixtures of caustic soda and lime, known as soda lime. Figures are expressed in terms of 100% NaOH.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria[1]
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile[1]
China (mainland)[1]
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Czechoslovakia
Denmark[1]
Finland
France
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece[1]
Hungary[2]
India
Indonesia
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico
Norway
Pakistan
Peru[1]
Philippines
Poland
Romania
Spain
Sweden[1]
Turkey[2]
USSR
Ukrainian SSR[2]
United Arab Rep.[1]
United States
Venezuela
Yugoslavia[2]

Hungary Monthly figures include regenerated NaOH.
Turkey Government production only.
Yugoslavia The strength is 96 to 98% NaOH.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

[2] See below for further explanation.

Soda ash

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate to the total production of soda ash or neutral sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3), improperly called carbonate of soda or commercial soda, and not to be confused with sodium hydroxide or caustic soda. Soda ash is commonly obtained by heating a solution of sodium chloride and ammonia with carbon dioxide, and decomposing by heating the resulting acid sodium carbonate. Production data are expressed in terms of 100% Na_2CO_3.

Natural sodium carbonate (natron) is excluded, as well as acid carbonate or sodium bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$).

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Brazil
Bulgaria
Chile[1]
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
France
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
India
Italy[2]
Japan
Kenya
Mexico[1]
Netherlands
Norway
Pakistan
Poland
Portugal[3]
Romania
Spain
Sweden
USSR
Ukrainian SSR
United States
Yugoslavia[4]

[1] Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America.

[2] Source: Statistical Office of the European Communities.

[3] Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

[4] Strength is 98 to 100% Na_2CO_3.

Superphosphates

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of superphosphates (known also as acid phosphates or soluble phosphates), obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on natural phosphates or powdered bone (single superphosphates) or by the action of phosphoric acid on these materials (double or triple superphosphates).

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement. The figures in parentheses give an indication of the approximate per cent of phosphorous pentoxide (P_2O_5) content of the data shown in the *Statistical Yearbook*:

Algeria (16)
Belgium[1, 2]
Brazil (20)
Bulgaria (100)
Canary Islands (18)
China (Taiwan) (18)
Czechoslovakia (18)
Denmark (18)[1]
Finland (19-23)
France (14-18)
Germany, Eastern (100)
Germany, Fed. Rep. (100)
Greece (21)
Hungary (18)
India (100)[1]
Ireland (18)[2]
Israel (16)
Italy[1]
Japan[1]
Mexico (18-20)
Morocco (18-20)
New Zealand (20)[1]
Norway (18-47)[1]
Pakistan
Peru (45)
Poland (16-18)
Portugal[1]
Romania (100)
South Africa (19)[2]
Sweden (18-20)
Switzerland (18)[2]
Tunisia[1]
Turkey[1]
USSR (19)
Ukrainian SSR (19)
United Kingdom[1]
United States (100)
Yugoslavia (16)

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Source: International Superphosphate Manufacturers' Association.

Australia (22) Prior to 1 July 1965, double and single superphosphates including ammonium phosphate expressed in terms of 22% P_2O_5.

Belgium Ordinary (16-20) and concentrated (42-44) superphosphates are published separately.

Denmark In addition, potassium superphosphate is produced (i.e., 1965, 756 thousand metric tons).

India Production of superphosphate obtained from powdered bone is nil or negligible.

Italy Ordinary (19) and concentrated (40-46) superphosphates are published separately.

Japan Ordinary (converted to 100) and concentrated (36) superphosphates are published separately.

Netherlands (100) Data refer to two types of single superphosphate, two types of double superphosphate and other phosphate fertilizers.

New Zealand Production of powdered bone single superphosphate and double or triple superphosphate is nil or negligible.

Norway Superphosphate in mixed fertilizers is not included.

Portugal Ordinary (12-25) and concentrated (25-46) superphosphates are published separately.

Spain (18) Data refer exclusively to superphosphate obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on natural phosphate.

Tunisia Ordinary (16) and concentrated (47) superphosphates are published separately.

Turkey Beginning 1963, the production of nitrogen industries is included.

United Kingdom Ordinary (20) and concentrated (47) superphosphates are published separately.

Nitrogenous fertilizers[1]

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate only to the nutrient content of nitrogenous fertilizers produced, thus excluding the output of ammonia exported without further processing and materials used for non-fertilizer purposes such as technical urea.

The figures cover the production (*N* content) of ammonia solutions, ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrates, ammonium phosphate, calcium nitrate, calcium cyanamide, nitrate of soda, nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda-potash, nitro-chalk, urea, anhydrous ammonia and, in a few countries, guano. Output of binary and ternary fertilizers made by the processing of imported straight fertilizers or intermediates such as ammonia, is excluded.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Plastics and resins

General Statement

Plastic materials and artificial resins are products of various kinds of organic substances of high molecular weight having the common characteristic of plasticity, that is, the ability to be formed under external influence into shapes which are retained on the removal of the external influences.

The series to the production of thermoplastic[1] and thermosetting[2] resins and plastics obtained by the chemical transformation of natural organic substances or

[1] Materials that have the ability to remain plastic after numerous heating treatments.
[2] Materials that are not susceptible to repeated heating cycles, and once heated, are converted to an infusible form which cannot be fused again without serious chemical degradation.

by chemical synthesis, answering to one of the following groups only:

(*a*) Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products (e.g., phenoplasts, aminoplasts, alkyd resins, polyallyl esters and other unsaturated polyesters, epoxy resins, silicones);

(*b*) Polymerization and copolymerization products (e.g., polyethylene, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic derivatives, coumarone-indene resins);

(*c*) Regenerated cellulose; chemical derivatives of cellulose;

(*d*) Hardened proteins (hardened casein, hardened gelatin etc.);

(*e*) Natural resins modified by fusion (run gums), artificial resins (ester gums) and chemical derivatives of natural rubber;

(*f*) Other high polymers, artificial resins and artificial plastic materials, including alginic acid, its salts and esters, and linoxyn.

The above groups are to be taken to apply to materials presented in the following form only: liquid or pasty; blocks, lumps, powders, granules or flakes; monofil of which any cross-sectional dimension exceeds one millimetre, unworked tubes, rods, sticks and profile shapes; plates, sheets, strip film and foil not cut to shape; waste and scrap.

Concentrated dispersions of colouring materials in artificial plastics (i.e., dyes, colours, paints, varnishes etc.), stamping foils or blocking foils, artificial waxes, prepared additives for mineral oils, synthetic rubber, man-made fibres etc. are excluded.

Country descriptions

The series for the countries listed below conform to the General Statement with the qualifications indicated:

Argentina[3]
Australia
Austria
Belgium[3]
Brazil[3]
Bulgaria[3]
China (Taiwan)
Colombia[3]
Czechoslovakia
Denmark[3]
Finland[3]
France
Germany, Eastern[3]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Hungary
India
Italy
Japan
Netherlands
Norway[3]
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Spain
Sweden[3]
Switzerland[3]
USSR
United Kingdom
United States
Yugoslavia

Argentina[3] Production of plastic materials grouped as follows: (*a*) Polyamides; (*b*) Polyethylene, including the conventional type, low pressure and recovered types; polystyrene of impact strength, and styrene copolymers; vinyl chloride polymers for the production of vinyl compounds; (*c*) Cellulose acetate.

Australia The series relates to plastic materials for all purposes such as moulding, extrusion, coating, calendering etc.

Austria Production of polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, phenolic urea formaldehyde, melamine and other artificial resins and plastic materials, including vulcanized fibre.

Belgium[3] Data relate to the production of basic plastic materials.

Brazil[3] Production includes urea, melamine and phenolic resins; alkyd and acrylic plastics, polyethylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride. Plasticizers are included. Data relate to the production of the main establishments only.

China (Taiwan) The series relates to unworked materials including polyethylene, polystyrene, and polyvinyl in powder form; the output of recently set up factories is not included.

Colombia[3] Data relate to polyethylene plastics, polyvinyl and formaldehyde resins etc. Source: United States Department of Commerce.

Czechoslovakia Beginning with 1965 the series relates to polycondensates, polyaducts, polymers, other raw materials excluding synthetic resins, urea formaldehyde adhesives, and silicon rubber. Prior to 1960, data are not strictly comparable with those for current years.

Denmark[3] The materials produced are cellulose acetate in powder form; galalith in plates, sticks and blocks. Other artificial resins classified as condensation and polycondensation products, including resins for the production of lacquers; and polymerization and copolymerization products. The series relates to production by establishments in the chemical industry employing 10 or more workers.

Finland[3] Production of phenolic resins, phenolic moulding powder, urea formaldehyde and alkyd resins, casein plasics, plastic glues, various films and foils. The data are partly estimated and exclude products made out of imported plastics.

France Yearly figures refer to the total production of celluloid, nitro-cellulose collodions, polyvinyl chloride, non-polymerized phenoplast resins, phenoplast resin emulsions, aminoplast resins in organic solution, alkyd and phenol-modified abietic acid resins, phenoplast and urea formaldehyde moulding powders, urea glue, methacrylyc derivatives, polystyrene, polyesters, polyethylene and epoxy resins. Monthly data represented approximately 62% of the total production in 1966.

Germany, Eastern[3] Production of polyvinyl chloride in powder form, polystyrene, polyethylene etc.

Germany, Federal Republic of The data relate to the combined production of cellulose deriviatives, condensation, and polymerization products.

Hungary Data include total production of synthetic materials, in net synthetic material weight (less the weight of fillers).

India The data relate to the combined production of phenol and urea formaldehyde, polystyrene, polyethylene moulding powder, urea and plywood synthetic resins etc. Prior to 1961, data are not strictly comparable with those for current years.

Italy Data relate to synthetic resins including polyamides, polyesters, polyethylene, polystyrol, coumarone, urea, melamine, and phenol pure and modified resins etc; derivatives of cellulose etc.

[3] The series is published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Japan Production of condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products such as: phenolic, urea, and melamine formaldehyde, unsaturated polyesters, phthalic anhydride and silicone resins. Polymerization and copolymerization products: methacrylic esters (monomers and polymers), vinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl chloride (monomers and polymers), caprolactam, fluorine resins, polyethylene, polystyrene, polypropylene, polyvinyl formal, and butyral, polyvinylidene, polyamide resins (moulding materials) polycarbonate resins; cellulose acetate and celluloid materials; protein glues.

Netherlands Primary plastic materials in the form of powder, paste, lacquer, etc. and intermediate products such as plates, strip, profiles etc.

Norway[8] Phenoplast and aminoplast resin moulding powders and glues, alkyds and unsaturated polyesters; polyvinyl and polyvinylidene derivatives, polyvinyl chloride and polyvinylacetate.

Philippines The series relates to the production of synthetic resins. Data represent approximately 63% of the total.

Portugal Plastic materials, synthetic resins, and regenerated cellulose.

Spain Production of polystyrene, polyvinyl resins, phenolic and amino cellulose plastics, and polyethylene; cellulose and nitrocellulose acetate etc.

Sweden[8] Production of condensation and polymerization unworked products.

USSR Prior to 1963, data are not strictly comparable with those in current years.

United Kingdom Combined production of thermosetting and thermoplastic resins of which thermosetting resins series comprise alkyds, amino plastics, phenolics and cresylics, unsaturated polyesters, epoxide resins and other thermosetting resins including polyurethanes and casein plastics etc. Thermoplastic resins series comprise cellulose plastics, styrene polymers and copolymers, polyolefines, polyvinylacetate, coumarone-indenes, rosin ester gums and other thermoplastic resins including acrylics, polyvinyl chloride polymers, polyamides and polytetra fluorethylene etc.

United States Combined production of thermosetting resins, thermoplastic resins and cellulose plastics of which thermosetting resins comprise alkyd resins; coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins, unmodified epoxy, polyester, silicone, phenolic and other tar acid resins; urea and melamine resins etc. Thermoplastic resins comprise styrene type plastic materials (i.e., styrene-acrylonitrile, acrylonitrile-butadienestyrene and terpolymers; styrene and copolymer resins; vinyl resins —resin content basis (i.e., polyvinyl acetate; polyvinyl chloride and copolymers—containing 50% or more polyvinyl chloride and all other vinyl resins) and polyolefin plastic materials (i.e., polyethylene and polypropylene) etc. Cellulose plastics comprise moulding and extrusion materials etc. Coverage virtually complete for each type of plastic materials. The above production is reported at dry basis.

Yugoslavia Combined production of phenoplasts, aminoplasts, polyesters; polyvinyl chloride and polyvinyl acetate; nitrocellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, cellophane, and other derivatives of cellulose.

Natural gasoline

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the light spirit extracted from the natural gas associated with crude petroleum. Natural gasoline is used principally for blending with motor spirit.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Brunei
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Peru
Poland
Romania
Trinidad and Tobago
United Arab Republic
United States
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

Petroleum products

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the liquid fuels, lubricant oils and solid and semi-solid products obtained by distillation of domestic and imported crude petroleum, shale oil or unfinished petroleum products. So far as possible, the figures include fuels consumed in refining but exclude oils obtained from natural gas, coal, lignite and their derivatives.

Liquefied petroleum gas: A hydrocarbon fraction of the paraffin series lighter than gasoline derived from the distillation of crude petroleum only (excluding LPG from natural gas or liquefied natural gas and also unliquefied gases). It is presented in the liquid state by compression or absorption process to facilitate storage, transport and handling. It mainly consists of butanes (normal butane and iso-butane) and propane or a mixture of them and is used in domestic heating as fuel and as solvent.

Motor spirit: Blended light petroleum fuel. Commonly known as petrol or gasoline, suitable as a fuel in spark-ignition internal-combustion engines.

Aviation gasoline: Any of the specially blended grades of gasoline with high anti-knock value, high stability, a high volatility and low freezing point, intended for use in aviation piston power unit only. The data are also included with those for motor spirit.

Kerosene: A refined crude petroleum fuel, in volatility between motor spirit and gas oil, free of gasoline and heavy hydrocarbons such as gas oil and lubricating oil. It is used as an illuminant and as a fuel in certain types of spark-ignition engines such as those used for agricultural tractors and stationary engines. The data cover those products commonly termed as burning oil, vaporizing oil, power kerosene, illuminating oil and also white spirit (used commonly as a paint thinner).

Jet fuels: Fuel meeting the required properties for use in jet engines and aircraft turbine engines, mainly refined from kerosene; gasoline-type jet fuels is included.

Distillate fuel oils: A fuel oil which is a crude petroleum distillate, having a viscosity and distillation range between those of kerosene and lubricating oil; used as a fuel for internal combustion in diesel engines, as a burner fuel in heating installations such as furnaces and for enriching water gas to increase its luminosity. The data cover those products commonly termed as diesel fuel (diesel oil) or gas oil, solar oil etc.

Residual fuel oil: A fuel oil which is crude petroleum residues, such a viscous residuum, obtained by the refinery operations of crude petroleum after gasoline, kerosene, and sometimes heavier distillates (such as gas oil or diesel oil) have been removed. It is commonly used by ships and industrial large-scale heating installations as a fuel in furnace or boilers firing to produce heat and power (known as mazout).

Lubricating oils: A heavy liquid distillate obtained by refining crude petroleum; used for lubricating purposes. It may be produced either from petroleum distillates or residues at refineries. Solid lubricants (e.g., grease) are excluded.

Bitumen (asphalt): Brown to black solid or semi-solid material obtained as a residue in the distillation of crude petroleum; used mainly for asphalt paving in road construction. Excludes that which may be obtained from natural occurrence.

Paraffin wax: Colourless, more or less translucent, solid hydrocarbons of low oil content obtained as a residue by the distillation of wax-bearing crude petroleum; used for candle manufacture, polishes and waterproofing.

Petroleum coke: A solid residue consisting of carbon, obtained by the distillation of heavier petroleum oils; used mainly in metallurgical processes (excluding those solid residues obtained from carbonization of coal).

Road oil: Non-asphaltic road oil: A non-hardening petroleum distillate or residual oil with a low viscosity; used mainly for dust-laying or roads.

Country description

The series for the following countries, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, conform to the General Statement:

Algeria[1]
Angola
Argentina[1]
Australia
Austria
Bahrain[1]
Barbados
Belgium[1]
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Canada[1]
Canary Islands[1]
China (Taiwan)
Cuba[1]
Czechoslovakia[1]
Denmark
Ecuador[1]
El Salvador[1]
Finland
France[1]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece[1]
Guatemala
Hungary
India[1]
Indonesia
Iran[1]
Iraq[1]
Ireland
Israel
Jamaica
Japan[1]
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Republic of[1]
Kuwait
Lebanon
Malaysia[1]
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Netherlands[1]
Nicaragua[1]
Nigeria
Norway[1]
Panama[1]
Peru[1]
Philippines[1]
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico[1]
Qatar[1]
Romania
Saudi Arabia[1]
Senegal
South Africa[1]
Southern Yemen[1]
Sweden[1]
Switzerland[1]
Syria
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
United Arab Republic
Uruguay[1]
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

[1] See below for minor exception from the General Statement and sources.

Albania The data for bitumen (asphalt) refer to exports.

Algeria Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Argentina The petroleum coke series include metallurgic coke.

Australia The kerosene series refer to lighting kerosene and power kerosene only. The residual fuel oil series includes heating oil, furnace oil and refinery fuel.

Bahrain Source: Beginning in 1958, California Texas Oil Co.

Belgium Source: *Energy Statistics*, Statistical Office of the European Communities, for the years and products as indicated in the table; OECD for the aviation series. The jet fuel series covers gasoline and kerosene type jet fuels.

Canada The data for bitumen include road oil.

Canary Islands Prior to 1963, liquefied petroleum gas, jet fuel and lubricating oils series are included with the data for Spain.

Chile The motor spirit, kerosene and distillate fuel oils series include small amounts of refined products obtained from crude petroleum at gasoline plants. Residual fuel oil series refer to fuel oils No. 5 and No. 6. Prior to 1958, series are not strictly comparable with those in current years.

Colombia The aviation gasoline series include alkylate. Kerosene includes naphtha and tractor fuel. Motor spirit covers motor gasoline and white gasoline. Other series conform to the General Statement.

Cuba Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Czechoslovakia The series 1959-1966 for distillate fuel oils and residual fuel oil are not strictly comparable with those of previous years.

Ecuador The data for lubricating oils include spray oil.

El Salvador Jet fuel series includes gasoline and kerosene-type jet fuel.

France Jet fuel series includes gasoline and kerosene-type jet fuel.

Germany, Eastern The series include products distillated from coal.

Greece Jet fuel series includes gasoline and kerosene-type jet fuel.

India Source: Beginning in 1964, United States Bureau of Mines. The series for motor spirit includes liquefied petroleum gas; prior to 1964, includes also jet fuel.

Iran The data for 1953 represent approximately 98% of the total production. Source: 1958-1964, National Iranian Oil Co.

Iraq Source: 1953 and 1966, United States Bureau of Mines.

Italy The series exclude quantities used at refineries and lost. Diesel oil is included with the data for residual fuel oil.

Japan The motor spirit series includes industrial gasoline. Distillate fuel oils series includes heavy fuel oil, grade 1 (type A). Residual fuel oil series includes heavy fuel oil, grades 1 and 2 (types B and C).

Korea, Republic of Jet fuel series covers gasoline type (jet A-I) and kerosene type jet fuel (JP-4).

Kuwait Source: United States Bureau of Mines. The data exclude Kuwait's share of the production in Neutral Zone.

Malaysia The series refer to the production in Sarawak only.

Netherlands The jet fuel series covers gasoline and kerosene-type jet fuel.

Netherlands Antilles Beginning in 1958, the series refer to exports.

Neutral Zone Source: United States Bureau of Mines. Production of the territory is jointly shared by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Nicargua Source: 1963 and 1966, United States Bureau of Mines.

Norway Source: Prior to 1961, United States Bureau of Mines; beginning in 1961, OECD.

Pakistan In 1961 and 1962, the data for motor spirit, aviation gasoline and kerosene are limited.

Panama Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Peru Liquefied petroleum gas series includes the production of natural gas.

Philippines Source: Prior to 1959, United States Bureau of Mines.

Puerto Rico Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Qatar Data estimated by United States Bureau of Mines.

Saudi Arabia Source: American Arabian Oil Co.

South Africa Source: Beginning in 1963, United States Bureau of Mines.

Southern Yemen Formerly known as Aden. Source: 1965-1966, United States Bureau of Mines.

Spain The series for distillate fuel oils, lubricating oils and paraffin wax include products from shale oil. Prior to 1962, the series for liquefied petroleum gas, jet fuel and lubricating oils include the Canary Islands production. Source: Prior to 1960, United States Bureau of Mines.

Sudan In 1964, the data refer to the estimate of the total production.

Sweden The data include products derived from shale oil.

Switzerland The jet fuel series includes gasoline and kerosene-type jet fuel. Source: OECD.

United Arab Republic 1953 data for distillate fuel oils are not strictly comparable with those of current years.

United Kingdom The data exclude operations at distillation plants. The kerosene series includes industrial spirit. The jet fuel series is the sum of production of gasoline type jet fuel (wide-cut gasoline) and delivery for inland consumption of kerosene-type jet fuel. The residual fuel oil series includes road oil.

United States Prior to 1960, the motor spirit series includes naphtha. Beginning in 1964, the aviation gasoline series excludes alkylate. Prior to 1964, commercial jet fuel is included in the kerosene series.

Uruguay Prior to 1962, the aviation gasoline and jet fuel series were obtained from the United States Bureau of Mines.

Coke oven coke

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the production of coke, obtained as the solid residue in the distillation of coal in the absence of air (carbonization), used mainly in metallurgical industry. Breeze, pitch coke, petroleum coke, semi-coke and gas coke are excluded.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Argentina
Australia
Austria[1]
Brazil
Bulgaria
Chile[1]
China (mainland)[1]
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Czechoslovakia
France
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Hungary
India
Iran
Italy
Japan
Korea, North[1]
Mexico
New Caledonia[1]
New Zealand

[1] See below for further explanation.

Norway
Peru
Poland
Rhodesia, Southern
Romania
Spain
Sweden
Turkey
USSR
Ukrainian SSR[1]
United Arab Republic[1]
United Kingdom
Yugoslavia

Austria Source: Economic Commission for Europe.

Belgium The series includes coke breeze (coke smaller than 10 mm.).

Canada Beginning in 1959, the series include coke breeze.

Chile Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

China (mainland) Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Korea, North Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Netherlands The series includes coke breeze.

New Caledonia Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

South Africa The series includes coke breeze which amounted to 8.5% of the total production in 1966.

Ukrainian SSR The data are included also with those of the USSR.

United Arab Republic Prior to 1965, source: United States Bureau of Mines.

United States The series includes coke made in by-product coke ovens installed in gas-works.

Cement

General Statement

The term cement is applied to a great number of materials which are used as bonding agents. As used here, the term refers only to the hydraulic cements used in construction, that are formed by the action of heat on basic materials, or basic mixtures composed of silica, alumina, iron oxide, lime and magnesia. In principle, the country series are intended to comprise the total production of the cements listed below. Many countries, however, compile statistics only for Portland cement, which is by far the most important (usually accounting for more than 90% of total production in a country). Hydraulic lime is not included.

Portland cement is obtained by burning a finely divided, well-proportioned mixture of calcareous and argillaceous material (such as the marls or an artificial mixture of limestone and clay etc.) to incipient fusion (about 1,500°C) and grinding the resultant clinker. The precise composition of the mixture is varied to produce several different types of Portland cement with distinc-properties, among which are High Early Strength Portland cement and White Portland cement. Usually a small quantity of calcium sulphate (a retarder) and sometimes small quantities of other additives are included at the grinding stage to impart some special property to the cement.

Metallurgic cements are obtained by grinding together Portland cement clinker and varying proportions of blast furnace slag (up to 85% of final product). For a number of metallurgic cements, the strength obtained is almost as great as that of ordinary Portland cement. *Other cements*:

Portland pozzolan cements are obtained by grinding together Portland cement clinker and any of several pozzolanic materials (trass, pumicite, fly ash, burnt clays and shales etc.).

Aluminous cement also known as high alumina cement or bauxite cement is obtained by burning a proper mixture of basic materials rich in alumina. Alumina content is over 30% whereas in Portland cement it is of the order of 5%.

Natural cement is made by burning natural, highly argillaceous limestone below sintering temperature. The raw materials are less carefully proportioned than for Portland cement and the quality is subject to considerable variations.

Pozzolan cement is an intimate, finely-divided mixture of hydrated lime with pozzolanic materials or with blast furnace slag.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries relate to total production and conform to the General Statement. Where known, the figures in brackets give an indication of the percentage that Portland cement represents out of the total.

Afghanistan[1]
Albania[1]
Algeria
Angola (100)
Argentina
Australia (100)
Austria
Bolivia[1]
Brazil (98)[2]
Bulgaria
Burma (100)[3]
Canada
Cape Verde Islands[1, 2]
Ceylon (100)
Chile(100)
China (mainland)[1]
China (Taiwan) (100)
Colombia (100)
Congo, Dem. Rep. of[1]
Cuba (100)
Cyprus (100)
Czechoslovakia (33-50)
Denmark
Dominican Republic[1]
Ecuador (100)
El Salvador (100)
Ethiopia[3]
Fiji (100)[1]
Finland (99)
France (80)[2]
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Federal Republic of (72)
Greece (90)
Guatemala
Haiti[1]
Honduras[1]
Hong Kong (100)
Hungary (80)
Iceland[1, 3]
India (over 90)[2]
Indonesia (100)[1]
Iraq[1]
Ireland (100)[2]
Israel
Italy (99)
Jamaica (100)
Jordan
Kenya (100)
Korea, North[1, 3]
Korea, Rep. of (100)
Lebanon
Luxembourg[1]
Madagascar[1]
Malawi[1, 3]
Malaysia: West (97)
Mexico (95)
Morocco
Mozambique
Netherlands

[1] The series is published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.
[3] Source for current years: United States Bureau of Mines.

New Zealand (100)
Nicaragua[1]
Nigeria
Norway (100)
Pakistan (100)
Panama (100)[1]
Paraguay (100)[1]
Peru
Philippines (100)
Poland[2]
Portugal (99)
Puerto Rico (100)
Rhodesia, Southern (100)[1]
Romania
Saudi Arabia[1]
Senegal
South Africa[2]
Sudan (100)[1]
Sweden (97)
Switzerland
Syria (100)[2]
Tanzania, United Republic of[1]
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago (100)
Tunisia
Turkey (100)
Uganda (100)
USSR[2]
Byelorussian SSR
Ukrainian SSR
United Arab Republic[2]
United Kingdom (94)[2]
United States[2]
Uruguay[1]
Venezuela (99)
Viet-Nam, North[1, 3]
Viet-Nam, Republic of[1]
Yugoslavia (99)
Zambia (100)

Belgium Portland cement (75), metallurgic and pozzolan cements (the latter until the year 1964). Natural cement is excluded.

Brazil Data refer to production by the main establishments. The sample survey was based on the distribution by classes of production value of the industrial units employing five or more persons. Portland and metallurgic cement.

Cape Verde Islands[1] Portland pozzolan cement.

China (mainland) Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

France Production of cements with a strength of over 100 kg. per square centimetre.

Guatemala Prior to 1955, data relate to sales.

India Portland, blast furnace slag, pozzolan, and hydrophobic cements.

Iran[1] Excluding natural cement.

Ireland Including exports of clinker.

Japan Data refer to Portland cement only representing approximately 88% of total production. Aluminous and magnesia cements are also produced.

Poland The proportion of Portland cement as reported, varied from 72% in 1958 to 54% in 1962.

South Africa Portland, blast furnace, and PL 15 cements.

Spain Excluding natural cement which is produced in government-controlled plants. Data refer to 100% of Portland cement.

Syria Monthly data exclude production of the Hasam factory.

USSR Production of Portland, slag, pozzolana, aluminous and other type of cement excluding low-grade cements.

United Arab Republic The types of cement produced are listed in order of magnitude: Portland, ferrous, white, sea-water and Lohett.

United Kingdom Ordinary Portland cement is approximately 94% of the total production.

United States Annual data refer to total production, whereas monthly data refer to shipments, excluding natural cement. The types of Portland cement produced are: general use and moderate heat, high early strength, low-heat, sulphate-resisting, oil-well, white, Portland-slag and pozzolan, and miscellaneous, including hydro-plastic, plastic and waterproofed cements.

Pig-iron and ferro-alloys

General Statement

The series relate to the total production of pig-iron and ferro-alloys in blast and electric furnaces. Metal for direct casting is included as well as metal for steelmaking and other purposes. Ferro-alloys (spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, ferro-nickel, ferro-chrome, ferro-tungsten etc.) in blast and electric furnaces are included at gross weight. Sponge-iron is excluded.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement and relate to:

(*a*) Production of pig-iron and ferro-alloys:

Australia[1]
Austria[1]
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
China (mainland)[2, 3]
Colombia[3]
Czechoslovakia[1]
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Eastern[1]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Hungary
India
Italy
Japan
Norway
Peru[3]
Poland[1]
Portugal
Rhodesia, Southern[2, 3]
South Africa
Spain
Sweden[1]
Thailand
USSR[1]
Ukrainian SSR
United Arab Republic[3]
United Kingdom[1]
United States[1]
Venezuela[3]
Yugoslavia

(*b*) Production of pig-iron excluding ferro-alloys (production of ferro-alloys is not reported):

Argentina[1]
Chile
Korea, North[2, 3]
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico
Romania
Switzerland

(*c*) Production of pig-iron only (ferro-alloys are not produced):

China (Taiwan)
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Turkey

Argentina Source: Centro de Industriales Siderúrgicos.

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.
[3] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Australia 1953 and monthly figures exclude production of ferro-alloys.

Austria Monthly figures exclude ferro-alloys produced in electric furnaces.

Czechoslovakia Monthly figures exclude ferro-alloys produced in electric furnaces.

Germany, Eastern Monthly figures exclude ferro-alloys produced in electric furnaces.

Poland Excluding ferro-alloys produced in electric furnaces.

Sweden Monthly figures exclude ferro-alloys.

USSR Excluding ferro-alloys produced in electric furnaces. Data include production of Ukrainian SSR, also shown separately.

United Kingdom Excluding ferro-alloys in electric furnaces.

United States Monthly figures, source: American Iron and Steel Institute. Monthly figures exclude ferro-alloys produced in electric furnaces.

Crude steel

General statement

The series refer to the total production of crude steel (both ingots and steel for castings) obtained from pig-iron and scrap, whether for further use by the maker or for sale.

Special alloy steels are included; wrought (puddled) iron is excluded.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement and relate to:

(*a*) Production of ingots and steel for castings:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil[1]
Bulgaria
Canada
China (mainland)[2, 3]
China (Taiwan)
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Eastern[1]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece[2, 3]
Hungary
Ireland[2, 3]
Israel[2, 3]
Italy
Japan
Korea, North[2, 3]
Luxembourg
Mexico[1]
Netherlands
Norway
Peru[3]
Poland
Portugal
Rhodesia, Southern[2, 3]
Romania
South Africa[1]
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland[3]
Thailand[3]
Turkey
USSR
Ukrainian SSR[3]
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States[1]
Uruguay[3]
Venezuela[3]
Yugoslavia

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Source: United States Bureau of Mines.
[3] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

(*b*) Production of ingots only:

Chile
Colombia[1]
India[1]
Korea, Rep. of
Pakistan[3]

Brazil Excluding alloy steels.

Colombia Beginning with 1965, excluding steel for castings.

Germany, Eastern Monthly figures refer to production of ingots only.

India Beginning with 1963, excluding steel for castings.

Mexico Prior to 1959, excluding steel for castings.

South Africa Prior to 1965, including finished castings for sale only.

United States Data do not include steel for castings made in foundries operated by companies not producing ingots.

Aluminium

General Statement

The series relate to the production of primary (virgin) aluminium obtained by the electrolytic reduction of alumina from domestic and imported ores. Where available, separate series are shown for the production of secondary aluminium (i.e., metal recovered from old and new scrap).

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries relate to the production of primary aluminium:

Australia
Austria
Brazil
Cameroon
Canada[1]
China (mainland)[1, 2]
China (Taiwan)
France
Germany, Eastern[1, 2]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Hungary
India
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Netherlands[2]
Norway[1]
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
USSR[1, 2]
United Kingdom[1]
United States
Yugoslavia

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Australia Secondary.[2] Secondary aluminium.

Austria Secondary. Secondary aluminium produced from old scrap only. Prior to 1965, the series relates to the production of secondary aluminium derived from old and new scrap. In both periods remelted aluminium is included.

Belgium Secondary. Secondary aluminium and alloys.

Canada Primary. Monthly figures relate to exports which represented 79 per cent of the total production in 1966.

China (mainland) Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Czechoslovakia[2] Primary and secondary aluminium. Beginning in 1959, Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

Denmark[2] Secondary. Secondary aluminium. Data for 1963-1965 are estimated. Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt.

Finland[2] Secondary. Secondary aluminium and alloys.

France Secondary. Secondary aluminium and alloys.

Germany, Eastern Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt.

Germany, Federal Republic of Secondary. Secondary aluminium, including aluminium alloys at gross weight. Figures include contract remelting of scrap.

Italy[2] Secondary. Secondary aluminium.

Japan Secondary. Remelted aluminium, including aluminium alloys at gross weight, with an aluminium content of 50 per cent or more recovered from remelted aluminium alloy scrap.

Norway Primary. Beginning in 1958, including the pure content of virgin alloys. Secondary.[2] aluminium and alloys.

Poland Primary and secondary aluminium.

Portugal[2] Secondary. Secondary aluminium and alloys.

Spain[2] Secondary. Secondary aluminium.

Sweden Secondary.[2] Secondary aluminium, including remelted aluminium.

USSR Source: United States Bureau of Mines.

United Kingdom Primary. Including the pure content of virgin alloys. Secondary. Secondary aluminium, excluding virgin content used in the production of secondary alloys.

United States Secondary. Aluminium content of secondary aluminium and other alloys recovered from old and new scrap, both purchased and toll-treated. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* monthly figures are provisional; yearly data are obtained from an annual survey.

Copper

A. Smelter production

General Statement

The series relate to the production of virgin copper obtained directly from domestic and imported ores and concentrates. Smelter production, a conventional term used to denote an intermediate level in the production process, includes blister, black and cement copper obtrained directly from ores by leaching. Where such data are not available for the individual series, figures of this production at the refined stage, in the form of electrolytic and fire-refined copper, are shown.

Country descriptions

Albania[1] Blister copper from ores and concentrates.

Angola[1] Black copper from ores.

Australia Copper content (99%) of blister from ores and concentrates. Monthly figures in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* represent gross weight of blister copper.

Austria Electrolytic copper produced from concentrates.

Bolivia[1] Exports of blister copper in bars and ingots.

Brazil[1] Fire-refined copper produced from black copper.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Bulgaria Black copper (gross weight) produced from ores and concentrates.

Canada Copper content of blister and anode copper from ores and concentrates. A small quantity of copper contained in gold-silver and nickel-copper ores shipped to domestic smelters is included.

Chile Copper content of blister copper from ores and concentrates, electrolytic copper produced both directly from ores by leaching and from anode copper, and fire-refined copper produced from blister copper.

China (mainland)[1] Estimates of refined metal production published by the United States Bureau of Mines.

China (Taiwan) Electrolytic copper produced from domestic virgin blister copper.

Congo, Democratic Republic of Blister copper from ores and concentrates and electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from domestic primary materials. The figures include copper contained in copper-cobalt alloy and zinc concentrates. Prior to 1962, source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

Finland Copper content of blister copper from ores and concentrates.

Germany, Eastern[1] Estimates of smelter production published by the Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt.

Germany, Federal Republic of Blister and anode copper from ores and concentrates.

India Fire-refined copper produced from domestic blister copper, representing approximately 97% of blister production.

Italy[1] Smelter production.

Japan Blister copper from ores and concentrates.

Korea, Republic of Electrolytic copper produced from domestic virgin blister copper.

Mexico Copper content of blister copper from ores and concentrates and some electrolytic copper produced from blister copper. The copper content of copper matte is included.

Norway Blister copper (gross weight) from ores and concentrates and electrolytic copper. Electrolytic copper is produced from imported nickel-copper matte.

Peru Copper content of blister copper from ores and concentrates and refined copper produced from domestic primary materials. Monthly figures in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, as reported by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, include a small amount (less than 1%) contained in copper matte.

Poland Smelter production.

Rhodesia, Southern Fire-refined copper produced from domestic smelter production.

South Africa Copper content of blister copper from ores and concentrates, fire-refined copper produced from blister copper and, whenever produced, electrolytic copper recovered as a by-product from platinum matte. Monthly figures in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* relate to the gross weight thereby overstating production by about 1%.

South West Africa Copper content of blister copper.

Spain Blister copper (gross weight) from ores and concentrates. Monthly figures in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* (representing about 75% of the total production) exclude two concerns producing blister copper for their own refining.

Sweden Blister and anode copper. Source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

Turkey Blister copper (gross weight) from ores and concentrates and some fire-refined copper produced from blister copper.

Uganda Blister copper (gross weight) from ores and concentrates.

USSR[1] Estimates of smelter production, including production from scrap, published by the United States Bureau of Mines.

United States Copper content of blister copper from ores and concentrates, metallic and cement copper recovered by leaching and some fire-refined copper produced from blister copper.

Yugoslavia Blister copper (gross weight) from ores and concentrates.

Zambia Blister copper (gross weight) from ores and concentrates and electrolytic copper obtained both directly from ores by leaching and from blister copper.

B. Refined production

General Statement

The series relate to the total production of refined copper. They include electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from primary domestic and imported crude metal (blister, black and cement copper) and recovered from domestic and imported secondary materials (old and new scrap). Electrolytic copper obtained directly from ores by leaching is included.

Country descriptions

Australia Electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from domestic primary blister copper and from purchased and toll-charge scrap. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* relate to the production of primary refined copper only.

Austria Electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from domestic and imported primary crude copper and from secondary materials.

Belgium Total production of refined copper, including alloys. Beginning in 1958, the figures include refined copper imported from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and further refined in Belgium. Based on exports from the Congo, this amounted to 139,354 metric tons in 1964.

Brazil[1] See smelter production. There is no other production of refined copper.

Bulgaria Electrolytic copper produced from domestic black copper. There is no other production of refined copper.

Canada Electrolytic copper, chiefly produced from domestic blister copper. Production from scrap by primary smelters and from any imported blister copper is included. The series excludes a small tonnage recovered from scrap in secondary smelters.

Chile Electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from domestic primary materials. There is no production from secondary materials.

China (Taiwan)[1] See smelter production. There is no other production of refined copper.

Congo, Democratic Republic of Electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from domestic primary materials. For data prior to 1962, source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt.

Denmark[1] Refined copper produced from secondary materials.

Finland Electrolytic copper, chiefly produced from domestic blister copper. A small amount produced from secondary materials is included.

France Electrolytic copper produced from imported blister copper combined with scrap. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* exclude electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced exclusively from scrap, which amounted to 10,300 metric tons in 1966.

Germany, Eastern[1] Estimated production of refined copper, as reported by Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt.

Germany, Federal Republic of Electrolytic copper produced from domestic and imported blister copper and secondary materials, and fire-refined copper pro-

duced from crude primary copper and secondary materials.

Hungary Fire-refined copper produced mainly from domestic and imported scrap. A substantial amount of this production is further refined into electrolytic copper.

India[1] See smelter production. There is no other production of refined copper.

Italy Electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from secondary materials.

Japan Electrolytic copper produced from domestic blister copper and from secondary materials. There is no other production of refined copper.

Korea, North[1] Electrolytic copper, as estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines beginning in 1959.

Korea, Republic of[1] See smelter production. There is no other production of refined copper.

Mexico[1] Electrolytic copper.

Netherlands Total production of refined copper. Source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

Norway Total production of refined copper (electrolytic).

Peru Refined copper produced from domestic primary materials. Source for monthly figures: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

Poland Electrolytic and, prior to 1959, fire-refined copper produced from domestic and imported blister copper and from secondary materials. Fire-refined copper has not been produced since 1958.

Portugal Electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from imported blister copper and from secondary materials.

Rhodesia, Southern[1] See smelter production. There is no other production of refined copper.

South Africa Fire-refined copper produced from domestic blister copper. A small amount of electrolytic copper is sometimes produced from platinum matte and such production is included. There is no other production of refined copper.

Spain Electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from domestic and imported blister copper and secondary materials.

Sweden Electrolytic copper produced from domestic and imported primary and secondary materials. Refined remelted copper is not included (in 1964, 10,948 metric tons). Quarterly data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Stastitics* are preliminary and do not necessarily represent the breakdown of final annual figures.

Switzerland[1] Total production of refined copper. Source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

Turkey Refined copper. Source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).

USSR[1] Production of refined copper, as estimated by Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt.

United Kingdom Electrolytic and fire-refined copper produced from imported blister copper and secondary materials, and small quantities smelted and refined from ores.

United States Refined copper produced from domestic and imported blister copper and recovered from scrap by primary refineries and secondary smelters. Electrolytic and furnace methods are utilized, including the electrolytic recovery of copper directly from ores by leaching.

Yugoslavia Total refined copper (electrolytic, produced from domestic blister copper).

Zambia Total refined copper (electrolytic copper obtained directly from ores by leaching and produced from blister copper).

Lead

General Statement

The series relate to primary lead recovered directly from domestic and imported ores and concentrates and produced from imported bullion. They include refined soft lead and the lead content of refined hard (antimonial) lead. Lead salts and oxides are excluded. Where available, separate series are shown for the production of secondary lead (i.e, metal recovered from old or new scrap).

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries relate to the primary production of:

(*a*) Soft and hard lead:

Austria[2]	**Greece**[1]
Brazil[1]	**Hungary**[1]
Bulgaria	**Italy**
Burma[1]	**Tunisia**[2]
Canada	**United States**
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	**Yugoslavia**

(*b*) Soft lead:

Chile[1]	**Morocco**
Congo, Dem. Rep. of[1]	**South West Africa**[1]
France[2]	**Spain**
India	**Sweden**[1]
Japan	**Zambia**

Argentina[1] Smelter production of lead as published by the United States Bureau of Mines, except for 1953.

Australia *Primary.* Primary production of soft and hard lead and of bullion produced for export. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* exclude bullion produced for export which is shown separately in the *Yearbook* table. *Secondary.*[1] Lead content of hard (antimonial) lead excluding remelted lead.

Austria[1] Secondary production of soft and hard lead. Prior to 1961, the data include primary content of hard (antimonial) lead.

Belgium Unalloyed lead (primary and secondary productions) and lead alloys.

Bolivia[1] Exports of refined metal.

China (mainland)[1] Production of refined metal as estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.

Colombia[1] Remelted lead.

Czechoslovakia[1] Smelter production of lead as estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Denmark[1] *Secondary.* Secondary production of refined soft and hard (antimonial) lead.

Finland[1] *Secondary.* Secondary production of refined soft and refined hard (antimonial) lead.

France *Primary.* The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* exclude bullion production which is shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook* table. *Secondary.* Secondary production of refined soft and refined hard (antimonial) lead. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* exclude hard lead and include remelted lead.

Germany, Eastern[1] Production of refined lead as published by Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt.

Germany, Fed. Rep. of *Secondary.* Production of refined soft lead and lead content of refined hard lead recovered from scrap and produced from imported bullion.

Guatemala[1] Smelter production of lead as published by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Iran[1] Smelter production of lead as published by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Italy[1] *Secondary.* Refined lead from scrap and residues.

Japan *Secondary.* Production of soft lead from scrap and other secondary materials.

Korea, North[1] Smelter production of primary lead as estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Mexico *Primary.* Primary production of soft and hard lead and bullion produced for export. Bullion production, shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook* table, is included in the monthly figures of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* but excluded in the monthly averages.

Netherlands[1] Production of primary and secondary refined lead from imported ores and concentrates and crude metal and from secondary materials.

Norway[1] *Secondary.* Secondary lead including remelted lead.

Peru *Primary.* Primary soft lead and lead content of other smelter products and small amount of bullion produced for export. Bullion production is not included in the monthly averages in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.* Monthly figures are obtained from the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Poland *Primary.* The series includes remelted lead and soft and hard lead produced from primary and secondary materials.

Portugal[1] *Primary.* Primary production of soft and hard lead. Beginning in 1962, primary production is included with secondary. *Secondary.* Production of soft and hard lead.

Romania[1] Smelter production of lead as estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Spain[1] *Secondary.* Secondary production of lead.

Sweden[1] *Secondary.* Secondary production of refined unalloyed lead.

Tunisia The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* exclude lead content of hard (antimonial) lead.

Turkey[1] Smelter production of lead as estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

USSR[1] Smelter production of lead as estimated by the United States Bureau of Mines.

United Kingdom *Primary.* Production of refined soft lead from imported bullion and from ores and bullion produced for export. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* exclude bullion production which is shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook* table. *Secondary.* Production of soft lead refined from secondary and scrap material, including that refined by consumers for their own use. Excludes secondary hard lead recovered.

United States *Secondary.* Lead content of refined soft lead and hard (antimonial) lead recovered from scrap. Monthly figures in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* relate to production by primary and secondary lead smelters and represent approximately 90 per cent of the total. The balance is accounted for in the annual total.

Magnesium

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the total production of primary magnesium from both domestic and imported ores and concentrates. Where important and available, separate series are shown for the production of secondary (i.e., derived from scrap) magnesium.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement and relate to the production of primary magnesium:

China (mainland)[2]
France
Hungary
Italy
Japan[1]
Norway
USSR[2]
United States[1]

Canada The series represents primary magnesium metal plus magnesium content of alloys shipped by producers.

Germany, Fed. Rep. of The series refers to the total production of both primary and secondary magnesium.

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[1] See below for further explanation.

[2] *Source*: United States Bureau of Mines. (Data for China (mainland) are conjectural, denoting an order of magnitude).

Japan *Secondary*. The series refers to remelted refined magnesium.

Poland The series refers to the total production of both primary and secondary magnesium.

United Kingdom The series refers to the total production of both primary and secondary magnesium.

United States *Secondary*. The series refers to the total production derived from new and old magnesium and aluminium base scraps.

Tin[1]

General Statement

The series relate to the production of primary (virgin) tin metal only and normally exclude tin recovered from scrap or from detinning. Primary tin metal is unwrought tin in metallic form refined from tin concentrates or from the tin content of mixed concentrates.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Argentina[2]
Australia
Belgium
Brazil
Canada[2]
China (mainland)[2]
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Germany, Eastern[2]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Indonesia
Japan
Malaysia[3]
Mexico
Morocco[2]
Netherlands
Nigeria
Portugal
Rhodesia, Southern
South Africa
Spain
Thailand

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Tin Council, London.
[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[3] See below for further explanation.

Bolivia Exports. Figures include the tin content of solder etc.

Malaysia The data refer to the production in the former Federation of Malaya and Singapore.

United Kingdom Reported by the two main smelters. Prior to 1958, the figures may include some tin produced from secondary materials.

United States Beginning in 1958, estimates by the secretariat of the International Tin Council, based on the volume of imports of the tin content of tin concentrates.

Zinc

General Statement

The series relate to primary zinc recovered directly from domestic and imported ores and concentrates by electrolytic deposition or by distillation. Zinc dust, salts and oxides are excluded. Where available, separate series are shown for metal recovered from old or new scrap as secondary zinc (electrolytic and distilled).

Country descriptions

Series for the following countries relate to the production of:

(*a*) Primary electrolytic and distilled zinc:

Argentina[1]
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Spain

(*b*) Primary electrolytic zinc:

Bulgaria
Canada
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Norway
Peru[1]
Zambia

(*c*) Primary distilled zinc:

Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Netherlands
United Kingdom

Argentina Monthly figures in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are those published by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Australia *Primary*. Refined slab zinc, a portion (approximately 2 per cent) of which is used for the production of zinc dust, for use in the zinc refining plant (some of which is subsequently recovered during refining processes, thereby overstating primary zinc production to a very small extent) and for sale. *Secondary*[2]. Refined zinc from secondary materials.

Austria *Primary*. Electrolytic zinc. Prior to 1961, data include electrolytic zinc produced from secondary materials. *Secondary*[2]. Electrolytic zinc from secondary materials.

Belgium Electrolytic and distilled zinc, including production (approximately 7 per cent of the total in 1962) of secondary zinc and alloys at gross weight.

China (mainland)[2] Estimated production of refined metal as published by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Czechoslovakia[2] Refined metal production as published by *Minerais et Métaux* (Paris).

Denmark[2] *Secondary*. Refined metal production from secondary materials.

France *Primary*. Electrolytic and distilled zinc produced from primary materials and from scrap.

Germany, Eastern[2] Estimated smelter production of zinc as published by Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt.

Germany, Federal Republic of *Secondary*. Distilled zinc produced from scrap.

Hungary[2] Production of remelted zinc.

Italy[2] *Secondary*. Refined metal from scrap and residues.

Japan *Secondary.* Electrolytic and distilled zinc produced from scrap.

Korea, North[2] Estimated production of electrolytic zinc as published by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Peru Monthly figures in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are those published by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Poland Total zinc production from primary and secondary materials. Remelted zinc and zinc dust are included.

Spain[2] *Secondary.* Secondary zinc from secondary materials.

Sweden[2] *Secondary.* Secondary refined zinc, including alloys and remelted zinc.

USSR[2] Estimated production of smelter zinc as published by the United States Bureau of Mines. Production from scrap is included.

United Kingdom[2] *Secondary.* Figures relate to scrap (Zn content) consumption. Zinc alloys and residues (Zn content) are included.

United States *Primary.* Primary zinc, electrolytic and distilled, and beginning in 1958, molten zinc used directly in alloying operations. *Secondary.* Zinc content of redistilled slab zinc.

Yugoslavia *Primary.* Primary zinc, crude distilled and electrolytic. Zinc dust is included.

Radio receivers

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the total production of radio receivers of all kinds: sound receivers such as table models, consoles, receivers for mounting on furniture, wall, portable models (battery sets), radio-gramophones, car radio receivers etc.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Canada[1]
Colombia
Czechoslovakia[1]
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel[1]
Italy[1]
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico[1]
New Zealand
Philippines[1]
Poland
Romania
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
USSR
Byelorussian SSR
Ukrainian SSR
United Arab Rep.
United Kingdom
United States
Yugoslavia

[1] See below for further explanation.

Brazil Including gramophones.

Canada Data refer to factory shipments.

China (Taiwan) The series relates to the production of transistor radio receivers only.

Czechoslovakia Prior to 1964, excluding radio-phonograph combinations.

Israel Data refer to quantity of local production marketed.

Italy Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Mexico Prior to 1963, excluding automobile radios.

Norway Excluding radio receivers incorporated in television sets.

Philippines 1958 figure excludes transistor radio receivers.

Television receivers

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* refer to the total production of television receivers of all kinds such as table models, consoles, television sets incorporating a radio-broadcasting receiver or a gramophone, coin-operated television sets etc.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada[1]
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Hungary
Ireland
Italy[2]
Japan
Mexico
New Zealand
Norway
Philippines
Poland
Romania
Spain
Sweden
USSR
Byelorussian SSR
Ukrainian SSR
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States
Yugoslavia

[1] The data refer to factory shipments.
[2] Source of data: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

World shipbuilding: merchant vessels under construction and merchant vessels launched

General Statement

The series relate to the gross tonnage[1] of ships under construction and launched by country of build. The data are obtained from *Lloyd's Register of Shipping* by means of printed returns completed each quarter by agents in the various countries.

The series relate to merchant vessels of 100 gross tons and over. Vessels built at merchant shipbuilding yards solely for naval purposes are not included. However, certain vessels of merchant type which are intended for naval service (e.g., tugs, oil tankers etc.) are included. Sailing vessels fitted with auxiliary power are included with steamers or motorships according to type of engine, but non-propelled vessels (e.g., sailing vessels without auxiliary power, barges etc.) are not included.

The table "Merchant vessels under construction" published quarterly in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* includes vessels on which work has been suspended. The table "Merchant vessels launched" does not represent the tonnage actually completed, since it includes vessels still under construction after being launched (a table on the tonnage of vessels completed is also included in *Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns*). Quarterly figures published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are based on the estimated gross tonnage at time of launching. Annual figures, published in the *Statistical Yearbook* are, where possible, based on the final measurement at time of completion.

The world totals shown in each of the tables exclude Eastern Germany (prior to 1966), China (mainland) and the USSR throughout. No adjustments are made to include estimates for those periods in which data for a given country are not available.

[1] Gross registered tonnage applies to ships, not to cargo, and represent the total volume of all the enclosed spaces of a vessel. The unit of measurement is the ton of 100 cubic feet, or 2.83 cubic metres.

Motor vehicles: production and assembly

General Statement

The series relate to the production and assembly of motor vehicles distinguished between passenger cars and commercial vehicles.

Production: The series relate to the total number of motor vehicles produced for both the domestic and export markets, including units produced by foreign-owned companies operating within the territory of the reporting country. Vehicles assembled either wholly or mainly from imported parts as reported by the countries are excluded. Vehicles shipped in knocked down form for assembly abroad are included. The figures normally include military vehicles (other than armoured combat vehicles) such as army lorries (trucks), jeeps and reconnaissance cars, but exclude motorcycles, trolley-buses, trams and other electric motor operated vehicles.

Assembly: The series relate to the total number of motor vehicles assembled either wholly or mainly from imported parts.

These assembly series do not represent output additional to those shown under production, since the vehicles assembled in importing countries have already been counted in the production figures of the exporting countries.

The figures for passenger cars refer to all road motor vehicles designed for the conveyance of passengers and seating less than eight persons, including taxis, jeeps and station wagons and excluding motorcycles.

The figures for commercial vehicles refer to light and heavy lorries (trucks), buses, delivery vans, wheeled tractor units for road haulage and trailer combinations and special vehicles, such as ambulances, fire-fighting apparatus and street sprinklers etc. The data do not cover vehicles operating off the road, such as industrial and farm tractors, road and other construction machinery.

Country descriptions

Motor vehicles: production

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Austria	**Hungary**[1]
Canada[1]	**India**[1]
Czechoslovakia	**Italy**[1]
Finland[1, 2]	**Japan**
France	**Netherlands**
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	**Sweden**[2]

Argentina The series include vehicles assembled from imported parts accounting for 7% of f.o.b. value in 1966. The commercial vehicles series excludes wheeled tractors.

Australia Beginning with 1964, the data refer to finished and partly finished motor vehicles from domestic and imported components. Prior to 1964, the data refer to the production of bodies made, built or assembled, wholly or mainly from Australian-made panels.

Brazil The series include vehicles assembled from imported parts, accounting for 2% of total weight in 1966. The series for commercial vehicles excludes wheeled tractors and includes station wagons.

Canada The 1953 data relate to factory shipments.

Finland The series relate to commercial vehicles only and include buses, trucks and road tractors.

Germany, Eastern Beginning with 1958, the series exclude production for the military. The commercial vehicles series refers to the production of trucks only.

Hungary The series relate to commercial vehicles only, which exclude tractor units for road trailer combinations.

India The series relate to the production of the civilian sector, meant for both civilian and military

[1] See below for further explanation.
[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

uses, but excluding production in ordinance factories. The commercial vehicles series excludes wheeled tractors.

Italy The production of military vehicles is excluded. The series for commercial vehicles includes the production of trolley-buses.

Poland The series for commercial vehicles excludes wheeled tractors.

Romania The data relate to the production of commercial vehicles only and include buses, lorries (trucks) and trolley-buses. Excluding special vehicles and road tractors.

Spain Prior to 1958, the series for commercial vehicles exclude three-wheeled motor vehicles.

USSR Quarterly data for commercial vehicles exclude wheeled tractors. The series include data for the Ukrainian SSR.

United Kingdom The series for commercial vehicles includes the production for trolley-buses. Three-wheeled motor vehicles are shown separately in the *Statistical Yearbook* only and relate to passenger cars plus commercial vehicles.

United States The series relate to factory sales of motor vehicles. Passenger cars include passenger car chassis, even when used for station wagons, taxicabs, funeral cars or ambulances. Passenger car chassis used with commercial bodies such as sedan deliveries, pick-ups and passenger carriers are counted as commercial vehicles.

Yugoslavia Vehicles assembled from imported parts are included and accounted for 12% of total production in 1966.

Motor vehicles: assembly

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Algeria
Austria
Belgium
China (Taiwan)
Colombia[2]
Denmark[2]
Finland[1, 2]
Ghana[1, 2]
Indonesia[2]
Ireland
Israel
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nigeria[1, 2]
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Rhodesia, Southern[2]
South Africa[1]
Switzerland[1]
Tunisia[2]
United Arab Republic
Venezuela

Finland The series relate to commercial vehicles only.

Ghana The series relate to commercial vehicles only.

Nigeria The series relate to commercial vehicles only.

South Africa Prior to 1961, the series relate to sales of vehicles by manufacturing and assembly establishments.

Switzerland The series relate to passenger cars assembled only.

CONSTRUCTION

Output and employment in construction

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the construction activity as defined by Division 4 of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC) (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev. 1). Construction activity covers the construction, repair or demolition of buildings, highways, streets, culverts, sewers, water mains, railway roadbeds, railroads, piers, tunnels, subways, elevated highways, bridges, viaducts, dams, drainage projects, sanitation projects, aqueducts, irrigation and flood-control projects, hydro-electric plants; water power projects, gas mains and pipelines of all kinds; marine construction such as dredging, underwater rock removal, pile driving, land draining and reclamation, construction of harbours and waterways; water wells; airports; athletic fields; golf courses; swimming pools; tennis courts; parking areas; communication systems such as telephone and telegraph lines; and all other construction, whether undertaken by private bodies or governmental authorities. Work done by special trade contractors in the field of construction, such as carpenters, plumbers, plasterers and electricians is also included. It should be noted that construction as defined here does not include the construction, repair and demolition work undertaken as an ancillary activity by the staff and for the use of an enterprise classified in any other division of the ISIC, and that excavating, overburden removal, shaft sinking and dredging undertaken in connexion with mining are treated as part of mining activity.

The data shown in the table are normally derived from regular statistical inquiries or reports on construction activity or from infrequent censuses in this field and have been collected in most cases through direct correspondence with the countries concerned. For references to the related national sources of data, readers should consult *Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive-trade Statistics*, (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 36, Rev. 3).

The scope and coverage of the data shown in the table may differ considerably from country to country and, in some cases, from one inquiry to another for a particular country. The nature and size of the statistical units to which the figures relate are indicated in the column "Field covered and other remarks". The general definitions of the tabulated items, i.e., number of statistical units, number of persons engaged, number of employees, wages and salaries paid to employees, and value added are those recommended in *International Recommendations in Basic Industrial Statistics* (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 17, Rev. 1). Summary definitions of the relevant items are given in the note at the end of the table on output and employment in mining. For individual countries, major differences from the international recommendations are indicated in the foot-notes to the table.

New building

General Statement

The series relate to public and private construction (including owner-built) in urban and rural areas. When available, separate series are shown for the following categories:

Dwellings (new): The unit of measurement is a new (permanent) conventional dwelling defined as a room or suite of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof, which, by the way it has been built, is intended for private habitation and is not used wholly for other purposes. It should have a separate access to a street (direct or via a garden or grounds) or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery and so on). Examples of dwellings are one-family houses, flats, suite of rooms, apartments etc.[1]

Dwellings (total): New dwellings as defined above, plus those created by restoration, extension and conversion. Extensions and conversions are taken into account only if creating additional dwellings.

Residential buildings: living floor space: Total area or cubic capacity of bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms, habitable attics, servants' rooms, kitchens and other separate spaces designed for dwelling purposes with size large enough to hold a bed for an adult in dwellings separated from one another by walls reaching from floor to ceiling. Kitchenettes, corridors, verandas, lobbies etc. as well as bathrooms and toilets are not included.

Residential buildings: Living floor space. Total area or cubic capacity of dwellings measured inside the outer walls, excluding cellars and non-habitable attics, and in multi-dwelling houses all the common spaces.

Industrial buildings: Factories, plants, workshops etc.

Commercial buildings: Office buildings, shops, hotels, warehouses, public garages etc.

Other types of buildings: Public buildings, hospitals and institutions, schools, public libraries, amusement buildings, religious buildings, non-residential farm buildings etc.

Since building statistics vary so widely from country to country in both coverage and significance, their

[1] *General Principles for a Housing Census*, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XVII.8.

value for purposes of international comparability is limited. In some countries the series relate to construction in a few main urban centres or in the capital city. While a sizeable amount of total buildings may thus be covered, the figures do not necessarily reflect the rate of building activity in the country generally, because they are sometimes affected by rapid development of such centres as well as by local condition.

Since some of the construction activity in many countries remains unreported, the coverage of data, even in countries for which coverage is stated to be complete, may actually be incomplete in varying degrees.

Data relate to stages of construction work, as follows: *Construction completed* (when the building is physically ready to be occupied or to be put into use); *construction started* (work begun but not yet completed), and *building permits issued.*

Except for dwellings, the units of measurement vary also; some series are expressed in square metres (m^2) relating to area, some in cubic metres (m^3) relating to cubic capacity.

Unless otherwise stated in the country descriptions below, series relating to area or cubic capacity are the aggregate of all floors and include new construction, restoration, extension and conversion. Construction of a temporary nature is excluded.

When two different series are published in the *Statistical Yearbook* and the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* for a country, separate descriptions are given for each series.

In cases where no data are available on a monthly basis the series are published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

However, in cases where, in addition to comprehensive annual statistics, some monthly data are also available in a limited scope, such statistics are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* indicated by a break between monthly and annual data.

Countries where only the number of buildings are available are not shown in either the *Statistical Yearbook* or the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

Country descriptions

Albania[2] *Construction completed.* Number of new dwellings and living floor space of new residential buildings completed by the socialist sector.

Angola[2] *Construction completed.* Useful floor space of total residential, and area of total industrial, commercial and other buildings. Area of commercial buildings includes buildings used for both commercial and other purposes. Data relate to area occupied by the building only.

Argentina *Construction completed.* Area of total (residential and non-residential) buildings for which occupancy permits were issued.

Australia *Construction completed.* Number of new houses and flats. Major alterations and additions ($10,000 or more in value) to existing dwellings are included.

Austria[2] *Construction completed.* Number of new and total dwellings and useful floor space of total residential buildings.

Bahamas[2] *Permits issued.* Number of total dwellings in New Providence Islands.

[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Barbados[2] *Construction completed.* Number of new dwellings completed under State aid.

Belgium[2] *Permits issued.* Number of new and total dwellings, cubic capacity corresponding to useful floor space of new residential, and cubic capacity of industrial, commercial and other buildings.

Brazil *Permits issued.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of new dwellings, living floor space of new residential and area of new industrial, commercial and other buildings in State Capitals and Brasilia. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series have the same coverage as in the *Statistical Yearbook,* except that beginning January 1967, the data relate to State Capitals, Brasilia and about 30 other cities.

Bulgaria[2] *Construction completed.* Number of new and total dwellings, living and useful floor space of total residential buildings. Prior to 1961, living floor space does not include area of kitchens.

Cameroon *Permits issued.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to useful floor space of new residential and area of new industrial, commercial and other buildings in Yaoundé and Douala. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the same coverage is shown, but data for non-residential buildings are grouped together.

Canada *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of new and total dwellings completed or which have been occupied while construction was still in progress. Urban centres with 10,000 or more inhabitants as well as other areas of high building activity are enumerated completely in a monthly survey. The remainder of the country, excluding the Yukon and Northwest Territories, is covered on a sample basis. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* only the number of new dwellings completed, as described above, are shown.

Central African Republic *Permits issued.* Number of new dwellings, useful floor space of new residential and area of new non-residential buildings in Bangui.

Ceylon[2] *Construction completed.* Number of new and total dwellings, useful floor space of new residential and area of new non-residential buildings.

Chile *Construction "projects".* The series on private construction "projects" in 60 communes refer to the number of new dwellings, useful floor space of new residential buildings, (including all common spaces) and area of new non-residential buildings.

Construction started. The series on public construction refer to the number of new dwellings, useful floor space of new residential buildings, (including all common spaces) and area of new non-residential buildings.

China (Taiwan) *Construction completed.* Area of new residential and non-residential buildings in urban planning areas.

Colombia *Permits issued.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of new and total dwellings, useful floor space of total residential and area of total industrial, commercial and other buildings in State Capitals and municipalities with 30,000 or more inhabitants. Prior to 1963, data relate to 64 cities. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* area of new buildings (residential and non-residential) in 18 cities is shown.

Congo (Brazzaville) *Permits issued.* Useful floor space of new residential and area of new non-residential

buildings in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. Data for 1959-1961 and 1963 relate to Pointe Noire only.

Congo, Democratic Republic of[2] *Permits issued.* Useful floor space of new residential and area of new industrial, commercial and other buildings in Kinshasa, Lubumbashi and Luluabourg. 1965 data relate to Kinshasa and Luluabourg. Prior to 1965, Kinshasa only.

Costa Rica *Permits issued.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of new and total dwellings, living floor space of new residential buildings and area of new industrial, commercial and other buildings. Private construction only. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refers to the total area of new dwellings (residential and non-residential) as described above.

Cyprus[2] *Construction completed.* Number of new dwellings. Prior to 1961, data exclude new construction in the Turkish quarters of 4 towns (Famagusta, Larnaca, Nicosia and Limasol).

Czechoslovakia *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to the number of new and total dwellings, living and useful floor space of new residential buildings and area of new non-residential buildings. Living floor space excludes area of kitchens and rooms of less than 12 and 8 square metres in size respectively. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refer to number of new dwellings and living floor space of new residential buildings. Quarterly data exclude number and area of dwellings in houses for working youths and students.

Denmark *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to the number of new and total dwellings, useful floor space of new residential buildings measured outside the outer walls and area of new industrial, commercial and other buildings. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the same coverage is shown as in the *Yearbook*, except that the number of total dwellings is not published. Quarterly data exclude rural communities and urban areas with less than 1,000 inhabitants accounting for approximately 18 per cent of residential and 22 per cent of total construction in 1966.

El Salvador *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of new dwellings completed by the Instituto de Vivienda Urbana.

Permits issued. Useful floor space of new residential and area of new industrial, commercial and other buildings relating to private construction in all urban areas; construction by the Instituto de Vivienda Urbana is excluded. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the same coverage is shown as in the *Yearbook*, except that the number of dwellings is not published and data for non-residential buildings are grouped together.

Finland *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of new and total dwellings excluding single rooms without kitchens, useful floor space of total residential buildings created by new construction or extensions and cubic capacity of new industrial, commercial and other buildings. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refer to total gross cubic capacity of new residential, industrial, commercial and other buildings.

France *Permits issued.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to the number of new and total dwellings, useful floor space of total residential and area of total industrial, commercial and other buildings. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refer to the number of total dwellings and useful floor space of total residential buildings.

Gabon *Permits issued.* Useful floor space of new residential and area of new non-residential buildings in Libreville and Port Gentil.

Germany

Germany, Eastern *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of new and total dwellings and living floor space of total residential buildings. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* only the number of total dwellings is shown.

Germany, Federal Republic of *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of total dwellings, cubic capacity corresponding to useful floor space of total residential and cubic capacity of total non-residential buildings. 1959 data exclude the Saar and beginning 1966 West Berlin is included. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the same coverage is shown as in the *Yearbook*, except that data include West Berlin for all years.

West Berlin[2] *Construction completed.* Number of total dwellings, cubic capacity corresponding to useful floor space of total residential and cubic capacity of total non-residential buildings.

Greece *Permits issued.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to the number of new and total dwellings, cubic capacity corresponding to living floor space of total residential and cubic capacity of total non-residential buildings. Beginning in 1963, data relate to private construction only. Prior to 1963, dwellings and cubic capacity of residential buildings relate to private and public construction. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the same coverage is shown as in the *Yearbook*, but the number of new dwellings is not published.

Guatemala *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of new dwellings, and living floor space of new residential buildings completed by the private sector in Guatemala City. Area occupied by the building only. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* only the area described above is published.

Hungary[2] *Construction completed.* Number of new and total dwellings, living and useful floor space of total residential, and cubic capacity of industrial, commercial and other buildings.

Iceland[2] *Construction completed.* Number of total dwellings, living and useful floor space of total residential, and cubic capacity of total industrial, commercial and other buildings.

Iran[2] *Construction completed.* Number of new dwellings, useful floor space of new residential buildings—including some used for both residential and other purposes—and area of new non-residential buildings in all urban areas. Private construction only.

Iraq[2] *Permits issued.* Useful floor space of new residential and area of new non-residential buildings. Non-residential buildings also include area of houses with shops, and buildings with flats and shops.

Ireland *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to the number of new and total dwellings, living and useful floor space of total residential buildings completed by local authorities, private persons, public utilities and other authorities. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refers to the

number of total dwellings as described above. Monthly data exclude dwellings built by "other authorities", accounting for about 4 per cent of total construction in 1967.

Israel *Construction completed.* Number of total dwellings in permanent or temporary buildings (beginning 1963, number of temporary buildings is negligible). Useful floor space of total residential buildings measured outside the outer walls, including balconies and paved areas beneath the pillars, and area of total industrial, commercial and other buildings. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* data for non-residential buildings are grouped together.

Italy *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of new and total dwellings, cubic capacity corresponding to useful floor space of total residential buildings—measured outside the outer walls—and cubic capacity of total industrial and/or commercial and other buildings. Non-residential farm buildings are included with industrial and/or commercial buildings. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the same coverage is shown as in the *Yearbook*, except that the number of new dwellings is not published and data for non-residential buildings are grouped together.

Ivory Coast *Permits issued.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to useful floor space of new residential and area of new industrial, commercial and other buildings in Abidjan. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* data for non-residential buildings are grouped together.

Jamaica[2] *Construction completed.* Useful floor space of new residential and area of new non-residential buildings in Kingston and St. Andrews area. Private construction by the Kingston and St. Andrews Corporation.

Japan *Construction started.* Number of total dwellings having an area of 10 m^2 or larger, useful floor space of total residential buildings—including some intended for residential and other purposes—and area of total industrial, commercial and other buildings.

Jordan[2] *Construction completed.* Useful floor space of new residential and area of new non-residential buildings. Non-residential buildings include structures used for both residential and other purposes.

Kenya *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to useful floor space of new residential and area of new industrial, commercial and other buildings in 7 main towns. Private construction only. Prior to 1964, the series refer to 6 towns. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* data for non-residential buildings are grouped together.

Korea, Republic of *Permits issued.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of total dwellings, useful floor space of total residential and area of total industrial, and/or commercial and other buildings in 32 cities. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the coverage is the same as in the *Yearbook*, except that data relate to 10 cities only.

Kuwait *Permits issued.* Useful floor space of new residential and area of new industrial and commercial buildings.

Lebanon *Permits issued.* Area of new buildings (residential and non-residential) in 6 towns. Data for 1962 and 1963 relate to 4 towns. Prior to 1962, Beirut and Tripoli only.

Libya *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of new dwellings, useful floor space of new residential and area of new non-residential buildings in Tripoli. Private construction only. Prior to 1962, the series are not strictly comparable with those in subsequent years. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the coverage is the same as in the *Yearbook*, except that the number of dwellings is not published.

Madagascar *Permits issued.* Living floor space of new residential and area of new non-residential buildings in Tananarive.

Malta[2] *Construction completed.* Number of new and total dwellings. Private construction only.

Martinique[2] *Construction completed.* Number of new dwellings.

Mauritius[2] *Construction completed.* Number of new dwellings.

Mexico *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of new and total dwellings and useful floor space of total residential buildings in the Federal District. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the coverage is the same as in the *Yearbook*, except that the data relate to new construction only.

Morocco *Permits issued.* Number of total dwellings, living floor space of total residential and area of total industrial and/or commercial and other buildings in 27 municipalities. Prior to 1965, data relate to 19 municipalities only.

Mozambique[2] *Construction completed.* Useful floor space of total residential buildings—including some used for both residential and other purposes—and area of total industrial, commercial and other buildings. Commercial buildings include some used for both commercial and residential purposes. Data relate to area occupied by the buildings only.

Netherlands *Permits issued.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of new dwellings, to cubic capacity of living floor space in total residential, and cubic capacity in total industrial, commercial and other buildings excluding small works with a building cost of less than 10,000 guilders and works for which no cubic capacity can reasonably be established.

Construction completed. In the *Statistical Yearbook* a separate series is shown for the number of total dwellings, whereas in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* only the number of new dwellings is published.

Netherlands Antilles[2] *Construction completed.* Number of new dwellings in Aruba and Curaçao. Private construction only.

New Caledonia[2] *Permits issued.* Useful floor space of new residential and area of new non-residential buildings in Nouméa.

New Guinea[2] *Construction completed.* Number of new dwellings.

New Zealand *Permits issued.* Number of new dwellings. Living quarters in non-residential buildings are not included.

Norway *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of new and total dwellings, useful floor space of total residential and area of total industrial, commercial and other build-

ings. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the coverage is the same as in the *Yearbook*, except that the number of new dwellings is not published and monthly data for total dwellings exclude those consisting of a single room without kitchen or kitchenette.

Panama *Permits issued.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to the number of new dwellings, useful floor space of new residential buildings (including basements, cellars etc.), and area of new non-residential buildings in Panama City. Private construction only. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the coverage is the same as in the *Yearbook*, except that the number of new dwellings is not shown.

Papua[2] *Construction completed.* Number of new dwellings.

Peru[2] *Permits issued.* Useful floor space of total residential and area of total industrial, commercial and other buildings in Lima. Commercial buildings include some used for both commercial and residential purposes.

Philippines *Permits issued.* Useful floor space of new residential and area of new non-residential buildings in 36 chartered cities and 4 municipalities. Private construction only.

Poland *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of total dwellings and cubic capacity corresponding to useful floor space of total residential buildings—excluding number and cubic capacity of dwellings in collective houses—and cubic capacity of total industrial, commercial and other buildings. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, annual averages correspond to the number of dwellings as described above, quarterly data relate to construction by the socialist sector only.

Portugal *Construction completed.* Number of total dwellings for which an occupancy permit has been issued (about 77 per cent of total construction), useful floor space of total residential and area of total industrial, commercial and other buildings. Data relate to area occupied by the building only.

Puerto Rico *Permits issued.* Number of new dwellings.

Romania[2] *Construction completed.* Number of new and total dwellings, living floor space (excluding kitchen area), and useful floor space of total residential buildings.

Ryukyu Islands[2] *Construction started.* Number of new and total dwellings, useful floor space of new residential buildings (including some structures used for both residential and other purposes) and area of new non-residential buildings.

Senegal *Permits issued.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to useful floor space of total residential and area of total non-residential buildings in Dakar and suburbs. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series relate to new construction only.

South Africa *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of new dwellings (one family houses and flats) in 18 metropolitan areas and 45 towns. Private construction only. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the coverage is the same as in the *Yearbook*, except that data relate to 18 metropolitan areas only.

Southern Yemen[2] *Construction completed.* Number of new dwellings, cubic capacity corresponding to useful floor space of new residential and cubic capacity of industrial, commercial and other buildings. Data relate to former Aden only.

Spain *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of new and total dwellings and useful floor space of total residential buildings. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refer to the number of total dwellings completed under state aid only.

Surinam[2] *Permits issued.* Number of total dwellings and cubic capacity of all buildings (total residential and non-residential).

Sweden *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of new dwellings and useful floor space of new residential buildings. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refer to the number of new dwellings only.

Switzerland *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of new and total dwellings. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the series refer to the number of new dwellings in 65 cities (only about 48 per cent of estimated total dwelling construction in 1966).

Syria *Permits issued.* Number of new dwellings, useful floor space of new residential and area of new non-residential buildings.

Tanzania, United Republic of *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to useful floor space of new residential and area of new non-residential buildings in the urban areas of former Tanganyika. Private construction only. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, the coverage is the same as in the *Yearbook*, except that data relate to 15 towns. Prior to 1964, the figures relate to 12 towns only.

Thailand[2] *Permits issued.* The series relate to the number of new and total dwellings, useful floor space of new residential and area of new industrial, commercial and other buildings. Private urban construction only.

Trinidad and Tobago *Permits issued.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to the number of new dwellings (including those in buildings destined for residential and other purposes), living floor space of new residential and area of new industrial, commercial and other buildings in urban and secondary rural areas accounting for about 90 per cent of total construction in the country. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the coverage is the same as in the *Yearbook*, except that the number of dwellings is not published and the non-residential buildings are grouped together.

Tunisia *Permits issued.* Number of new dwellings, useful floor space of new residential and area of new non-residential buildings.

Turkey *Permits issued.* Number of new dwellings, living floor space of total residential and area of total industrial, commercial and other buildings in cities and localities with a municipality.

Uganda *Construction completed.* Useful floor space of new residential and area of new non-residential buildings in 5 towns. Private construction only.

USSR[2] *Construction completed.* Number of total ings. Data for Byelorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR dwellings and useful floor space of total residential build-

shown separately are also included with figures for the USSR.

United Kingdom *Construction completed.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of new and total dwellings whereas in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* only the number of new dwellings is shown.

United States *Construction started.* The series in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to the number of new dwellings, useful floor space of total residential, and area of total industrial, commercial and other buildings in the whole country, excluding Alaska and Hawaii. Data relating to area are based on construction contracts awarded. Source: F. W. Dodge Company, McGraw Hill Inc. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the number of new dwellings are shown as (A) all new dwellings and (B) non-farm dwellings, derived from: (1) local government reports showing the number of housing units authorized monthly by building permits. Starts are estimated from permits, by applying information obtained from current field surveys on the time lags between permit issuances and starts of construction. Adjustments are made to account for housing units started without permits in permit-issuing places; (2) continuous field surveys of housing units started in sample areas without a building permit system; (3) reports from government agencies on publicly owned housing units covered by contract awards.

Venezuela *Permits issued.* Number of new dwellings, useful floor space of new residential buildings —including some, where 82 per cent of the floor space is used for residential, the rest for industrial or commercial purposes—and area of new non-residential buildings. Private construction only.

Viet-Nam, Republic of[2] *Permits issued.* Useful floor space of new residential buildings and area of new non-residential buildings in Saigon-Cholon.

Yugoslavia[2] *Construction completed.* Number of total dwellings, excluding capital repairs, living and useful floor space of total residential and area of total non-residential buildings. Living floor space excludes kitchens and rooms with an area of less than 6 m^2.

ENERGY

Output and employment in electricity and gas

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the electricity and gas industries as defined by Groups 511 and 512 of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC) (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev. 1). These industries cover the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy, the manufacture of gas in gasworks and the distribution of manufactured or natural gas.

The data shown in the table are normally derived from regular statistical inquiries or reports on the electricity and gas industries or from infrequent censuses in this field. The data in the table have been collected in most cases by means of direct correspondence with the countries concerned. For reference to the related published national sources of data, readers should consult *Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive-trade Statistics* (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 36, Rev. 3).

The nature and size of the statistical units to which the statistics relate are indicated in the column "Field covered and other remarks". The general definitions of the tabulated items, i.e., number of statistical units, number of persons engaged, number of employees, wages and salaries paid to employees, and value added, are those recommended in *International Recommendations in Basic Industrial Statistics* (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 17, Rev. 1). Summary definitions of the tabulated items are given in the note at the end of the table on output and employment in mining. For individual countries, major differences from the international recommendations are indicated in foot-notes to the table.

Energy: production, trade and consumption by regions and by countries

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to the production, trade and consumption of commercial energy and the data are, in general, taken from official sources. Where official data are missing or inconsistent, estimates are made by the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

PRODUCTION data are based on the so-called primary sources of energy, as follows:

Coal comprises all grades of anthracite and bituminous coal and normally excludes waste removed at mines. Brown coal is included with lignite.

Lignite where quantities of peat used as fuel are significant the peat is included with lignite.

Crude petroleum includes shale oil and natural gasoline. In converting petroleum data originally expressed in units of capacity or volume into units of weight, account is taken of the different specific gravities of different types and origins.

Natural gas refers to the production of combustible gas of natural origin obtained from gas fields, petroleum fields and from coal mines. The data cover to the extent possible, gas actually collected and utilized as a fuel or raw material. They thus exclude gas used for repressuring, as well as gas flared, vented or wasted.

Electricity relates to the total gross production of hydro, nuclear and geothermal generated by state-owned and privately-owned public utilities and by industrial establishments generating for their own use. Output is measured at generating centres and normally includes station use and transmission losses.

The secondary sources of energy, i.e., coke, briquettes, refined oil fuels, manufactured gas and thermal electricity are not included.

CONSUMPTION data refer to "apparent inland" consumption which is the simple arithmetic result of subtracting from the sum of primary energy production and secondary imports, the sum of (i) primary and secondary exports, (ii) additions to stocks (where these are known), (iii) bunkers. In the case of liquid fuels, however, consumption represents refinery production *plus* net imports (imports minus exports) *less* net additions to stocks and bunkers of refined oil fuels.

Where possible, data on bunkers are taken into account. They refer to fuel supplied to foreign-bound ships and aircraft, irrespective of the flag of the vessel or plane, and are excluded from the export data. To be consistent, it is, therefore, necessary to include in *imports*, movement into entrepot (much of which may go out again as bunkers) and include in *exports*, re-exports of imported fuel. Where possible trade figures are based on the "general trade system" as defined in the external trade chapter.

Stocks represent the difference between stocks at the beginning and end of each year. Stock data are seldom available for refined oil fuels and have occasionally had to be estimated in order to produce reasonable figures for consumption.

The calculations for *per capita* consumption are based on mid-year population.

Liquefied petroleum gas is included in the total production and consumption of refined oil fuels—(e.g., gasoline, kerosene—including jet fuel, distillate and residual fuel oils). Data on the production of crude petroleum do not enter into the calculation of consumption. The following non-energy products are excluded: lubricants, bitumen, paraffin wax, road oil, petro-chemical feed-stocks, and petroleum coke.

Metric units are used to achieve international uniformity. Comparison of all fuels with one another is made on the basis of the relative calorific values of each fuel and expressed in metric tons of coal equivalent. For additional detail see *World Energy Supplies 1963-1966*, Statistical Office of the United Nations, Series J, No. 11.

The following table summarizes the coefficients used to convert other fuel to coal equivalent:

	Coal equivalent (metric tons)
Coal, anthracite and bituminous coal (metric tons)	1.0
Coal briquettes (metric tons)	1.0
Coke of anthracite or bituminous coal (metric tons)	0.9
Coke of brown coal or lignite (metric tons)	0.67
Pitch coal (metric tons)	0.67
Lignite briquettes (metric tons)	0.67
Lignite (metric tons)	
New Zealand	0.67
Czechoslovakia, France, North Korea	0.6
Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Spain, USSR, Yugoslavia	0.5
Other countries	0.3 to 0.33
Peat (metric tons)	
Ireland	0.5
USSR	1
Crude petroleum (metric tons)	1.3
Gasoline (including kerosene, fuel oils) (metric tons)	1.5
Liquefied petroleum and refinery gases (metric tons)	1.67
Natural gas (1,000 cubic metres)[2]	1.332
Manufactured and coke oven gases (1,000 cubic metres)	0.6
Refinery gases (1,000 cubic metres)	1.75
Hydro, nuclear and geothermal electricity (1,000 kwh)	0.125

[1] Official data in coal equivalent were used.

[2] A cubic metre of natural gas is equated with 2.22 cubic metres of manufactured gas equivalent.

Electricity (installed capacity)

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate to the installed capacity of power plants, i.e., the sum of the rated capacities of the main generators and auxiliary generators in all the groups, including the stand-by groups. Data refer, in principle, to the situation at the end of each year and, when available, are broken down by enterprises generating primarily for public use and by industrial establishments generating primarily for their own use. Figures are further distinguished between hydro, thermal, nuclear and geothermal installed capacity.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement and refer to:

(*a*) Installed capacity of public utilities and industrial establishments:

Afghanistan[2]
Angola
Argentina
Austria
Belgium[1]
Bolivia
Brazil
Brunei
Bulgaria[1]
Burma[1]
Cameroon
Canada[1]
Canary Islands[1]
Ceylon
Chile
China (Taiwan)
Christmas Islands[1]
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba[1]
Cyprus[1]
Czechoslovakia
Dahomey
Denmark
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia[1]
Faeroe Islands
Fiji[1]
Finland
France[1]
Gambia[1]
Germany:
Germany, Eastern[1]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[1]
West Berlin
Ghana
Greece[1]
Greenland[1]
Guatemala
Guyana[1]
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary[1]
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Italy[1]
Jamaica
Japan[1]
Korea, Republic of[1]
Laos[1]
Lesotho[1]
Liberia
Luxembourg[1]
Madagascar[1]
Malaysia:
East: Sabah
Sarawak
West
Mauritius[1]
Melilla[1]
Mexico
Mongolia
Mozambique[1]
Netherlands[1]
Netherlands Antilles[1]
New Guinea
New Hebrides
Nicaragua
Nigeria[1]
Norway
Peru
Philippines[1]
Poland[1]
Portugal[1]
Portuguese Guinea[1]
Portuguese Timor
Rhodesia, Southern[1]
Romania
Rwanda[1]
Ryukyu Islands[1]
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla[1]
São Tomé and Príncipe
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Southern Yemen[1]
South West Africa[1]
Spain[1]
Surinam[1]
Sweden[1]
Switzerland
Syria
Thailand[1]
Togo[1]
Trinidad and Tobago[1]
Tunisia[1]
Turkey
Uganda
USSR[1]
United Arab Republic[1]
United Kingdom
United States[1]
Venezuela[1]
Virgin Islands[1]
Yugoslavia
Zambia

(*b*) Installed capacity of public utilities only (installed capacity of industrial establishments is nil or negligible):

American Samoa[1]
Bahamas[1]
Barbados[1]
Bermuda[1]
Cambodia[1, 2]
Canal Zone
Cayman Islands[1]
Central African Rep.
Ceuta[1]
Dominica
Falkland Islands
French Polynesia[1]
Gabon
Guadeloupe
Guam[1]
Hong Kong[1]
Macau
Malta[1]
Martinique[1]
Nauru[1]

[1] See below for further explanation.

[2] Source: ECAFE.

Niger[1] **Seychelles**[1]
Papua **Singapore**[1]
St. Pierre, Miquelon[1] **Sudan**
St. Vincent **Tonga**

(*c*) Installed capacity of public utilities only (installed capacity of industrial establishments is not reported):

Algeria **Morocco**
Australia **Nepal**[1]
British Honduras[1] **New Caledonia**
Chad[1] **New Zealand**[1]
Congo (Brazzaville) **Pakistan**
French Guiana[1] **Panama**
French Somaliland[1] **Puerto Rico**
Gibraltar[1] **Réunion**
Iran[2] **Saudi Arabia**[1]
Ireland **Senegal**[1]
Israel[1] **Tanzania, United Republic of**[1]
Kenya
Kuwait **Upper Volta**[1]
Lebanon **Uruguay**
Libya[1] **Viet-Nam, Republic of**
Malawi **Western Samoa**[1]

American Samoa Thermal capacity only.

Bahamas Thermal capacity only installed in New Providence Island, excluding those in the "Out Islands".

Barbados Thermal capacity only.

Belgium The data cover establishments with installed capacity of 100 kW or more only. Industrial capacity for hydroelectric generation is nil or negligible. Total capacity includes that of nuclear plants, also shown separately.

Bermuda Thermal capacity only.

British Honduras Thermal capacity only. Prior to 1963, capacity in Belize only.

Brunei Thermal capacity only.

Bulgaria Industrial capacity for hydroelectric generation is negligible.

Burma Industrial capacity for hydroelectric generation is nil or negligible.

Cambodia[2] Thermal capacity only.

Canada Total capacity includes that of nuclear plants, also shown separately. 1953 figures for public utilities include certain industrial generating plants.

Canary Islands The data are included also with those for Spain. Beginning in 1962, the data are not comparable with those for previous years.

Cape Verde Islands Thermal capacity of public utilities and industrial establishments. Data for total capacity have limited coverage.

Cayman Islands Thermal capacity only.

Ceuta Thermal capacity only. Data are also included with those of Spain.

Chad Thermal capacity of public utilities only. Prior to 1963, data have limited coverage.

Christmas Islands Thermal capacity only.

Cuba 1953 data have limited coverage.

Cyprus Thermal capacity only.

Ethiopia Industrial capacity for hydroelectric generation is nil or negligible.

Falkland Islands Thermal capacity only.

Fiji Thermal capacity only.

France Total capacity includes that of nuclear plants, also shown separately.

French Guiana Thermal capacity only.

French Polynesia Thermal capacity only.

French Somaliland Thermal capacity only.

Gambia Thermal capacity only.

Germany, Eastern Total capacity includes that of nuclear plants, also shown separately.

Germany, Federal Republic of Capacity of establishments employing ten or more persons. Total capacity includes that of nuclear plants, also shown separately.

Gibraltar Thermal capacity only.

Greece Industrial capacity for hydroelectric generation is nil or negligible.

Greenland Thermal capacity only.

Grenada Thermal capacity only.

Guam Thermal capacity only.

Guyana Industrial capacity excludes that of sugar factories.

Honduras Data cover the establishments with installed capacity of 50 kW or more only.

Hong Kong Thermal capacity only.

Hungary Industrial capacity of hydroelectric generation is nil or negligible.

Israel Thermal capacity of public utilities with installed capacity of 300 kW or more.

Italy Total capacity includes that of geothermal and nuclear plants, also shown separately.

Japan Capacity of public utilities (nine major electric power companies, the Electric Development Co., plants established by prefecture authorities and other small electric companies) and industrial establishments (Japanese National Railways and industrial establishments with installed capacities of at least 500 kW). Total capacity includes that of nuclear plants, also shown separately.

Korea, Republic of Industrial capacity for hydroelectric generation is nil or negligible.

Laos Thermal capacity only.

Lesotho Thermal capacity only.

Libya Thermal capacity of public utilities only, excluding that of agricultural settlements and small municipalities which is negligible.

Luxembourg Beginning in 1963, data include the installed capacity for hydroelectric generation at Vianden.

Macau Thermal capacity only.

Madagascar Industrial capacity for hydroelectric generation is nil or negligible.

Malaysia:

East: **Sabah** Thermal capacity only.
Sarawak Thermal capacity only.
West Beginning in 1962, source: ECAFE.

Malta Thermal capacity of public utilities only. 1958 data include obsolete power stations that were kept in operation during the period of conversion of the distribution system.

Martinique Thermal capacity only.

Mauritius Industrial capacity for hydroelectric generation is nil or negligible.

Melilla Thermal capacity only. Data are included also with those for Spain.

Morocco Prior to 1963, the data exclude capacity of *Electras Marroquies* and *Régie de Tanger*.

Mozambique Industrial capacity for hydroelectric generation is nil or negligible.

Nauru Thermal capacity only.

Nepal Beginning in 1963, source: ECAFE.

Netherlands Thermal capacity only.

Netherlands Antilles Thermal capacity only.

New Hebrides Thermal capacity only.

New Zealand Total capacity includes that of geothermal plants, also shown separately.

Niger Thermal capacity only.

Nigeria Industrial capacity for hydroelectric generation is nil or negligible.

Paraguay Beginning in 1958, thermal capacity of public utilities and industrial establishments in Asunción only; beginning in 1964, source: ECLA.

Philippines Industrial capacity for hydroelectric generation is nil or negligible.

Poland Industrial capacity for hydroelectric generation is nil or negligible.

Portugal Prior to 1960, capacity of establishments with an installed capacity of at least 20 kW; beginning in 1960, capacity of establishment with an installed capacity of at least 50 kW.

Portuguese Guinea Thermal capacity only.

Rhodesia, Southern Industrial capacity for hydroelectric generation is nil or negligible.

Rwanda Prior to 1962, former territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

Ryukyu Islands Thermal capacity only.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Thermal capacity only.

St. Pierre and Miquelon Thermal capacity only.

Saudi Arabia Prior to 1956, data relate to limited coverage.

Senegal Thermal capacity only.

Seychelles Thermal capacity only.

Sierra Leone Thermal capacity only.

Singapore Thermal capacity only.

Somalia Thermal capacity of public utilities in Mogadiscio only.

Southern Yemen Thermal capacity only.

South West Africa Thermal capacity only.

Spain The data include also capacities of Canary Islands and possessions in North Africa.

Surinam 1953 data refer to the capacity in Paramaribo only.

Sweden Total capacity includes that of nuclear plants, also shown separately.

Tanzania, United Republic of Beginning in 1963, data correspond to the former territory of Tanganyika amounting to 90.4% in 1962.

Thailand Generation from hydroelectric plants was commenced in 1964. Industrial capacity for hydroelectric generation is nil or negligible.

Togo Industrial capacity for hydroelectric generation is nil or negligible.

Tonga Thermal capacity only.

Trinidad and Tobago Thermal capacity only.

Tunisia Industrial capacity for hydroelectric generation is nil or negligible.

USSR Total capacity includes that of nuclear plants.

United Arab Republic Industrial capacity for hydroelectric generation is nil or negligible.

United States The data cover those establishments with installed capacities of at least 100 kW. Total capacity includes those of geothermal and nuclear plants, also shown separately. Prior to 1959, the data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Upper Volta Thermal capacity only.

Venezuela Prior to 1960, data refer to estimates. Prior to 1959, data on the total capacity of public utilities relate to Government-owned plants only.

Virgin Islands Thermal capacity only.

Western Samoa Capacity of public utilities in the Apia district only, representing approximately 95% of total capacity in the whole country. Industrial capacity is not reported.

Electricity (production)

General Statement

The series relate to the total gross production of electricity generated by public utilities (i.e., privately or publicly owned enterprises generating primarily for public use) and by industrial establishments generating for their own use.

Output is measured at generating centres and therefore includes station use and transmision losses unless otherwise stated. In the *Statistical Yearbook*, the data on public and industrial production are further distinguished between hydro, thermal, nuclear and geothermal electricity, whereas in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, only the totals of those are published.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement and refer to:

(*a*) Gross production of electricity generated by public utilities and industrial establishments:

Afghanistan[1]
Albania[1]
Angola
Argentina
Australia[2]
Austria
Belgium[2]
Bolivia[1]
Botswana[1, 2]
Brunei[1, 2]
Bulgaria[2]
Burma[1]
Cameroon[1, 2]
Canary Islands[1, 2]
Ceylon[2]
China (mainland)[1]
China (Taiwan)[2]
Christmas Islands[1, 2]
Colombia[2]
Congo, Dem. Rep. of[1]
Costa Rica[1]
Cuba[1]
Cyprus[2]
Czechoslovakia
Ecuador[1]
El Salvador[2]
Ethiopia[1, 2]
Fiji[1, 2]
Finland
Gambia[1, 2]
Germany:
Germany, Eastern[2]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[2]
West Berlin
Ghana[2]
Greece[2]
Greenland[1, 2]
Guatemala[2]
Guinea[1]
Guyana[2]
Haiti[1]
Honduras[1, 2]
Hungary[2]
Iceland[2]
India[2]
Iran[1]
Israel[2]
Italy[2]
Jamaica[2]
Japan[2]
Jordan[1]
Korea, North[2]
Korea, Republic of[2]
Laos[1, 2]
Lesotho[1, 2]
Liberia[1]
Luxembourg[2]
Madagascar[2]
Malaysia:
East: Sabah[1,2]
Sarawak[2]
West
Mauritius[2]
Melilla[1, 2]
Mexico
Mongolia[1]
Netherlands[2]
Netherlands Antilles[1, 2]
New Caledonia[1]
New Guinea[1]
New Hebrides[1, 2]
Nicaragua[1]
Nigeria[2]
Paraguay[1, 2]
Peru[1]
Philippines[2]
Poland[2]
Portugal[2]
Puerto Rico[2]
Romania
Rwanda[1, 2]
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla[1, 2]
Sierra Leone[1, 2]
South Africa[2]
Southern Yemen[1, 2]
South West Africa[1, 2]
Spain[2]
Surinam[1, 2]
Sweden[2]
Syria[2]
Thailand[2]
Togo[2]
Trinidad and Tobago[2]
Tunisia[2]
Turkey[2]
USSR[2]
Byelorussian SSR[1, 2]
Ukrainian SSR[1, 2]
United Arab Rep.[1, 2]
United Kingdom[2]
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, North[1]
Yugoslavia

(*b*) Gross production of electricity generated by public utilities only; production by industrial establishments is nil or negligible:

American Samoa[1, 2]
Bahamas[1, 2]
Barbados[1, 2]
Bermuda[1, 2]
Cambodia[2]
Cayman Islands[1, 2]
Central African Rep.
Ceuta[1, 2]
Dominica[1]
Falkland Islands[1, 2]
French Polynesia[1, 2]
Gabon[1]
Grenada[1, 2]
Guadeloupe[1]
Guam[1, 2]
Hong Kong[2]
Ivory Coast
Malta[2]
Martinique[1, 2]
Nauru[1, 2]
Niger[2]
Papua[1]
St. Pierre and Miquelon[1, 2]
St. Vincent[1]
Seychelles[1, 2]
Singapore[2]
Sudan[1]
Tonga[1, 2]

(*c*) Gross production of electricity generated by public utilities only; production by industrial establishments is not reported:

Algeria[2]
Bahrain[1, 2]
British Honduras[1, 2]
Chad[2]
Congo (Brazzaville)
French Guiana[1, 2]
Faeroe Islands[1]
French Somaliland[1, 2]
Gibraltar[2]
Indonesia[1]
Ireland
Kenya
Kuwait
Lebanon[2]
Libya[1, 2]
Morocco[2]
Nepal[1]
New Zealand[2]
Pakistan
Panama[2]
Réunion[1]
Saudi Arabia[1, 2]
Tanzania, United Republic of[2]
Uganda
Upper Volta[2]
Uruguay[1]
Viet-Nam, Republic of
Western Samoa[2]

Algeria Production by public utilities only, representing approximately 80 per cent of the production in 1964. Beginning in 1961, the data include purchases from non-electric utilities.

American Samoa[1] Thermal generation only.

Argentina The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 76 per cent of the total production in 1966.

Australia Hydroelectric generation by industrial establishments is nil or negligible.

Bahamas[1] Thermal generation only in New Providence Island. Production in the "Out Islands" is excluded.

Bahrain[1] Thermal generation only.

Barbados[1] Thermal generation only.

Belgium Production by establishments with installed capacities of 100 kW or more. Hydroelectric generation by industrial establishments is nil or negligible. Total production includes nuclear generation also shown separately.

Bermuda[1] Thermal generation only.

Botswana[1] Thermal generation only.

Brazil Net production (i.e., excluding station use) by public utilities and industrial establishments. Monthly figures covered 95 per cent of the total production in 1966.

British Honduras[1] Thermal generation only. Prior to 1963, production in Belize only.

Brunei[1] Thermal generation only.

Bulgaria Hydroelectric generation by industrial establishments, which is approximately 1 million kWh per annum, is not included.

Burma Hydroelectric generation by industrial establishments which is nil or negligible. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 69 per cent of the total output in 1964.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.

Cambodia Thermal generation only.

Cameroon[1] Prior to 1962, data refer to consumption by public utilities and industrial establishments.

Canada Net production (i.e., excluding station use but including transmission losses) by public utilities and industrial establishments. Nuclear generation also shown separately, is included in the total production. Monthly figures are collected only from those plants which generate at least 10 million kWh per annum, representing about 99 per cent of the total production.

Canal Zone[1] Net production (i.e., excluding station use and transmission losses) by public utilities only. Production by industrial establishments is nil or negligible.

Canary Islands[1] Thermal generation only. The data are also included with those for Spain. Beginning in 1962, data are not strictly comparable with those of previous years.

Cape Verde Islands[1] Consumption of thermal electricity by public utilities and industrial establishments.

Cayman Islands[1] Thermal generation only.

Ceuta[1] Thermal generation only. Data are also included with those for Spain.

Ceylon Prior to 1961, total net production (i.e., excluding station use) by public utilities and industrial establishments.

Chad Thermal generation only. Prior to 1963, production in Fort Lamy only; 1963-1964, Fort Lamy and Abeche; beginning in 1965, including also Moundou.

China (Taiwan) The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 98 per cent of the total output in 1966.

Colombia The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* covered 95 per cent of the total production by all public utilities in 1966.

Congo (Brazzaville) Monthly figures refer to the production in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire and Dolisie, representing 99 per cent of the total production by public utilities.

Christmas Islands[1] Thermal generation only.

Cyprus Thermal generation only. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to production by public utilities only, representing 87 per cent of the total production.

Dahomey The annual data refer to the total sales of electricity by public utilities. Monthly figures refer to the production by public utilities. Production by industrial establishments is not reported.

Denmark Net production (i.e., excluding station use but including transmission losses) by public utilities and industrial establishments. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production of public utilities only, representing 96 per cent of the total production in 1966.

Dominican Republic[1] Net production (i.e., excluding station use) by public utilities and industrial establishments.

El Salvador The monthly figures cover 99 per cent of the total production by public utilities in 1966.

Ethiopia[1] Hydroelectric generation by industrial establishments is nil or negligible.

Falkland Islands[1] Thermal generation only.

Fiji[1] Thermal generation only.

France Net production (i.e., excluding station use and transmission losses) of public utilities and industrial establishments. Total production includes nuclear generation, also shown separately. Total production by public utilities refers to the energy delivered to distributing networks.

French Guiana[1] Thermal generation only.

French Polynesia[1] Thermal generation only.

French Somaliland[1] Sales of thermal electricity by public utilities.

Gambia[1] Thermal generation only.

Germany, Eastern Total production includes nuclear generation, also shown separately.

Germany, Federal Republic of Production by establishments employing ten or more persons. Total production includes nuclear generation, also shown separately.

Ghana Hydroelectric generation by industrial establishments is nil or negligible.

Gibraltar Thermal generation only.

Greece Hydroelectric generation by industrial establishments is nil or negligible. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 94 per cent of the total production in 1965.

Greenland[1] Thermal generation only. 1953 date are not strictly comparable with those for the following years.

Grenada[1] Thermal generation only.

Guam[1] Thermal generation only.

Guatemala The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* represent a limited coverage and relate to approximately 82 per cent of the total production by public utilities.

Guyana Production by industrial establishments excludes electricity generation in the sugar industry. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to production in Kingston, Ruimveldt and Regina only, covering 80 per cent of the total production in 1964.

Honduras[1] Production by establishments with installed capacity of 50 kW or more.

Hong Kong Thermal generation only. Prior to July 1962, the annual data exclude production in Cheung Chau Islands. Monthly figures refer to the sales by public utilities.

Hungary Hydroelectric generation by industrial establishments is nil or negligible.

Iceland The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 99 per cent of the total production in 1966.

India The total production by public utilities in the *Statistical Yearbook* includes the production by two industrial undertakings. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities and purchases for public supply from industrial estab-

lishments generating primarily for their own use. Military and industrial power plants are excluded as are railway power stations (except the Chola Power Station of the Central Railway, which is interconnected with the Tata Power System). The series covered approximately 90 per cent of the total production in the fiscal year of 1965/66.

Iraq[1] The data refer to the consumption of thermal electricity generated by public utilities. Production by industrial establishments is not reported.

Israel Thermal production by establishments with installed capacitites of 300 kW or more. The 1953 figure represents a limited coverage.

Italy Total production includes geothermal and nuclear generation, also shown separately. Monthly data do not include the production of a certain number of small plants whose combined generation represented about 3 per cent of the total production in 1966.

Jamaica The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 65 per cent of the total production in 1966.

Japan Production by public utilities (nine major electric power companies, the Electric Development Co., plants established by prefecture authorities and other small electric companies) and industrial establishments (Japanese National Railway and industrial establishments with installed capacities of at least 500 kW). Total production includes nuclear generation, also shown separately.

Korea, Republic of Hydroelectric generation by industrial establishments is nil or negligible. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 93 per cent of the total production in 1966.

Laos[1] Thermal generation only.

Lebanon The data include purchases from non-electric utilities and the monthly figures refer to a limited coverage representing 77 per cent of the total production in 1966.

Lesotho[1] Thermal generation only.

Libya[1] Thermal generation only, excluding generation by agricultural settlements and small municipalities which is negligible.

Luxembourg Beginning in 1963, the data include hydroelectric generation at Vianden.

Macau[1] Consumption of thermal electricity by public utilities.

Madagascar Hydroelectric generation by industrial establishments is nil or negligible. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 70 per cent of the total production in 1965.

Malawi Net production (i.e., excluding station use) by public utilities only. Production by industrial establishments is not reported.

Malaysia:

East: Sabah[1] Thermal generation only.

Sarawak Thermal generation only. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 73 per cent of the total production in 1966.

Mali Annual data refer to the consumption of electricity by public utilities only. Monthly figures refer to the production by public utilities only.

Malta Thermal generation only.

Martinique[1] Thermal generation only.

Mauritius Production by public utilities including power generated by industrial establishments for public use.

Melilla[1] Thermal generation only. The data are also included with those of Spain. The 1953 figures refer to consumption.

Morocco The data prior to 1963 in the *Statistical Yearbook* and the series in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* exclude the production by *Electras Marroquies* and the *Régie de Tanger*. The series in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refers to net production (i.e., excluding station use).

Mozambique The data in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to consumption by public utilities and industrial establishments in the whole country, whereas those in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the consumption in Lourenço Marques and Beira, covering 47 per cent of the total consumption in 1964.

Nauru[1] Thermal generation only.

Netherlands Thermal generation only.

Netherlands Antilles[1] Thermal generation only.

New Hebrides[1] Thermal generation only.

New Zealand The data include small net purchases from private plants. Geothermal generation, also shown separately, is included in the total production.

Niger Thermal generation only.

Nigeria Hydroelectric generation by industrial establishments is nil or negligible.

Norway Net production (i.e., excluding station use and transmission losses) by public utilities and industrial establishments.

Panama Monthly figures refer to the cities of Panama and Colon representing 81 per cent of the total production in 1966.

Paraguay[1] Thermal generation only. The 1953 figures for the production by public utilities refer to Asunción only.

Philippines Hydroelectric generation by industrial establishments is nil or negligible. 1953 figures for the total production relate to a limited coverage. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, annual averages covering the total production, and monthly figures relating to a limited coverage which represented 94 per cent of the total production by all public utilities in 1965.

Poland Hydroelectric generation for industrial establishments is nil or negligible.

Portugal Prior to 1960, production by establishments with an installed capacity of at least 20 kW; beginning in 1960, production by establishments with an installed capacity of at least 50 kW.

Portuguese Guinea[1] Consumption of thermal electricity by public utilities and industrial establishments.

Puerto Rico Hydroelectric generation by industrial establishments is nil or negligible. Production by indus-

trial establishments in the *Statistical Yearbook* refers to the generation for sales to public utility service only. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the sum of the production by public utilities and purchases from non-electric utilities.

Rhodesia, Southern Net production (i.e., excluding station use) by public utilities and industrial establishments. Hydroelectric generation by industrial establishments is nil or negligible.

Rwanda[1] Prior to 1962, data refer to the former territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

Ryukyu Islands[1] Net thermal generation (i.e., excluding station use) by public utilities and industrial establishments.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla[1] Thermal generation only.

St. Pierre and Miquelon[1] Thermal generation only.

São Tomé and Príncipe[1] Consumption by public utilities and industrial establishments.

Saudi Arabia[1] Prior to 1965, limited coverage.

Senegal Consumption of thermal electricity by public utilities only. Consumption by industrial establishments is not reported.

Seychelles[1] Thermal generation only.

Sierra Leone[1] Thermal generation only.

Singapore Thermal generation only.

Somalia[1] Thermal generation by public utilities in Mogadiscio only. Production by industrial establishments is not reported.

South Africa Beginning 1964, production by major establishments, representing approximately 95 per cent of the total production.

Southern Yemen[1] Thermal generation only.

South West Africa[1] Thermal generation only.

Spain Data include the production in Canary Islands and possessions in North Africa. Monthly figures refer to the production by establishments with installed capacities of 1,000 kW or more, which represented 98 per cent of the total production in 1966.

Surinam 1953 data refer to the production in the city of Paramaribo only.

Sweden Total production includes nuclear generation, also shown separately.

Switzerland Net production (i.e., excluding station use and transmission losses) by public utilities and industrial establishments. Data include the Swiss share of the electricity generated at the Kembs Power Station located in France (from 12 to 19 million kWh monthly).

Syria Monthly figures covered 57 per cent of the total production in 1966.

Tanzania, United Republic of The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production in Tanganyika only, representing 95 per cent of the total production by all public utilities in 1966.

Thailand Hydroelectric generation began in 1964. Annual average refer to the total production by public utilities only, representing 95 per cent of the total production in 1965. Monthly figures refer to the total production by public utilities in Bangkok and Thonburi only, covering 83 per cent of the total production by all public utilities in 1965.

Togo Hydroelectric generation by industrial establishments is nil or negligible. 1953 data refer to sales. Annual data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 38 per cent of the total production in 1966. Monthly figures refer to the total consumption in Lomé, Anécho and Palimé.

Tonga[1] Thermal generation only.

Trinidad and Tobago Thermal generation only.

Tunisia Hydroelectric generation by industrial establishments is nil or negligible. Monthly figures refer to the production by public utilities only, representing 77 per cent of the total production by 1966.

Turkey Monthly figures covered 97 per cent of the total production in 1966.

USSR Total production includes nuclear generation not shown separately.

Byelorussian SSR[1] The data are also included with those for USSR.

Ukrainian SSR[1] The data are also included with those for the USSR.

United Arab Republic[1] Hydroelectric generation by industrial establishments is nil or negligible.

United Kingdom Total production includes nuclear generation, also shown separately. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* exclude generation by coal mines, gas-works and mineral oil refineries which accounted for 1 per cent of the total production in 1966.

United States Net production (i.e., excluding station use) by public utilities and industrial establishments with installed capacities of at least 100 kW. Total production includes geothermal and nuclear generation, also shown separately. Prior to 1959, data exclude Alaska and Hawaii. Monthly figures are based on a sample covering virtually total production for public use and more than 90 per cent of the industrial production.

Upper Volta Thermal generation.

Virgin Islands[1] Net thermal production (i.e., excluding station use) by public utilities and industrial establishments.

Western Samoa Production in the Apia district only, representing approximately 95 per cent of the total domestic production.

Manufactured gas

General Statement

The series refer, in so far as possible, to gas produced at gasworks and cokeries from coal, coke and oil. Gas used by producers for oven heating and other purposes is included. Blast furnace and oil refinery gases are excluded. In some cases, as indicated in the country descriptions below, actual volumes have been converted to a gas equivalent of constant calorific value. The figures are expressed in units of million cubic metres

at atmospheric pressure. In the *Statistical Yearbook*, whenever available, the data for the gas produced at the gasworks and for that produced at cokeries are shown separately, whereas in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, only total of both gases are shown when they are available.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries relate to the production at gasworks, representing total output of manufactured gas. Where known, the figures in parenthesis give an indication of the calorific value measured in recent years:

Algeria
Argentina[1]
Canary Islands[1]
Ceylon[2]
Cuba[1]
Denmark (4 110)
Gibraltar (3 560)
Greece (4 200)
Hong Kong
Ireland[2]
Luxembourg (4 200)
New Zealand (4 000)
Norway (4 300)
Panama (4 800)
Philippines (5 340)
Ryukyu Islands (4 500)[1]
Singapore (4 450)
Surinam[1]
Tunisia
United Arab Republic[1]
Uruguay[1]

Australia In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 450-4 725 for gas from gasworks and 4 540 for that from cokeries. In 1966, 49% of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 51% at cokeries. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the monthly averages conform to the General Statement. The monthly data represent production at gasworks only.

Austria In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 600 for gas from gasworks. In 1966, 17% of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 83% at cokeries. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to gas production by gasworks in Vienna only, which amounted to 69% of the total production in 1966.

Belgium In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 250 for both gases from gasworks and cokeries. In 1966, 19% of the total manufactured gas produced at gasworks, 81% at cokeries. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* conform to the General Statement.

Brazil The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to the consumption of manufactured gas from gaswork in the cities of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo only. In the *Statistical Yearbook*, the total gas is made of the aforesaid gas plus gas produced at cokeries which are also shown separately with the calorific value of 4 550 for the former gas and 4 750 for the latter. In 1964, 73% of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 27% at cokeries.

Canada In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 450 for gas from gasworks and 5 120 for that from cokeries. In 1964, 1% of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 99% at cokeries. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* the monthly data refer to sales by distributors for final consumption representing about 4% of the total production in 1964.

[1] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.
[2] See below for further explanation.

Ceylon Production at gasworks in Colombo, the only area where gas is produced on a commercial basis.

Chile[1] Production at gasworks only; production at cokeries is not reported.

China (Taiwan) Production at gasworks only; production at cokeries is not reported. Prior to 1961, the series refer to the production at gasworks by public enterprises only.

Czechoslovakia In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 200 for gas from gasworks and 4 400 for that from cokeries. In 1966, 29% of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 71% at cokeries. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* conform to the General Statement.

Finland (4 520-4 560) Production at gasworks only; production at cokeries is nil. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* monthly data refer to the gross production including losses.

France In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with the calorific value of 4 200 for the gas from gasworks and 4 500 for that from cokeries. In 1966, 21% of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks and 79% at cokeries. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* monthly averages conform to the General Statement, whereas the monthly figures refer to gas for sale, produced by the whole gasworks industry, representing approximately 40% of the total production in 1966.

Germany, Eastern Annual data and monthly averages refer to the production at gasworks, cokeries and carbonization plants of manufactured gas having a calorific value of 3 400 kilocalories per cubic metre. Monthly figures include natural gas.

Germany, Federal Republic of In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 300 for both gases from gasworks and cokeries. In 1966, 16% of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks and 84% at cokeries. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* conform to the General Statement.

Hungary The series refer to the production of artificial and natural gases mixed for consumption purposes. The composition of gas mixture (municipal gas) in 1966 was the following: chamber-gas (24.5%), coke-oven gas (14.9%), natural gas (58.5%), blast furnace gas (1.1%), and distilled crude-oil gas (1.0%). The average heating value of gas mixture in 1966 was 3 311 kilocalories per cubic metre.

Indonesia[1] Production at gasworks only; production at cokeries is not reported.

Ireland The series refer to the production of coal-gas and water-gas at the gasworks of private companies and local authorities, representing total production of manufactured gas.

Italy In the *Statistical Yearbook*, separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 250-4 790 for gas from cokeries. In 1966, 10% of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 90% at cokeries. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* conform to the General Statement.

Japan The series refer to the total production at gasworks and cokeries. Gas from gasworks used by producers for oven or retort heating is excluded. The figures include small quantities of gas purchased from cokeries for the public supply; production of coke-oven gas at gasworks is also included. Original data in calories for gas from gasworks are converted to cubic metres at the rate of 3 600 kilocalories per cubic metre prior to January 1968, and of 10 000 kilocalories beginning January 1968. The calorific value of the gas from cokeries is 3 600 kilocalories in cubic metres. The series in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* covers the gas produced at gasworks only.

Malta (4 000)[1] Beginning 1960, data exclude gas production at cokeries which was discontinued in 1959 due to the start of new oil gasification process.

Netherlands In the *Statistical Yearbook,* separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 000 for both gases from gasworks and cokeries. In 1966, 11% of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks; 89% at cokeries. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* conform to the General Statement.

Poland In the *Statistical Yearbook,* separate data are shown with calorific value of 3 800 for the gas from gasworks and 4 600 for that from cokeries. In 1966, 14% of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 86% at cokeries. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* monthly averages conform to the General Statement, whereas monthly figures are limited, representing approximately 95% of the total production in 1966.

Portugal (4 190) The series refer to the production of gas at gasworks in Lisbon only. The production of cokeries is nil.

Romania (4 200) Production at cokeries only; gas production by gasworks is nil.

South Africa[1] Separate data are shown with calorific value of 3 930-3 960 for gas from gasworks and 4 090-4 140 for that from cokeries. In 1966, 9% of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 91% at cokeries.

Spain (3 120-3 800) Production at gasworks only; production at cokeries is not reported.

Sweden (4 300)[1] Production at gasworks only; production at cokeries is not reported.

Switzerland[1] Separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 200 for gas from gasworks. In 1966, 91% of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 9% at cokeries.

Turkey[1] Separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 200 for gas from gasworks. In 1966, 20% of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks and 80% at cokeries.

USSR[1] Separate data are shown with calorific value of 3 930-4 150 for gas from gasworks and 4 400 for that from cokeries. In 1965, 6% of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 94% at cokeries.

United Kingdom In the *Statistical Yearbook,* separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 423-4 754 for gas from gasworks and 4 661-5 000 for that from cokeries. 1953 data exclude the production in Northern Ireland. In 1966, 69% of the manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 31% at cokeries. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* conform to the General Statement.

United States In the *Statistical Yearbook,* separate data are shown with calorific value of 4 895 for gas from cokeries. In 1966, 1% of the total manufactured gas was produced at gasworks, 99% at the cokeries. Source for gasworks production data: American Gas Association. In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* monthly averages conform to the General Statement. Monthly data refer to estimates for gas produced by cokeries only, based on the carbonization of coal.

Yugoslavia (4 100) Production at gasworks only; production at cokeries is not reported.

INTERNAL TRADE

Basic data on wholesale and retail trade

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to wholesale and retail trade as defined by Groups 611 and 612 of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC) (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev. 1). Wholesale trade is defined as the re-sale (sale without transformation) of goods to business units and to institutions and government. It covers the trade of importers and exporters, manufacturers' sales offices and agents, commission merchants and commodity brokers, commodity exchanges, petroleum bulk stations, assemblers and buyers of farm products and co-operative agricultural marketing associations. The re-sale of industrial and construction materials, machinery and equipment; farm machinery, implements and supplies; business and professional equipment; and warehousing, grading, sorting, breaking bulk and re-packing (except in airtight containers) which is associated with re-selling are also included in wholesale trade. Retail trade is defined as the re-sale of goods for personal or household consumption or use. Gasoline (petrol) filling stations, retail motor-vehicle dealers, hawkers, pedlars and consumer co-operatives are included. Unless otherwise stated, the sale of food and drink for immediate consumption on the premises is not included.

The data shown in the table are normally derived from regular inquiries or reports on wholesale and retail trade or from infrequent censuses in this field and have been collected in most cases through direct correspondence with the countries concerned. For references to the related national sources of data, readers should consult *Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive-trade Statistics* (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 36, Rev. 3). The data for different countries relate to different types of units and also may cover different parts of internal trade. The nature and size of the statistical units to which the statistics relate are indicated in the column "Field covered and other remarks". Data on mixed wholesale and retail trade are in many cases shown separately. The items of data enumerated in the table, i.e., number of statistical units, number of persons engaged, number of employees, wages and salaries paid to employees, value of sales and value of stocks at the end of the reference period, are defined as in *International Recommendations in Statistics of Distribution* (Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 26). A summary of the pertinent definitions is given at the end of the table. It should be noted that in most countries the establishment is used as the statistical unit for enumeration and tabulation purposes. An establishment is a shop, a store, an office or any other single location at which a combination of resources and activities is directed by one ownership in carrying out one kind of business. The establishment includes associated auxiliary units, e.g., warehouses, garages and offices in its proximity. For individual countries, major differences from the international recommendations are set out in foot-notes to the table.

Index numbers of value of retail and wholesale trade

General Statement

The indexes are designed to show changes over time in the value of sales in retail and wholesale trade. They thus reflect variations in both prices and volume. In some instances the basic sales data cover only a portion of total trade.

Both the coverage and method of constructing these indexes vary considerably from country to country. Furthermore, particularly in the case of retail trade, there are differences in handling the problem of the inclusion of new stores and the disappearance of others, as well as the problem of non-response of reporting establishments.

For purposes of international comparability the series have been converted, where possible, to the base 1963 = 100. In some cases, the index numbers are calculated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations from value figures of internal trade as published by the reporting country.

(*a*) Retail trade

Argentina (Buenos Aires)

Original base: 1946 = 100.

Scope: Sales of 660 retail establishments in the Federal Capital. The indexes do not reflect the closing of old establishments or the opening of new ones.

Articles covered:

Food: Groceries and meat.

Apparel: Clothing, including footwear and other leather goods.

General: In addition to the above items, the general index covers household articles, furniture and furnishings, hardware, radio and electric goods, chemists' goods, perfumes, watches, jewellery, stationery, books and toys.

Computation: The index is calculated as a percentage of average monthly sales in 1946 and is adjusted for the number of trading days per month.

For further details, see *Comercio minorista, precios al por mayor, Informe* CI 5 April 1963, Central Statistical Office (Buenos Aires).

Australia

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of retail trade published in Australian dollars.

Scope: Estimates are obtained from a quarterly sample inquiry of retail establishments based on periodic Retail Censuses. Annual figures from 1952-1953 onwards and quarterly figures from September quarter 1956 have been adjusted to a basis comparable in scope with the most recent Retail Census taken for the year 1961-1962. The statistics relate to the retail sales of all establishments with fixed premises (i.e., shops, rooms, kiosks and yards) which normally sell goods (both new and second hand) by retail to the general public. Particulars of retail sales are designed principally to cover sales to the final consumer of goods generally used for household and domestic purposes. Sales of building materials, builders' hardware, business machines and equipment, grain feed, fertilizers, farm and industrial machinery and equipment are excluded. However, retail sales of motor vehicles, parts, etc., are included whether for industrial, commercial, farm or private use. Goods sold from farms direct (e.g., eggs and milk) are excluded. Services such as hairdressing, boot repairing, motor vehicles repairing and meals are not included in these statistics but the value of retail sales of goods made by establishments providing these services is included.

Articles covered:

Food: Groceries, meat, confectionery and other food-stuffs (Beer, wine and spirits are included in "General" below).

Apparel: Clothing, drapery, piece-goods, etc., and footwear.

General: Includes beer, wine and spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, domestic hardware, electrical goods (including radios, television and accessories etc.), furniture and floor coverings, chemists' goods, newspapers, books and stationery, motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc., and other goods.

Computation: The statistics are derived from a sample survey of retail establishments in Australia, excluding the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Quarterly returns are supplied to the Bureau of Census and Statistics by a sample of retail establishments which account for approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia. From these returns, total sales are estimated by methods appropriate to a stratified sample.

The index is calculated as a percentage of average quarterly sales in the base period, twelve months ending 30 June 1963.

For further details, see *Census of Retail Establishments and Other Services, 1961-62; Statistical Bulletin 222 (Retail Sales of Goods)* and other periodic statistical bulletins published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

Austria

Original base: 1958 = 100.

Scope: The index is based on voluntary information supplied by the enterprises participating in the sample survey of 1958. It comprises 1,534 special stores in 16 branches, 39 rural shops, 29 department stores and all consumers' co-operatives with 1,602 sales centers, totalling 3,204 retail trade shops. In addition, 5,830 tobacco shops, not attached to other activity are included, thus making a grand total of 9,034 retail trade stores. The sales of the tobacco shops refer only to tobacco, not to newspapers, matches etc. Not included in the index are handicraft enterprises having a retail trade activity beside their production, i.e., bakeries, candy-shops, butchers, dressmakers, hat-makers, furriers and opticians. Wholesale traders and industrial enterprises having some retail trade activity are also excluded. Enterprises having a workshop (especially for repairs) beside their retail trade activity, such as for watches and jewellery, radio and electro-technical goods, sewing machines, bicycles and accessories, are included.

The survey comprises about 5 per cent of all retail trade stores accounting for about 15 per cent of the retail turnover. Since the choice of enterprises depended on voluntary co-operation, the different form of enterprises and the different branches are not equally represented.

Articles covered: The following articles or groups of articles are covered:

A. Food
B. Tobacco
C. Apparel
  Textiles
    Fabrics
    Clothing
    Underwear
    Miscellaneous
  Shoes
D. Household goods and furniture
  Furniture
  Carpets, curtains and other upholstery
  Household goods and hardware
  Electrical goods
E. Others
  Bicycles, sewing machines and accessories
  Photographic articles
  Leather and fashion goods
  Sports articles and toys
  Perfumes and toilet articles
  Stationery
F. Miscellaneous

Computation: Percentage of average monthly sales in 1958. The following percentage weights were determined from the value of total sales of special shops, department stores, consumers' co-operatives and rural shops.

Groups	*Percentage weights*
Food	50
Tobacco	5
Clothing	18
Household goods and furniture	10
Others	14
Miscellaneous	3
TOTAL	100

For further details, see *Monatsberichte des Österreichischen Institutes für Wirtschaftsforschung*, Beilage Nr. 73, October 1963, *Indizes der Umsätze und Wareneingänge im Einzelhandel*, Österreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (Vienna).

Belgium

Original base: 1964 = 100

Scope: Sales of department stores.

Articles covered:

Food: Perishables, non-perishables and restaurant meals.

Apparel: Men's and women's outerwear, haberdashery, hats, shoes, piece-goods for clothing and other items of apparel.

General: This series includes, in addition to the above items, household furnishings and appliances, tobacco, cosmetics, stationery, etc.

Computation: Percentage of average monthly sales in 1964. The figures are not adjusted for differences in the number of trading days per month.

The index, original base 1953 = 100, has been recalculated by the Institut national de statistique to the base 1964 = 100.

For further details, see *Bulletin de Statistique*, No. 4, April 1952, Central Statistical Office (Brussels).

Bulgaria

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of retail sales published in millions of leva.

Scope: The value figures represent total sales by the commercial and catering establishments of the State co-operatives at current prices. The private sector, which has a very small share in retail trade, is omitted.

Articles covered: All articles sold at retail. Retail turnover includes commodities told to the population by the retail trade network, public catering, canteens, productive enterprises, subsidiary farms etc., sales by the retail trade network and public catering to the ministries, offices, organizations, enterprises, state and co-operative farms, for household needs, current repairs and others. Also included are sums paid to state and co-operative workshops for the repair of clothes, shoes etc., of the population, sales to the population by productive enterprises, forestry regions, state farms and subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises.

Computation: Percentage of monthly sales in 1963. The data are collected from reports of commercial enterprises. State retail prices of commodities are taken from government documents-decrees, state price-lists and others. The data for agricultural goods sold on the co-operative markets are compiled by a regular sample survey in 66 selected larger towns.

For further details, see *Statisticheski Godishnik na Narodna Republika Bulgaria*, 1966, Central Statistical Office (Sofia).

Canada

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of retail sales published in millions of Canadian dollars.

Scope: The value figures represent total retail sales and are based upon a monthly sample of approximately 9,000 independent retail stores which are combined with department stores and all known retail chain stores. Annual chain store sales are compiled from an annual census of all chain stores. A monthly sample of chain store firms is used to pro-rate the annual chain store figures to a monthly basis. The figures are adjusted for the births and deaths of firms.

Articles covered:

Food: Sales by grocery and combination stores and meat markets.

Apparel: Sales by men's, women's and family clothing stores and shoe stores. Sales of apparel by general and department stores are included in the general index.

General: The series includes, in addition to the above items, sales by general, department and variety stores; motor vehicle dealers; garages and filling stations; lumber, building materials and hardware stores; furniture stores; radio and appliance dealers; restaurants; retailers of fuel; drug stores; jewellery stores; tobacco stores; all other retail trades. Beginning 1961, a major revision took place in the Standard Industrial Classification whereby the following changes were effected:

(*a*) Restaurants, caterers, cocktail lounges, taverns and dressmakers were transferred from the retail to the service sector;

(*b*) Lumber and building material dealers, farm implement dealers and similar activities were transferred from retail to wholesale trade;

(*c*) Automotive repair shops, radio and television repair shops were transferred from the service sector to retail trade.

Computation: The sales estimates for each group is computed as a chain index using the variation of sales for a particular month over the corresponding month of the previous year. Projections are made on the basis of the 1961 census results. Adjustments are made for changes in the number and kind of reporting stores.

For further details, see *Retail Trade* 1930-1961 and *Retail Trade* 1961-1964, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

Colombia

Original base: 1952 = 100.

Scope: The retail sales data are compiled by the Central Bank and relate to 14 branches of retail trade in 18 major cities.

Articles covered: Food and drink, apparel, footwear, furniture, leather products, drugs and cosmetics, books and stationery, jewellery, electrical appliances, hardware motor vehicle accessories, machinery, building materials and miscellaneous items.

Computation: Chain index adjusted for variations in the number of trading days per month.

For further details, see *Revista del Banco de la República* (Bogotá).

Czechoslovakia

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of retail trade published in millions of korunas.

Scope: The value data relate to the sales of the State, co-operative and private shops, and the public catering establishments. Public catering includes the State dining sector, co-operative dining rooms, the factory dining rooms and canteens of the socialist sector, and the private sector. However, the share of the private sector in both public catering and retail sales of shops is very small.

Articles covered:

Food: Foodstuffs and alcoholic beverages.

Non-food: Industrial goods.

General: The total of the above groups.

Computation: Percentage of average monthly sales in 1963.

For detailed statistics regarding retail trade, see the *Statistická Rocenka Ceskoslovenské Socialistické Republiky* 1966, Central Statistical Office (Prague).

Denmark

Original base: 1961 = 100.

Scope: Retail sales of 11,000 establishments, representing about 57 per cent of the total retail trade turnover.

Articles covered: Food (including beverages and tobacco), apparel and other items. Ordinary consumers' goods only are included. Feedstuffs, fertilizers, building materials, fuel and similar goods which are sold mainly for use in the purchaser's business are excluded.

Computation: Percentage of average monthly sales in 1961. No adjustment is made for variations in the number of trading days.

The index published prior to 1961 is the former series, original base 1955 = 100, described in the 1959 *Supplement*.

For further details, see *Statistiske Efterretninger* No. 21, 1962, Central Statistical Office (Copenhagen).

Finland

Original base: 1954 = 100.

Scope: The indexes relate to a monthly sample based on 1953 Census of Establishments and represent about 1,600 retail trade enterprises. New establishments are included in the sample survey once a year. The coverage of the sample of total sales in 1962 by branches and percentages is as follows:

Establishments	*Percentages*
All retail stores	36
Department stores	100
Retailers, rural type	28
Food and tobacco shops	40
Liquor shops	100
Textile, clothing and leather article shops	24
Metalware, electrical appliance and sports goods shops	37
Pharmacies	35
Other special shops	30

Articles covered: All articles sold in retail trade. The series exclude sales of catering establishments and the repair of household goods.

Computation: The calculation of the index is made in two stages. In the first stage, an estimate of the total monthly sales is obtained for each branch of retail trade. This estimate of sales for the period is then converted into an index using as base the average of sales for the year 1954.

For further details, see *Tilastokatsauksia*, No. 4, 1957 and No. 12, 1962, Central Statistical Office (Helsinki).

France

Original base: 1962 = 100.

Scope: The index numbers relate to the turnover of commercial enterprises coming under section 711 (department stores), 712 (chain stores) and 714 (other non-specialized shops) of the INSEE classification of economic activities (1959). The composition of the group is as follows: department stores in Paris, 27.3 per cent; provincial department stores, 18.8 per cent; chain stores, 53.8 per cent. The value figures represented in 1962 approximately 6 per cent of total turnover of retail trade.

Articles covered: On the basis of data supplied by the enterprises, sixteen elementary indexes are compiled for the following types of products sold: food, fabrics and haberdashery, knitted goods, apparel including ready-to-wear clothing, footwear, miscellaneous clothing accessories, carpets, curtains, blankets and linen, furniture and bedding, household electrical appliances, household metal goods and hardware, crockery, glassware and household supplies, perfumes and toiletries, radio and television sets, photographs and records, books, toys, sports goods and jewellery, tea shops, other items not classified (exhibitions and displays etc.). These indexes are regrouped by consumption.

Computation: "Chain" index for a comparable number of shops in relation to the previous year. For all the series computed, the results for the month of the current year are collated with those for the corresponding month of the previous year for the same shops that existed at that time. The ratio of these two sums gives the annual growth rate. If this growth rate is multiplied by the level attained by the index a year earlier, the index for the current period is obtained.

Germany, Eastern

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of retail trade published in millions of marks.

Scope: Sales of consumer goods by the socialist and private sectors to the final consumer mainly within the retail trade network.

Articles covered: All articles sold at retail. Sales of consumer goods to the population by industrial, handicraft, agricultural and wholesale enterprises, postal and newspaper sales, and sales of some work kitchens and canteens are also included.

Sales at the farm by agricultural enterprises and sales of merchandise in larger quantities to big consumers (particularly community supply of food, i.e.: cafeterias in plants, hospitals, vacation homes etc.) are not included. Distribution of medicine, optical and orthopaedic supplies etc., so far as these supplies are benefits within the social insurance scheme and are not paid for by recipient, are excluded from the retail trade data.

Computation: Comparison with average monthly sales in 1963.

For further details, see *Statistiches Jahrbuch*, 1967, Central Statistical Office (East Berlin).

Germany, Federal Republic of

Original base: 1962 = 100.

Scope: Turnover of a stratified random sample of about 40,000 retail trade enterprises based on the 1960 Census of Distribution representing 98 per cent of total retail trade turnover. Not included are a few kinds of business such as furriers, pet shops and stamp shops. Bakeries, butcher shops and restaurants are excluded. The turnover reported by the sample enterprises accounts for about 60 per cent of the total turnover of all retail trade enterprises. All forms of retail organizations are represented: independent retailers, multi-establishment retailers (with five or more retail stores), co-operative societies, department stores and mail order houses. New retail trade enterprises are also taken into account; non-response scarcely occurs.

Articles covered: All articles sold by retail trade enterprises. Sales are classified according to the type of enterprise rather than the type of commodity. The enterprises are classified by kind of business on the basis of the products which yield the greater portion of value added of the particular enterprise's sales. Department stores and general mail order houses report, in addition to their total turnover figures, the data for food, apparel, household goods and other.

Computation: Estimates are computed by multiplying the reported turnover of each member of the sample

with a value dependent upon that member's probability of selection. The estimate of the current month is converted to an index number as percentage of average monthly sales in 1962.

For further details, see *Fachserie F. Reihe 3/1 "Einzelhandel" (Umsätze), Jahresheft 1966*, Federal Statistical Office (Wiesbaden).

The series published prior to 1962 refer to the former index, original base 1954 = 100, covering a representative selection of about 25,000 shops, department stores and co-operatives in 37 branches of retail trade.

Greece

Original base: January 1967 = 100.

Scope: The index is based on a monthly sample of outlets and relates to the sales of all retail establishments in municipalities and communes with 5,000 inhabitants and over at the 1961 population census except the following categories: sales conducted in non-permanent establishments, hawkers, open-air markets etc.; retail sales of commodities previously undergoing any kind of processing within the establishments and retail sales by establishments primarily engaged in wholesale trade. However, wholesale transactions by establishments mainly engaged in retail trade are covered.

Articles covered: The indexes are published for foodstores, footwear and wearing apparel stores and for other types of stores. Separate indexes are also published for Greater Athens.

Computation: Each month estimates of total sales of retail trade establishments are made on the basis of a sample survey. This total is compared with the corresponding value of sales in the preceding month to determine the relative change in sales from month to month. The index, original base January 1963 = 100, has been recalculated by the National Statistical Office of Greece to the base January 1967 = 100. The sample is based on a special two-stage sample survey involving both area sampling and the information derived from a census of retail establishments in 1958.

For further details, see *Monthly Statistical Bulletin of Greece*, September 1964 and 1967, National Statistical Office (Athens).

Hungary

The index is calculated from the value of retail trade at current prices, published in millions of forints.

Scope: The value data relate to the sales of the State, co-operative and private shops, and the catering establishments (i.e., restaurants, confectioneries and coffee rooms, buffets, snack bars, pubs and works' canteens. Sales of automobiles to private individuals are included.

Articles covered:

Food: Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco.

Apparel: Clothing articles, textiles and leather goods.

General: The articles mentioned above and miscellaneous industrial goods such as consumers' durable goods, fuels and building materials, medicine etc.

Computation: Percentage of average monthly sales in 1963.

For detailed statistics regarding retail trade, see *Statisztikai Havi Közlemények*, Hungarian Central Statistical Office (Budapest).

Ireland

Original base: 1961 = 100.

Scope: Indexes are based on monthly sample inquiry of about 1,300 retail establishments. The shops included in the inquiry were selected from a larger sample of retail outlets used in connexion with the partial *Census of Distribution 1960*, taken in 1961, and cover fourteen different descriptions of business. Within each of these businesses, stratification by size of turnover in 1956, the last year for which a full Census of Distribution was carried out, was used in selecting a sample.

Articles covered: Sales of fourteen different descriptions of business which comprise the following:

Grocery; grocery with public house; public house and wines and spirits; fresh meat; tobacco, sweets and newspapers; country general shop; other food, drink and tobacco; boots and shoes; drapery and apparel; motor vehicles, cycles, garages and filling stations; drugs (chemist); hardware; department stores; other non-food, including variety chain stores.

Computation: In the computation of the results of the sample inquiry a further stratification by geographical location is employed using three areas:

(1) Dublin County Borough and the Borough of Dun Laoghaire including suburbs;

(2) Other County Boroughs;

(3) Remainder of States.

The index is then calculated as percentage of average weekly sales in 1961. Monthly indexes relate to average weekly sales during the month.

For further details, see *Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin*, September 1962, Central Statistical Office (Dublin).

Israel

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of sales of large scale retail outlets (chain stores, large department stores) published in thousand Israeli pounds.

Scope: The value figures represented approximately 16 per cent of the total turnover of retail trade in 1966, and covered a total of 1,072 shops, of which 575 were chain stores, 454 co-operative stores, and 43 department stores.

Articles covered: Food, apparel including textiles and other items sold at retail.

Computation: The survey is conducted by census methods. Data on the value of sales are reported at current prices and collected monthly by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

For further details, see: *Statistical Abstract 1967*, Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

Italy

Original base: 1955 = 100.

Scope: The sales of the department stores, the stores selling at standard prices and the principal consumers' co-operatives which have been chosen as territorially representative from firms whose turnover was more than 75 million lire in 1955.

The reporting establishments include 5 department stores and 2 stores selling at standard prices with a total of 134 local branches at 31 December 1955. They also include 130 consumers' co-operatives with a total of 1,416 branches.

Articles covered: Food, apparel and other items sold at retail.

Computation: Percentage of average monthly sales in 1955. For all the firms taken into acount the monthly turnover in lire is collected at the end of the month, together with the number of shops where the sales were made, in order to measure the average monthly sales per outlet. The sales figure is the amount due from the customer irrespective of the method of payment; adjustments are made for the births and deaths of firms.

For further details, see *Bollettino mensile di Statistica*, Central Statistical Institute (Rome).

Japan

Original base: 1960 = 100.

Scope: The indexes are based on monthly data obtained by the Current Survey of Commerce. The sample used in the inquiry covers retail trade establishments throughout Japan, except department stores, and is derived from the results of the Census of Commerce which has been conducted on 1 July (but on 1 June 1960) every second year since 1952. The sales data are, therefore, subject to fluctuation every other year as a result of changes in the sampling universe.

Articles covered: All articles sold at retail.

Food group includes beverages.

Apparel group includes textile products, apparel accessories and dry goods.

Computation: Percentage of average monthly sales in 1960. In computing the indexes, necessary adjustments are made taking into account the gap caused by sample alteration on the basis of the Census of Commerce.

The Survey is conducted by the Research and Statistics Division of the Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Tokyo.

For further details, see *Japan Statistical Yearbook 1966*, Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo).

Mexico

Original base: 1939 = 100.

Scope: Retail sales of about 275 retail stores in 18 provinces.

Articles covered: Fabrics, clothing, shoes, groceries, drugs, perfumes, jewellery, hardware, farm implements, automobile repair and building materials.

Computation: Percentage of average monthly sales in the base period.

For further details, see *Comercio Exterior*, Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior S. A. (Mexico).

Netherlands

Original base: 1963 = 100.

Scope: Total domestic trade to the final consumers.

Articles covered:

Food: Groceries.

Apparel: Clothing and textiles.

General: In addition to the above items the general index includes other food and durables goods, beverages, tobacco, perfumes, cosmetics, fuel, flowers and plants.

Computation: Groceries and apparel are percentage of average monthly sales in 1963; for the general, the sales of retail trade are weighted by the values of commodity groups classified according to this branch and based on the results of the National Accounts data of 1963.

New Zealand

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of retail sales published in New Zealand dollars.

Scope: The value figures are obtained from a quarterly sample inquiry based on the 1963 Census of Distribution. The data exclude all trading activities of hotels, chartered clubs, wine and spirit merchants, milk vendors and the complete automotive group. The sample survey from which quarterly figures are obtained is designed to provide satisfactory accuracy in store type figures at national level and in regional figures at all store type level.

For sample design purpose New Zealand is divided into North and South Island. (1)North Island: Auckland Urban area, Wellington and Hutt Urban area and the remainder of North Island. (2) South Island: Christchurch Urban area, Dunedin Urban area and the remainder of South Island.

Articles covered: All articles sold at retail by the stores included in the inquiry.

Food: Groceries and small goods (including butter, bacon etc.); meat, fish, fruit and vegetables; other foods (baked and cooked foods, meals etc.); milk, ice cream, confectionery, soft drinks etc.

Apparel: Clothing, drapery, dress piece-goods; footwear.

General: The series includes, in adition to the above items, tobacco, cigarettes and tobacconists' sundries; chemists' goods, toiletries, cosmetics (including dispensing); furniture, bedding, floor coverings etc.; musical instruments (including radios); domestic hardware, china and glassware; builders' hardware and materials (excluding timber, bricks and roofing tiles); books, stationery etc.; and other commodities.

Computation: The statistics are generally collected by postal methods and are supplemented by field action by trained staff for the purpose of enumerating, within sample areas, the establishment of new stores. Thus, by means of estimation procedures, the net growth of store in the sample is used to gauge the net growth of store in the country as a whole.

The index is then calculated as a percentage of average quarterly sales in the base period, twelve months beginning 1 April 1963.

For further details, see the *Supplement* to the November 1967 issue of the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, Department of Statistics (Wellington).

Norway

Original base: 1961 = 100.

Scope: Sales of approximately 2,200 firms, accounting for about 35 per cent of the total value of retail trade. The series are based on data collected by tax inspectors.

Articles covered:

Food: All food items, including beverages and tobacco.

Apparel: Clothing and textiles.

General: In adition to the above items, the general index covers the sales of hardware, sports goods and paints; furniture and furnishings; books, stationery and other retail trades.

Computation: The index, original base 1956 = 100, has been recalculated by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics to the base 1961 = 100. Percentage of average monthly sales in 1961 (by chained index numbers). The different groups are weighted according to the value of their retail sales as reported in the 1953 Census of Establishments.

For further details, see *Statistiske Meldinger*, No. 7, 1957, Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics (Oslo).

Poland

The index is calculated from the value of retail trade published in zlotys.

Scope: The data relate to the socialized sector of the retail trade. Retail sales in this sector include data for the retail trade network (i.e., stores, kiosks, booths etc., including those in market places), trade organizations, industrial establishments, state agricultural enterprises, and workers' supply departments. Part of these sales constitutes the supply of the so-called non-market buyers, such as offices, institutions, crèches, kindergartens (sales to such buyers in socialized retail trade amounted to about 14 per cent of total sales in 1961 and in 1962).

Articles covered:

Food: All food articles including alcoholic beverages, excluding cigarettes.

Non-food: Non-edible consumers' goods including cigarettes and other items.

General: The total of the above groups.

Computation: Percentage of average monthly sales in 1963. The data are also published as index numbers, original base 1960 = 100.

For further details, see the *Rocznik Statystyczny*, 1966, Central Statistical Office (Warsaw).

Romania

The index is calculated from the value of retail trade published in millions of lei.

Scope: The data relate to the retail sales by the socialist trade. It includes the sales of the retail trade establishments of the State and the co-operatives. The sales carried out by the productive enterprises directly to the population over and above the fulfillment plan, and the sales of food and agricultural goods by the collective farms are excluded. The data for public catering establishments of the socialist trade are also included; by the canteens attached to enterprises and institutions and the different types of canteens set up in health resorts are included.

The sales are obtained from statistical reports.

Articles covered:

Food: All food articles including public food commissariats.

Non-food: All non-food items.

General: All articles sold at retail trade.

Computation: Percentage of average monthly sales in 1963.

For further details, see the *Anuarul Statistic al R.P. Romîne*, 1967, Central Statistical Board (Bucharest).

South Africa

Original base: 1952 = 100.

Scope: The indexes are based on a sample survey of trading establishments for six metropolitan areas—Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Johannesburg and Pretoria. The number of establishments covered has remained relatively constant.

Articles covered: All articles sold at retail by twelve important kinds of business which comprise the following:

General department stores; grocers; bottle stores; clothing and shoe stores (general outfitters, men's outfitters, ladies' outfitters, shoe stores); booksellers; chemists; jewellers and furniture and electrical appliances (furniture dealers, dealers in household electrical appliances).

Computation: Percentage of average monthly sales in 1952. The value data for different groups are weighted on the basis of information obtained from the 1952 Census of Distribution and Service Establishments.

For further details, see *Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa and of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland*, 1960, Bureau of Census and Statistics (Pretoria).

Sweden

Original base: Preceding month = 100.

Scope: The indexes are based on a quarterly sample survey of about 4,000 retail sales establishments (private and co-operatives). All kinds of business are included. New sales establishments are included.

Classification: The recording units have been classified according to their main kind of business on the basis of information of their sales of different groups of commodities. The index numbers are published quarterly but refer to the monthly retail sales.

Computation: The index is computed on the basis of blown-up values of sales each month as a percentage of the corresponding values of the preceeding month.

For further details, see *Statistiska meddelanden*, Series H, and *Allmän Månadsstatistik*, Statistiska centralbyrån (Stockholm).

Switzerland

Original base: 1949 = 100.

Scope: A representative sample of firms engaged in all types of retail trade, including large stores, consumer co-operatives and specialized stores. The total sales of the firms included in sample amounted to about 4,000 million francs in 1962.

Articles covered:

Food: All food items, including beverages and tobacco.

Apparel: All clothing items, including textiles and footwear.

General: In addition to the above items, the general index covers fuel, furniture, china and glassware, leather goods, stationery articles, rubber, chemicals and drugs, watches, silver, hardware, type-

writers and other office machinery, motor cars, books and miscellaneous.

Computation: Chain index adjusted for variations in the number of trading days per month.

For further details, see *La Vie économique*, February 1953, Département fédéral de l'économie publique (Berne).

USSR

The index is calculated from the estimates of value of retail trade turnover at "constant prices" reported in billion roubles.

Scope: The value figures comprise retail sales by State and co-operative organizations and are determined as the volume of sales of goods to consumers through the retail trade and public catering networks, plus sales through establishments outside the retail trade system (workshops, repair shops) and direct sales by industrial and transport enterprises etc. In addition, retail trade includes sales of foodstuffs by the trading network to organizations, institutions and enterprises for persons in their charge (inmates of sanatoria, children's institutions, hospitals etc.), sales of supplies other than foods for their day-to-day requirements. However, trade in Kolkhoz markets are excluded.

Articles covered: All articles sold at retail.

Computation: Indexes are computed as percentage of average semi-annual sales in 1963.

For further details, see *Narodnoe khozyaristvo SSSR* (Statistical Yearbook of the USSR) 1966 and *Sovetskaya torgovlya* (Soviet Trade) 1964, Central Statistical Board of the USSR (Moscow).

United Kingdom

Original base: Average weekly sales, 1961 = 100.

Scope: The general index covers the whole field of retail trade in Great Britain; food covers all sales of food shops; apparel all sales of clothing and footwear shops. Food or clothing sales of other specialist shops, department stores or mail order houses are included in the general index but excluded in the food or apparel indexes, respectively.

All forms of retail organization are represented; independent retailers, multiple retailers (chains with ten or more branches), co-operative societies, department stores and mail order businesses. The panel of independent retailers consists of about 10,000 shops, while the number of contributors among large scale retailers account for over 70 per cent of the total sales of these retailers. Of the £9,140 million sales turnover in 1961 in the field of retailing represented by the sample, independent retailers acounted for 54 per cent, multiple retailers 28 per cent, co-operative societies 10 per cent, department stores 5 per cent, and mail order businesses 3 per cent.

Kinds of business covered:

Food shops: Grocers; butchers; greengrocers and fruiterers; fishmongers and poulterers; bread and flour confectioners; off-licences; dairymen; other food shops.

Clothing and footwear shops: Footwear shops; men's wear shops; women's girls', infant's wear specialist shops; drapers and general outfitters.

Durable goods shops: Furniture shops; radio and electrical goods shops; gas and electricity showrooms.

Miscellaneous non-food shops: Confectioners, tobacconists and newsagents, chemists, hardware shops, booksellers; jewellery, leather and sports goods shops; variety stores.

Department stores.

Mail order businesses.

Computation: The calculation of the index is made in two stages. In the first, an estimate of total current sales is obtained for each type of retailer in each kind of business. In the second, this estimate of sales for the current period is converted to an index number of the value of sales per week, using as a base the average value of sales per week in 1961, derived from the 1961 Census of Distribution. Seasonally adjusted and volume estimates are derived from the unadjusted index numbers.

For further details, see the *Board of Trade Journal*, 12 Febraury 1965, United Kingdom Board of Trade (London).

United States

The index is calculated from monthly estimates of the value of retail trade published in millions of United States dollars.

Scope: The series are based upon reports from a probability sample consisting of a mail component of about 13,000 firms reporting for about 100,000 stores each month, and of a rotating panel of about 100,000 stores, one-twelfth of which are personally enumerated each month. The sales reported by the sample component represent about 25 per cent of total retail sales.

The series was revised in 1965 by the Bureau of the Census to conform more closely with the definitions and classifications of the 1963 Census. The sample for multi-unit organizations—those with 11 or more retail stores—was brought into conformity with information obtained in the 1963 Census of Business.

Articles covered: Sales are classified according to the type of establishment rather than the type of commodity. The establishments are classified by kind of business on the basis of the products which comprise the greater portion of the particular establishment's sales.

The "durables" group includes principally sales of the following types of establishments: automotive, furniture, appliance, jewellery, lumber, building supplies and hardware stores. The "non-durables" group includes principally: clothing stores, drug stores, eating and drinking establishments, grocery stores, gasoline service stations, general merchandise businesses (including department stores and mail order houses) and liquor stores.

Computation: Retail sales are estimated directly from reports received from stores in the sample. The estimates are computed directly by weighting the reported sales of each member of the sample by a value dependent upon that member's probability of selection. The figures are published both on an unadjusted basis and adjusted for seasonal variations and for differences in the number of trading days per month. The indexes published in the *Bulletin*, however, refer to unadjusted data.

For further details, see the 1965 *Supplement to the Survey of Current Business*, United States Department of Commerce (Washington, D.C.).

Venezuela

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of sales published in thousands of bolivares.

Scope: Data refer to retail sales of 75 business establishments of major importance in Caracas.

Coverage: All articles sold at retail by these establishments. "Food" and "apparel" divisions are also available.

For further details, see the *Boletín Mensual de Estadística*, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales (Caracas).

Yugoslavia

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of retail trade published in millions of dinars. Data are also published as index numbers, original basis, average of previous year = 100.

Scope: The value data relate to the sales of all trading enterprises selling at retail. They include sales of enterprises and shops for trade in food and non-food products; independent trade shops; shops of producing enterprises and craft shops (prior to 1956, shops of industrial enterprises only); independent trade shops; agricultural co-operatives and other enterprises and work shops. Market place sales made by peasants and the turnover of goods in second-hand shops are excluded. Catering establishments are also excluded.

Articles covered: All articles sold at retail.

Computation: Percentage of average monthly sales in 1963.

For detailed statistics regarding retail trade, see the *Statisticki Godisnjak* (Statistical Yearbook) 1966, Federal Institute for Statistics (Belgrade).

(*b*) Wholesale trade

Australia

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of wholesale trade published in Australian dollars.

Scope: Net sales of taxable and tax exempt goods as recorded under Sales Tax Acts, together with customs clearances of imports liable to sales tax. The sales of vendors trading only in tax exempt goods are excluded. Owing to revisions from time to time in the list of exemptions, the index does not cover a constant proportion of all wholesale trade.

Computation: Percentage of average monthly sales in the year ending 30 June 1963.

For further details, see the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

Belgium

Base: 1964 = 100.

Scope: Sales of wholesale food merchants to independent retailers.

Articles covered: Food products.

Computation: The index is computed by the Central Statistical Office, in collaboration with the Fédération nationale des distributeurs-grossistes en alimentation.

Canada

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of wholesale trade published in thousands of Canadian dollars.

Scope: The value figures represent total wholesale trade. The estimates are based upon a sample comprising about 1,400 wholesale firms of all types drawn from results obtained during the 1961 census. The trends revealed by these firms have been applied to the results of the Decennial Census of Distribution, 1961, to produce estimates of sales during the subsequent periods. Adjustment has not been made for firms entering and leaving the trade. Beginning 1961, a major revision took place in the Standard Industrial Classification whereby the following changes were effected:

(*a*) Restaurants, caterers, cocktail lounges, taverns and dress-makers were transferred from the retail to the service sector.

(*b*) Lumber and building material dealers, farm implement dealers and similar activities were transferred from retail to wholesale trade.

(*c*) Automotive repair shops, radio and television repair shops were transferred from the service sector to retail trade.

Articles covered: All articles sold at wholesale.

Computation: Total sales for each month calculated as a percentage of the average monthly sales in 1963.

For further details, see *Wholesale Trade*, Bulletin No. 12, volume 25, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

Dominican Republic

Original base: April 1946 = 100.

Scope: Sales of all wholesale dealers in the Republic.

Articles covered: Food products, beverages, liquor and tobacco; textiles and textile goods; crockery and glassware; building materials, hardware and timber; hides; leather and leather goods; chemical and pharmaceutical products; perfumes and cosmetics; books, paper and cardboard; raw materials, crude and partly worked; miscellaneous products and articles.

Computation: Total sales in each month calculated as a percentage of total sales in April 1946.

Finland

Original base: 1954 = 100.

Scope: The indexes relate to a monthly sample based on 1953 Census of Establishments and represent about 300 wholesalers. New Enterprises are included in the sample survey once a year. The coverage of the sample of total sales in 1952 by branches and percentages is as follows:

Establishments	*Percentages*
All wholesale trade	72
Central wholesalers (big enterprise with a wide variety of goods)	100
Government grain office and purchasing centre	100
Food, beverages and tobacco	62
Textiles, furs and footwear	40
Hardware	68
Lumber	27
Technical items	62
Fuels and lubrication materials	80
Others	40

Computation: The calculation of the index is made in two stages. In the first stage, an estimate of the total monthly sales is obtained for each branch of wholesale trade. This estimate of sales is then converted into an index using as base the average of sales for the year 1954.

For further details, see *Tilastokatsauksia*, No. 4, 1957 and No. 12, 1960, Central Statistical Office (Helsinki).

Germany, Federal Republic of

Original base: 1962 = 100.

Scope: Turnover of a stratified random sample of about 10,000 wholesale trade enterprises based on the 1960 Census of Distribution representing 85 per cent of total wholesale trade turnover. Not included are a few kinds of business of minor importance. Agents and brokers are excluded. The turnover reported by the sample enterprises accounts for about 60 per cent of the total turnover of all wholesale trade enterprises. Independent wholesalers, co-operative buying and selling societies and manufacturers' sales enterprises are represented. New wholesale trade enterprises are taken into account; non-response does scarcely occur.

Articles covered: Nearly all articles sold by wholesale trade enterprises. Sales are classified according to the type of enterprises rather than the type of commodity. The enterprises are clasified by kind of business on the basis of the products which yield the greater portion of value added of the particular enterprise's sales.

Computation: Estimates are computed by multiplying the reported turnover of each member of the sample with a value dependent upon that member's probability of selection. The estimate of the current month is converted to an index number using the monthly average value of turnover of the base.

For further details, see *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, vol. 4, 1966, Federal Statistical Office (Wiesbaden).

The series published prior to 1962 relate to the former index, original base 1958 = 100, covering a representative selection of about 7,500 independent wholesale dealers and co-operative buying and selling societies representing 5 sectors with 51 branches of the independent and 9 branches of the co-operative wholesale trade.

Japan

Original base: 1960 = 100.

Scope: The indexes are based on monthly data obtained by the *Current Survey of Commerce*. The sample used in the inquiry covers wholesale trade establishments throughout Japan except agencies and commission business and is derived from the results of the *Census of Commerce* which has been conducted on 1 July (but on 1 June in 1960) every second year since 1952. The sales data are, therefore, subject to fluctuation every other year as a result of changes in the sampling universe.

Articles covered: All articles sold at wholesale.

Computation: Percentage of average monthly sales in 1960. In computing the indexes, necessary adjustments are made taking into account the gap caused by sample alterations on the basis of the Census of Commerce.

The Survey is conducted by the Research and Statistics Division of the Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Tokyo.

For further details, see *Japan Statistical Yearbook*, 1966, Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo).

Netherlands

Original base: 1963 = 100.

Scope: Sales of representative wholesale dealers.

Articles covered: Groceries and textiles. Three other wholesale trade indexes, not published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, are computed for the following groups: chocolate and sweets, tobacco manufactures, spirits and non-alcoholic drinks.

Computation: Total sales for each month calculated as a percentage of the average monthly sales in 1963.

New Zealand

The index is calculated from estimates of the value of wholesale trade published in New Zealand dollars.

Scope: The survey covers businesses which are dominantly wholesale taking into consideration the sale of goods to business units and to institutions and government. It includes activities of importers but excludes all activities of agents, brokers and exporters.

Certain store types which by nature of their business have been a low ratio of stock to total turnover have been omitted to facilitate collection and compilation.

Articles covered: Stores have been classified by store-type group according to the predominant type of commodity sold. The store-type figures therefore do not cover only sales of goods normally associated with the type of store listed, as there are many wholesale stores which handle a wide variety of commodities. Data are published as a total and for each of 14 store-type groups as follows: food and drink; apparel; furniture; automotive; hardware; chemicals; general merchants; machinery (agricultural, heavy electrical, and industrial); electrical supplies; paper and stationery; grain and seeds; rubber; leather and canvas goods; office, printers' and photographic supplies; and miscellaneous.

Computation: The index is calculated as a percentage of average quarterly sales in the base period, twelve months beginning 1 April 1963.

For further details, see *Supplement to the Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, Department of Statistics (Wellington).

United States

The index is calculated from estimates of the monthly sales of merchant wholesalers published in billions of United States dollars.

Scope: The series of monthly sales of merchant wholesalers is based on data collected from a sample of 17,000 firms selected from two sources: (*a*) 1963 Census of Business lists representing all merchant wholesalers (with paid employees) in business in 1963, and (*b*) Social Security Administration list of wholesalers (with paid employees) entering business (or requesting new Employer Identification Number) since 1963.

This survey is limited to merchant wholesalers which constitute the major portion of the broad field of wholesale trade and excludes the other types of wholesale trade such as a manufacturer's sales branches and

sales offices, petroleum bulk stations, agents and brokers, and assemblers of farm products.

All kinds of business in which merchant wholesalers operate are represented in this survey. Sales are classified according to the type of establishment rather than type of commodity. The establishments are classified by kind of business on the basis of products which comprise the greater portion of the particular establishment's sales.

The "durables" group comprises sales of the following types of establishments: automotive, lumber and building materials, electrical goods, hardware, house furnishings, jewellery, machinery, and metals. The "non-durables" group includes principally apparel and dry goods, beer, wines and liquors, drugs and sundries, food, paper and paper products, tobacco products, and farm products (raw materials).

Computation: The estimates of sales of merchant wholesalers' are based on a probability sample of reporting firms utilizing a weighted average of the current month level estimate and the per cent change in sales from the previous month.

The sales estimates are published both unadjusted and adjusted for personal variations and for differences in the number of trading days.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The following tables, regularly shown in the *Statistical Yearbook* and the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are described in this chapter.

I. Values for exports and for imports of (*a*) individual countries, together with (*b*) regional and global totals in United States dollars; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook;* consultative quarterly and annual data published monthly in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

II. Value and indexes of unit value and quantum for the exports and for the imports of individual countries; value and unit value indexes usually in national currency; monthly, quarterly and annual data, published monthly in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

III. Value of world exports by provenance and destination in United States dollars; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook.* Annual and semi-annual data published semi-annually (June and December) in "Special Tables" of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

IV. Value of world trade by commodity classes and regions in United States dollars; annual data published annually (March) in "Special Tables" of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.* A supplementary table of value of world trade by regions in selected commodity groups, in United States dollars, is also published annually (May) in "Special Tables" of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

V. Unit value and quantum indexes for exports and for imports by regions; terms of trade by regions; unit values and terms of trade in United States dollars; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* quarterly and annual data published quarterly (January, April, July, October) in "Special Tables" of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

VI. Value and indexes of unit value and quantum of the exports from (*A*) the developed countries (1) to one another and (2) to the developing countries, and (*B*) the developing countries (1) to one another and (2) to the developed countries; by commodity classes; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook* and in "Special Tables" of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

VII. Data on exports by large commodity groups; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook;* quarterly and annual data published quarterly (March, June, September, December) in "Special Tables" of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

(*a*) Primary commodities: price indexes for the aggregate and for selected subgroups; by developed and developing areas; based on values in United States dollars.

(*b*) Non-ferrous base metals: price indexes by developed and developing areas; based on values in United States dollars.

(*c*) Manufactured goods: value, unit value and quantum indexes for exports of the principal exporting countries; unit value based on values in United States dollars. Data in the *Statistical Yearbook* contain unit value and quantum indexes only.

VIII. Trends in world trade since 1938 compared with trends in population and production; exports valued in United States dollars at current and 1963 prices; volume and unit value indexes; by large commodity groups; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook.*

External trade data are shown in other tables in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* and the *Statistical Yearbook* as follows and are described elsewhere in the *Supplement*:

(*a*) Prices (wholesale) of individual commodities in external trade, usually in national currency; monthly and annual data published monthly in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

(*b*) Exchange rates from national currency to United States dollars; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook* and monthly and annual data published monthly in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

(*c*) Indexes of ocean freight rates; for selected countries, kind of voyage and type of cargo, quarterly and annual data published quarterly (March, June, September, December) in "Special Tables" of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

(*d*) International sea-borne shipping: goods loaded and unloaded in external trade; by individual countries; monthly averages and calendar months; published quarterly (February, May, August, November) in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

(*e*) International sea-borne shipping: vessels entered and cleared and goods loaded and unloaded in external trade by individual countries; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook.*

(*f*) International sea-borne shipping: analysis of goods loaded and unloaded by type of cargo: dry cargo and tanker cargo, with further breakdown on crude petroleum and petroleum products by individual countries; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook.*

(*g*) International sea-borne shipping: goods loaded and unloaded in external trade; by regions; goods loaded by type of cargo; annual data published in the *Statistical Yearbook* and annually (January) in "Special Tables" of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

A General Statement below describes the principles followed in compiling the national data on external trade and in estimating regional and global totals. Each individual national series is then described under the name of the country to which it refers. The country descriptions in general refer to the data beginning in 1959; data for earlier years are described in earlier editions of the *Supplement*.

General Statement

Section A. National data

INTRODUCTION

The national data published in the tables mentioned under I (*a*) and II above are based on the latest official trade data available. The most comprehensive table is the one in the *Statistical Yearbook*. Some countries that either do not publish quarterly data or whose figures have been deemed insignificant in magnitude have been omitted from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* tables.

The general description given below is based on the definitions contained in the United Nations Economic and Social Council resolution 409 B (XV) or that the Statistical Commission[1] has recommended that countries take into consideration in the compilation of their statistics of external trade. The description is approximately applicable to the statistics on value of imports and exports published in the *Statistical Yearbook* and the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. Specific descriptions below indicate, for each country, important differences known to exist between the general description and the national figures. In addition, the specific descriptions may contain other facts about the data which, though important, could not be included in foot-notes to the series.

The Statistical Commission has considered that all goods which add to or subtract from the resources of a country as a result of their movement into or out of the country should be recorded in the trade statistics by value and, where possible, by quantity also. The value assigned to each consignment of goods should be the one which most satisfactorily measures the transfer of resources due to the movement, i.e., the transaction value which is defined below.

General description of value data

1. *Territory*

External trade statistics refer to the movement of goods into and out of the customs area of the country compiling the statistics. Where the customs area differs from the geographical area, the fact will be noted in the country descriptions below.

2. *System*

In the recording of external trade statistics two distinct systems have traditionally been recognized, namely, the general trade and the special trade systems. The difference between the two systems has its origin in contrasting methods of customs administration which results in a number of important practical differences in coverage. Thus, in the general system no distinction is made at the time of entry between goods which are intended for domestic consumption and goods not known to be so intended. Similarly, at the time of leaving, the general system distinguishes as re-exports those goods which are in substantially the same state as when they entered. The special system makes the distinction at entry between goods declared for domestic consumption and other goods, but does not distinguish as re-exports those goods which leave the country in substantially the same state as when they entered. In order to show the main differences between the two systems, their respective coverages are explained, in what follows, in terms of the various categories of goods that may be subjected to differing administrative treatment in the two systems. It is emphasized that national practices vary even among countries which nominally adhere to the same system.

General imports: The general trade system records in a single category of imports the goods which fall into the administrative categories shown:

1.1 Entered directly (i.e., cleared through customs on first arrival)
  a. For domestic consumption (including transformation) or re-export
  b. For improvement or repair
1.2 Entered into customs storage
1.3 Entered for transformation under customs control.

General exports: The general system records as exports or re-exports all of the goods, other than those in direct transit, which leave the customs area. These goods may conveniently be considered as made up of the following administrative categories:

1.4 Goods withdrawn from customs storage for re-export
1.5 National goods
  a. Domestic produce (including articles resulting from the transformation, improvement or repair, outside of customs control, of imported goods)
  b. Foreign goods exported after admission for transformation under customs control
1.6 Nationalized goods (foreign goods imported under 1.1*a* re-exported without transformation).

Re-exports: The general system usually distinguishes a separate category of re-exports which comprises the goods in administrative categories 1.4 and 1.6 above.

Special imports: The special trade system records in a single category of imports the value of the following administrative categories of goods:

2.1 Entered directly
  a. For domestic consumption (including transformation)
  b. For improvement or repair
2.2 Withdrawn from customs storage
  a. For domestic consumption (including transformation)
  b. For improvement or repair
2.3 Entered for transformation under customs control.

Special exports: The special trade system records in a single category of exports the following administrative categories of goods:

2.4 National goods (as in 1.5 above)

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 5*, paras. 20-42 and *ibid., Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 5*, paras. 9-18.

2.5 Nationalized goods (foreign goods imported under 2.1*a* or 2.2*a* and re-exported without transformation).

The Statistical Commission has judged that international comparability could be improved without imposing serious burdens on Governments if countries reported all inward-moving or outward-moving goods under one of the following groups of headings:

a. For countries using the general trade system:

General imports

National exports

Re-exports; where re-exports are so small that separate specification is not warranted, they may be combined with national exports to give an aggregate of general exports

b. For countries using the special trade system:

Special imports

Special exports; nationalized goods re-exported should be shown separately, if important

Re-exports from customs storage, if important.

3. *Coverage*

Unless statements to the contrary are made in the country descriptions below, it is generally to be understood that all inward or outward-moving goods in the relevant administrative categories are included in the statistics of general or special imports, exports and re-exports, as the case may be, if their movement adds to or subtracts from the resources of the country compiling the statistics. For instance, trade on Government account, including goods financed by grants and loans, trade of concessionaires, goods on consignment for sale after export or import, goods traded on lease and international transfers of electric energy, gas and water are all included. The omission from national statistics of a category of goods of minor importance will not, in general, be recorded in the country description. Such categories are: migrants' effects, personal purchases made abroad by travellers, border traffic of a kind not normally subject to complete customs control and commercial samples of small value.

Furthermore, there are classes of goods about which there is doubt as to whether or not they belong in the statistics, or which are in some countries customarily omitted from the statistics. The Statistical Commission has recommended the standard procedures listed below for the treatment of the more important of these. Where national treatment of one of these classes is known to differ from the standard, the fact will be noted in the appropriate country description.

Direct transit trade

Both the general and special trade system exclude goods in direct transit, i.e., all goods passing through the country for purposes of transport only, without being placed at the free disposal of importers or warehoused[2].

Gold

Excluded from the merchandise aggregates of the trade statistics are the three following sorts of gold:

a. Gold coin (issued and unissued) and bullion, including banking and monetary gold;

b. Unrefined gold, including gold ores and concentrates;

c. Partly-worked gold in which the value of the gold is 80% or more of the total value, including scrap, jewellers' sweepings, dust, primary shapes (such as rods, wire and gold leaf), gold alloys (crude or in primary shapes).

Silver

Included in the merchandise trade are all kinds of silver, in particular silver bullion and unissued silver coin, silver ore, concentrates, matte, scrap and waste, partly-worked silver and of all manufactured silver.

Currency and titles of ownership

Excluded from merchandise trade are all evidences of ownership after their issue into circulation, e.g., issued silver and base metal specie, bank notes, other paper currency and securities. On the other hand, unissued currency etc. may be included at its value as printed paper or stamped metal but not at its face value.

Temporary imports and exports

Excluded from external trade statistics are tourists' and travellers' effects not acquired abroad (including vehicles), goods for exhibitions or study, animals admitted to a country temporarily merely for racing or breeding, returnable containers etc., the movement of all of which is expected to be reversed within a limited time.

Trade in military goods

Trade statistics include imports and exports of military goods whether traded commercially or under schemes of mutual assistance[3]. When goods are destined for use by national agencies (including embassies and military forces) stationed abroad they are, however, not considered to be exports of the country to which the agencies belong nor imports of the country in which the agencies are stationed.

Reparations and restitutions

All imports and exports of goods in consequence of war reparations and restitutions are included in external trade statistics.

Improvements and repair trade

Countries sending goods abroad for improvement or repair and return are said to be engaging in the passive improvement and repair trade; countries receiving goods from other countries for improvement or repair and eventual return engage in the active improvement and repair trade. Inward and outward movements in this trade are included in imports and exports at the full value of the goods. Since they were transformed in the reporting country, goods moving outward after repair are included in national exports (not in re-exports).

Postal trade

Merchandise sent by parcel post or letter post is included in import and export totals.

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[2] This definition is taken from the International Convention Relating to Economic Statistics, annex I. At its eighth session the Statistical Commission recommended further study of the question of direct transit.

[3] Countries excluding military goods from imports or exports use varying definitions of this category of merchandise, but for most countries concerned, weapons and their ammunition constitute a major part of the military goods excluded.

Trade in fish etc.

Fresh fish, other sea products landed directly from the high seas by foreign fishing craft, and salvage landed directly from foreign salvaging craft should be included in the total of inward-moving goods, and similar products landed abroad directly from the high seas by domestic fishing or salvaging craft should be included in the total of outward-moving goods. Excluded from imports are, however, fish, other sea products and salvage landed directly from the high seas by domestic fishing or salvaging craft.

Trade in ships and aircraft

New ships and aircraft bought and sold are included. Second-hand ships and aircraft entering or leaving the registers of the reporting country as a result of transfer of ownership are excluded.

Bunkers and stores for ships and aircraft

In general, bunkers and ships' stores are excluded from aggregate merchandise exports. Where foreign ships or aircraft receive important quantities of fuels, these should be shown separately in national statistics, distinguishing, where appropriate, supplies of foreign origin from national goods. Where ships but not aircraft are mentioned in the country descriptions, it should not necessarily be concluded that the treatment of aircraft differs from that of ships.

4. *Valuation*

The Economic and Social Council has recommended that, for statistical purposes, goods moving in external trade be valued according to the following definitions:

The value of imports shall be the transaction value, that is to say, the value at which the goods were purchased by the importer plus the cost of transportation and insurance to the frontier of the importing country.

The value of exports shall be the transaction value, that is to say, the value at which the goods were sold by the exporter, including the cost of transportation and insurance to bring the goods on to the transporting vehicle at the frontier of the exporting country.

In the case of imports, import duties, internal taxes and similar charges imposed in the country of import shall be excluded from the transaction value. In the case of exports, export duties, internal taxes and similar charges imposed in the country of export shall be included in so far as they, in fact, remain charged on the goods exported.

In cases where goods move without a commercial transaction having taken place, they shall, for statistical purposes, be assigned a theoretical transaction value.

Frequently, the definition of valuation given in national sources is phrased with its legal application in mind rather than its practical application by customs authorities. Where possible, it is the practical method of valuation to which reference is made in each country description.

5. *Values in United States dollars*

Conversion of national currency into United States dollars has been done by currency conversion factors based on official exchange rates (in most cases, par value). The factors are so chosen that, as far as possible, their use gives the transaction value in dollars.

The conversions are into "new" United States dollars (i.e., of the gold content, $35 per fine ounce, fixed on 31 January 1934). For most countries the currency conversion factors are derived as follows from exchange rates furnished by the International Monetary Fund: a monthly factor is the exchange rate in effect during the month; a quarterly or annual factor is an average of the component monthly factors weighted by the value of the relevant trade in each month.

Countries whose foreign exchange situation is complicated by fluctuating rates, multiple rates or exchange certificate systems have been advised by the Statistical Commission to compile trade statistics both (*a*) in national currency and (*b*) in dollars, sterling or some other currency free of exchange complication. The data at (*a*) are suitable for comparison with other national data expressed in monetary terms but are not suitable for international comparisons (e.g., for balance of payments studies). The dollar data shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are, wherever possible, based on (*b*) since the data at (*b*) are suited to international comparison though not suited for comparison with other national data expressed in monetary terms (e.g., the national income figures shown in the *Bulletin*). When only the data at (*a*) are available, no dollar figures can be shown, but the country is included in regional and global totals by means of estimates made by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. Countries to which this paragraph applies are specifically indicated in the individual descriptions below.

For countries without foreign exchange complications, the data at (*a*) and (*b*) of the previous paragraph coincide.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF INDEX NUMBER DATA

Index numbers of quantum and unit value (price)

The index numbers of unit value (in national currencies) and of quantum are the official indexes which show the changes in the average price of aggregate[4] imports or exports (unit value index) and changes in the volume of the aggregate imports or exports (quantum index). Each index number represents a change in price or volume between the period to which the number refers, called the current period, and a fixed period, called the publication base, in which the index is represented by the percentage 100.

Detailed descriptions of the individual series are given below in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. The terminology used in the descriptions is based on the following formulae:

	Quantum index	*Unit Value index*
Index with fixed weights (Laspeyres formula) ...	$\frac{\Sigma\, p_o\, q_n}{\Sigma\, p_o\, q_o}$	$\frac{\Sigma\, p_n\, q_o}{\Sigma\, p_o\, q_o}$
Index with current weights (Paasche formula)	$\frac{\Sigma\, p_n\, q_n}{\Sigma\, p_n\, q_o}$	$\frac{\Sigma\, p_n\, q_n}{\Sigma\, p_o\, q_n}$

The period denoted by the subscript *o* is here referred to as the reference period.

The weights as shown in the formulae are as follows: in the case of the indexes with fixed weights, they

[4] The aggregate to which the figures refer (e.g., general trade or special trade) is indicated in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* at the head of each column of figures.

are unit value p_o or quantities q_o of individual commodities in the reference period; in the case of the indexes with current weight (p_n or q_n), they refer to the current period.[5] The unit values p_o are obtained for each commodity by dividing the value traded (defined in paragraph 4 above) by the quantity traded.

Some countries use an index which is the geometric average of the index with fixed weights and the index with current weights—this is the so-called Fisher ideal formula.

The reference period of an index series is the same as the publication base unless all numbers of the series have been multiplied by a constant. This may be done to make the index have value 100 in another period than the reference period. A sequence of index numbers (with different reference periods) for a succession of years is sometimes chained in this way into a series with a single publication base. To facilitate comparison, each index shown has, where possible, been adjusted so that the calendar year 1963 is the publication base.

When the product of a quantum and a unit value index is equal to the value index, the quantum and unit value indexes are here said to be interdependent.

Unless otherwise stated, the indexes are not seasonally adjusted.

It is not usual that all commodities enter directly into the computation of an index; the sum (Σ) in each formula of the table above extends, in an actual computation, only over the commodities which are included directly in the computation. In most countries a correction is made, where necessary, for incomplete coverage, so that the published figures approximate as closely as possible the concept expressed by the appropriate formula. Coverage and method of correction are, where possible, discussed in each country description.

When a country regularly publishes indexes for subclasses of its aggregate imports or exports, the headings of these indexes are listed in the country description below. In such a list, the titles of indexes referring to part of a commodity group are usually indented under the heading of the group index. Reference is made to the national publication in which the group indexes appear.

Reference is also made to official descriptions of their indexes published by the countries concerned.

Section B. Regional and global data

General remarks

The data are compiled by the Statistical Office of the United Nations on the basis of official figures for individual countries converted to United States dollars. The data for global trade necessarily exclude figures for countries which do not regularly make official figures available and which are too important to be included by estimates. Exclusions of this kind are indicated in footnotes to the tables. Owing to lack of data, the trade flows among China (mainland), Mongolia, North Korea and North Viet-Nam are, for instance, excluded from all tables. Also excluded from the data are transactions between the Federal Republic of Germany and Eastern Germany.

The regional and global aggregates have been adjusted:

(*a*) To include estimates for countries and territories either not listed or for which full data are not available (e.g., where a figure for a country shown in the table is available only for part of a period, an estimate is included for the rest of the period; available figures reported by partner countries for trade in, or production of, principal commodities, such as petroleum, may be used when official trade figures are lacking or incomplete);

(*b*) To approximate the system of special trade;[6]

(*c*) To approximate the value of imports c.i.f. and exports f.o.b. for all countries; where countries report imports on an f.o.b. basis, adjustment to c.i.f. has been made by means of factors estimated by the International Monetary Fund from balance-of-payments data and published in *International Financial Statistics*.

(*d*) To approximate trade for calendar years for all countries;

(*e*) Where necessary and possible, to exclude gold and to include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft;

(*f*) To adjust for valuation bias in some national statistics of certain food and raw material exports.

Whenever the following terms are used, they have these meanings:

Economic Class I: United States, Canada, Western Europe, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa.

Economic Class II: All regions other than those contained in Economic Classes I and III.

Economic Class III: USSR and other Eastern European countries, China (mainland), Mongolia, North Korea and North Viet-Nam.

Eastern Europe: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR.

Developed areas: Economic Class I.

Developing areas: Economic Class II.

Description of tables

1. *Values in United States dollars for exports and imports (I(b))*

The regional and global data in these tables are adjusted to be as comparable as possible internationally, and are the standard to which the aggregates in the other tables are compared. The *Statistical Yearbook* table includes in its regional data trade of the USSR and other Eastern European countries and estimates for China (mainland) etc., which could not be included in the quarterly figures given in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* table. Data for these countries are thus excluded from the global figures in the *Bulletin*.

[5] The word "weights" is sometimes, and perhaps more correctly, used to refer to values, e.g., $p_o\ q_o$, in which case the index is written as a weighed average of price or quantity relatives, e.g.,

$$\frac{\Sigma \frac{p_n}{p_o} (p_o\ q_o)}{\Sigma\ p_o\ q_o}$$

The method used in computing indexes of external trade, however, corresponds more nearly with the formulae tabulated above, and hence with the use of weights to signify prices or quantities, than with the formula of this footnote.

[6] Hong Kong and Malaysia are represented in the aggregates by their general trade.

2. *Value of world exports by regions of origin and destination (III)*

These tables include the exports of the USSR and other Eastern European countries, as well as China (mainland), Mongolia, North Korea and North Viet-Nam. The semi-annual data, however, excludes the trade of these countries with one another. The totals of the tables include, but the analysis by countries of destination excludes, the following residual categories:

(*a*) Unimportant exports to countries not individually distinguished in national export statistics;

(*b*) Special categories of goods such as:

(i) Bunkers and stores for ships and aircraft;

(ii) Some military supplies;

(iii) Certain goods which, for reasons of national security, are not analysed by countries of destination in the national statistics.

3. *Value of world exports by commodity classes and by regions of origin and destination (IV)*

The data described in the preceding paragraph are analysed by commodity classes of the United Nations *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC), Revised (1960)[7] as follows:

Food, beverages, tobacco (SITC 0,1)

Raw materials (SITC 2,4)

Mineral fuels, lubricants (SITC 3)

Chemicals (SITC 5)

Machinery, transport equipment (SITC 7)

Other manufactures (SITC 6,8)

Supplementary to these data are tables covering the following commodity groups, which, when combined with the data of the main tables, enable flows of trade to be determined approximately in commodity classes such as:

Agricultural Raw Materials, Capital Goods and Consumer Goods

Cereals (SITC 041-045)

Textiles fibres (SITC 26)

Metalliferous ores and metal scrap (SITC 28)

Textile yarn and fabrics (SITC 65)

Iron and steel (SITC 67)

Non-ferrous metals (SITC 68)

Other manuactured metal products (SITC 691-695, 698 and 812)

Passenger road vehicles and their parts (SITC 732.1, 732.6, 732.9, 733.1 and 733.4)

Where possible the commodity analysis is based on official export data according to the SITC, Revised, compiled by Governments. In the case of countries not using the SITC, Revised, the data have been estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office from figures according to the national commodity classification; official import data according to the SITC, Revised, were taken into account where relevant. The supplementary tables exclude the following trade flows: (1) trade among Albania, Eastern Germany and Romania; (2) exports from the countries at (1) to Eastern Europe other than the USSR; (3) trade between the countries at (1) and China (mainland), Mongolia, North Korea and North Viet-Nam.

[7] United Nations, *Statistical Papers*, Series M, No. 34.

4. *Unit value and quantum indexes for exports and for imports; indexes of terms of trade (V)*

It follows from the method of construction, which is described below, that the regional and global indexes are particularly suited to revaluing trade at prices of the reference years. Their suitability for purposes requiring indexes constructed differently depends on the extent to which differences in method of construction would affect the actual figures; in the case of regions, like continental Western Europe, where the pattern of trade is likely to be relatively stable, the effect of changes in method is likely to be far less than it is in primary producing regions where the pattern of trade, particularly that of exports, may vary very much from year to year.

The indexes are comparable to the value data in table I(*b*). Excluded are the data of the USSR, other Eastern European countries, China (mainland), Mongolia, North Korea and North Viet-Nam. Beginning in 1961, the indexes are obtained by revaluing current trade at the dollar prices of 1963. The quantum indexes are thus of the Laspeyres type and the unit value indexes are of the Paasche type. In the years 1956-1961, the indexes are obtained by revaluing trade at the dollar prices of 1959; in the years 1950-1956, at the dollar prices of 1953; prior to 1951, at the dollar prices of 1948. The series are linked at 1961, 1956 and 1950 and adjusted for publication so that 1963 is represented by 100. An index of terms of trade is the result of dividing an export unit value index by the corresponding import unit value index.

Revaluation is made for one country at a time where suitable national unit value indexes are available. The value of the imports of a country which reports on an f.o.b. basis is included by means of the c.i.f. value used in the estimate of regional and global c.i.f. totals of table I(*b*) through the assumption that an index of unit value c.i.f. would not differ seriously from the official index of unit value f.o.b.

Where no suitable national unit value index is available the following procedure applies:

(*a*) An existing national index is adjusted; or

(*b*) An index for the country is compiled by the United Nations Statistical Office from official trade-by-commodity data; or

(*c*) Annual data are compiled by method (*b*) and quarterly data are estimated by considering the price movements of the principal exports or imports of the country; or

(*d*) For export indexes beginning in 1963, the data for countries lacking official indexes are grouped together by regions. A combined unit value index is then compiled by stratifying the aggregated exports by approximately 60 commodity groups and calculating one unit value index for each commodity group. Official trade by commodity data and other auxiliary data were utilized where available, e.g., national indexes of unit value or price for individual commodity groups.

The annual quantum index of global imports, lagged by two or three months, compares satisfactorily with the annual quantum index of global exports.

5. *Trade within and between the developed and developing areas (VI)*

The export values are based on the tables mentioned under III. Because time-series of data are not available

in sufficient detail, the trade of the USSR, other Eastern European countries, China (mainland), Mongolia, North Korea and North Viet-Nam are excluded both as a source and a destination.

The commodity classes are as defined by the one-digit heading of the SITC, Revised. Data for heading 9 are included in the total but not shown separately in the analyses.

Unit value indexes are of the Paasche type (current weights) calculated on base years 1953, 1959 and 1963, the series being linked at 1956 and 1961 and adjusted so that 1963 exports are represented by 100. The three series of aggregates showing total (0-9) trade to both areas are basically the same indexes mentioned under paragraph 4. Beginning in 1959, the unit value indexes at SITC section level were compiled as follows: For developed areas, use was made of (*a*) official indexes by commodities or commodity groups where available, supplemented by special calculations for ascertaining differences between unit values of individual commodities exported to the two areas of destination; and (*b*) specially calculated indexes for the two areas of destination based on detailed commodity by country data where official indexes were not available. For developing areas, indexes for 59 commodity groups by the two areas of destination were calculated. Where available, official commodity indexes were also used here.

Prior to 1959, the index series in the columns for total (0-9) exports were obtained by equations devised on the basis of the relationship of: (*a*) unit value indexes for total exports and imports for developed and developing areas; (*b*) unit value index for trade within the developing areas by detailed calculations (see below); and (*c*) estimates of (i) average time lags between exports and imports and (ii) changes in freight rates. (This method of obtaining derived indexes for total (0-9) exports of developed and developing areas, when applied to years 1959-1962, yielded the same figures as aggregated from the component indexes described in the foregoing paragraph). The analyses of these derived indexes were then made as follows: For developed areas, indexes at the SITC section level were calculated using, in addition to official indexes by commodities where available, the work sheets for official export unit value index lent by the United States Department of Commerce and specially compiled indexes for coal, non-ferrous base metals and textiles. For exports within the developing areas, commodity indexes at SITC section level were obtained by detailed calculation. For exports of developing areas to developed areas, commodities in sections $0+1$ and $2+4$ were treated by means of price indexes (see "Special Table" in March 1967 issue of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*) lagged by one calendar quarter. Index shown for sections 5-8 together refer principally to $6+8$, exports of the developing areas in sections 5 and 7 being relatively unimportant. In all cases, indexes for individual commodities were combined together by appropriate weights representing their relative importance in the aggregates in question.

The preliminary indexes shown for developing areas are estimated by comparing movements of price index series for 35 commodities or commodity groups in the year beginning in 1959 with the corresponding changes in calculated unit value indexes. The trend of the unit value indexes are then extended in accordance with the observed price movements.

The quantum (volume) indexes are derived from the value and unit value data and are thus of the Laspeyres type (base weighted).

6. *Index numbers for exports of large commodity groups (VII)*

a. *Price indexes of primary commodities*

The commodities comprising these indexes are: raw food, other agricultural raw materials and mineral raw materials, that is, sections 0 to 4 of the SITC, Revised with the exception of: processed food, beverages and manufactured tobacco; synthetic fibres; synthetic rubber; petroleum products; waste and scrap of primary commodities. Because of their unique position in international trade, ores and concentrates of precious metals are also excluded.

Each price index is based essentially on f.o.b. export prices and is intended to represent world price movements, in international trade, of all the commodities to which its title refers. It is a weighted average of price relatives (in terms of United States dollars) compiled from individual price quotations which conform to the principle of the transaction value (see part 4 of section A above). Prices determined by long term contract between Governments as well as market price quotations are included.

Beginning in 1961, each price has a weight in the index proportional to the importance[8] in 1963 of the trade it represents; prior to 1961, the year used is 1959. The series are linked at 1961 and adjusted so that 1963 is represented by 100. A detailed description of the series is in preparation.

The table in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* shows the following detailed indexes, which are excluded from the *Statistical Yearbook*: coffee, tea and cocoa; cereals; fats, oils and oil seeds; textile fibres; wool; metal ores; fuels.

b. *Price index of non-ferrous base metals*

This index is based on export price quotations covering six metals (aluminium, copper, lead, nickel, tin and zinc) which in 1963 accounted for approximately 90% of international trade in non-ferrous base metals. The prices used relate as nearly as possible to unwrought metal and alloys. The construction of the index is similar to that of the price index of primary commodities described above.

c. *Value, unit value and quantum of exports of manufactured goods*

Manufactured goods are here defined as consisting of sections 5-8 of the SITC, Revised. The summary value and quantum figures refer to the eleven principal exporting countries for which figures are individually shown; since they cover more than 85% of total exports of manufactured goods from developed and developing countries, the aggregate unit value index can be considered approximately to apply to all exports of manufactured goods other than those of the USSR, other Eastern European countries, China (mainland), Mongolia, North Korea and North Viet-Nam (which are excluded because of lack of data).

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8 Within individual commodities (e.g., cocoa) the weighting of specific price quotations is by quantitative importance; commodities are weighted *inter se* in proportion to the values exported. Because of the extraordinary high prices for sugar in 1963, the weight for sugar is the annual average exports in the years 1962-1964.

The aggregate unit value index is in terms of United States dollars and is constructed from the eleven national indexes. Beginning in 1961, weighting is proportional to the value of exports in 1963; prior to 1961, weights refer to 1959; linking is at 1961, and all series are adjusted so that 1963 is shown as 100.

The national unit value indexes are adjusted to be in terms of United States dollars. With the following two exceptions they are official and relate to SITC sections 5-8 (in the case of France SITC division 91 is also included). Prior to 1961, the Canadian series was compiled from five official unit value indexes: wood products and paper; iron, steel and products; non-ferrous metals and products; chemicals and fertilizers; and miscellaneous products. Beginning in 1960, the index is compiled from two official series: fabricated materials inedible and end products inedible. The series are combined in a Laspeyres index, weights being proportional to the value of exports in 1959 and 1960.

Beginning in 1960, the index series for Switzerland is converted from the national publication base 1961 to the base 1960. It is obtained by subtracting the subindexes for the following commodity classes from the index for total exports: (1) products of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; (2) textile raw materials and waste; (3) raw materials for the paper industry. This index is only approximately comparable to the index for earlier periods because there is no official link between 1959 and 1960. See the country descriptions below for more detail.

The value figures are official. The quantum indexes are derived from the value figures and the unit value indexes.

7. Trends in world trade since 1938 (VIII)

Excluded from the data are the USSR, other Eastern European countries, China (mainland), Mongolia, North Korea (beginning in 1948) and North Viet-Nam (beginning in 1959).

The commodity classification of exports is based on the SITC, Revised. "Manufactured goods" (SITC sections 5 through 8) includes, *inter alia*, chemicals and metals (unwrought and wrought) but excludes processed foods, beverages and tobacco and refined petroleum products; "fuel" consists of mineral fuels, including refined petroleum products, and lubricants and covers almost all of SITC section 3; "food and raw materials" consists principally of the following SITC sections; raw and processed food (0), beverages and tobacco (1), raw materials other than food (2), fats and oils whether or not processed (4). Data for "transactions not analysed by commodities" (9) are included in the totals but, because of their minor importance, are not shown separately.

The data on production are classified as follows: "primary products" consisting of raw food, raw materials (excluding gold which is excluded from the export data) and raw fuel; "manufactured goods" covered by divisions 2 and 3 of the United Nations *International Standard Industrial Classification* (ISIC), and corresponding roughly to the same heading under exports.

The value of exports at current prices are the same as those described in paragraph 3. The unit value indexes for exports of food and raw materials, fuel and manufactured goods are of the Paasche type (current weights) calculated on base 1953, 1959 and 1963, the series being linked at 1956 and 1961 and adjusted so that 1963 exports represent 100. The indexes are computed on the basis of: (*a*) published and unpublished official indexes by commodities, where available; (*b*) quantity and value data extracted from national trade publications; and (*c*) price indexes for primary commodities adjusted for time lag. The unit value indexes for all commodities are taken from the table described in paragraph 4 above.

The volume indexes in manufacturing are taken from the table *Index numbers of industrial production.*

Indexes for 1938 and 1948 are linked at 1950 to the series for later years. The volume indexes are derived from the value and unit value data.

Algeria

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Military goods: Exports and imports exclude military goods.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels.

Postal trade: Parcel post is excluded when valued at less than 100 francs.

Exclusion: For 1960 to 1962 crude petroleum exports are excluded.

Trade in silver: Crude silver, platinum, silver specie and token coin are excluded.

Valuation: Imports are valued at c.i.f. transaction values except that freight and insurance costs between French Metropolitan ports and Algerian ports are excluded. Exports are valued at f.o.b. transaction values.

Angola

VALUE DATA

Custom area: Includes Cabinda.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign and national ships. Imports include bunkers and ships' stores supplied to national ships in foreign ports.

Trade in fish: Fish landed directly abroad from the high seas by national vessels are excluded from exports.

Trade in military goods: Trade in military goods is excluded from the statistics.

Valuation: Imports, approximate c.i.f. transaction values, verified by customs. Exports, approximate f.o.b. transaction values.

Argentina

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Some unrefined gold such as dust, sweepings etc. is included in imports and exports.

Trade in silver: Silver specie is excluded from imports and exports.

Valuation: Imports c.i.f., beginning in 1966. Prior to 1966 *c* and *f*; exports f.o.b. A multiple exchange rate

system is in force in Argentina. The value figure in pesos are of the type (*a*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement; the value figures in dollars and the unit value indexes are of type (*b*).

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1956). The national publication base is the year 1956.

Coverage: The commodities used directly in the computation represented, in 1956, 70% and 95% of special imports and special exports respectively. The remaining commodities are assumed to have been subject to the same price changes as certain related groups of commodities which entered the computation directly.

Group indexes: Published in the *Boletín Mensual de Estadística* as follows for exports only:

Animal products

Beef with bones
chilled or frozen; forequarters and hindquarters
frozen: continental type
Mutton frozen and lamb
Corned beef
Meat extract
Frozen beef for manufacturing
Salted cowhides
Wool, greasy
Wool, washed carburized and carded
Milk casein.

Agricultural products

Wheat
Maize
Oats
Barley
Husks
Linseed waste
Linseed oil
Peanut oil
Fresh fruit—apples
Forestry products
Quebracho extract

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes. They are compiled in US dollars.

Coverage: Coverage is the same as for the quantum indexes.

Group indexes: Published corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

Reference: *Comercio Exterior, Informe C.48,* April 1958, Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos (Buenos Aires) and *Boletín de Estadística,* October-December 1967, pp. 175-177.

Australia

VALUE DATA

Custom area: The figures apply to the Commonwealth of Australia. Non-contiguous territories under Australian administration are treated as outside countries and trade transactions between Australia and those non-contiguous territories are part of the overseas trade of Australia.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Imports and exports include the gold content of ores and concentrates.

Trade in military goods: Imports of certain materials for intergovernmental defence projects and exports to Australian forces overseas prior to 1961 are excluded from the data.

Trade in fish: Fish and other sea products landed directly abroad from the high seas by Australian vessels are excluded from exports.

Postal trade: Parcel post imports and exports of small values are excluded from overseas trade statistics.

Bunkers and stores: Bunkers and stores are excluded from export.

Miscellaneous: Exports of uranium are not recorded. For years prior to 1961 the figures include passengers' personal and household effects, animals for racing and films for exhibition, and goods consigned to or received by diplomatic representatives.

Valuation: Imports are valued at actual transaction values or at the prices at which the goods, on the date of export, are offered for sale in the exporting country for home consumption, whichever "is higher". These values include inland transport to the port of export, but they exclude the cost of loading the goods onto the ship. The following amounts should be added to obtain imports c.i.f.: (in millions of Australian dollars) 1959, 232; 1960, 254; 1961, 302; 1962, 252; 1963, 258; 1964, 280; 1965, 330. Exports, f.o.b. transaction values with a theoretical transaction value for goods shipped on consignment. Theoretical values are not corrected after sale except in the case of wheat. The values of imports and exports include the value of outside packing.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: The indexes are officially described as "Indexes of the Value of Imports and Exports at Constant Prices". Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1959-1960) were used in their compilation. The national publications base is the year 1959-1960.

Coverage: The coverage is illustrated in the following table:

	Percentage of total value in 1959-60	
Method	*Exports*	*Imports*
Direct revaluation at base year unit values	92	47
Values divided by export (or import) price indices	6	39
Values divided by implicit price indices	2	14

Reference: Balance of Payments 1959-1960 to 1963-1964, pp. 24 and 25, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

Group indexes: Details are published as follows in *The Australian Balance of Payments,* a half-yearly publication.

Imports	*Exports*
Food, drink and tobacco	Foodstuffs
Textiles and clothing	Wool and sheepskins
Oils, fats and waxes	Minerals, metals and metal manufactures (excluding machinery)
Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	Other exports
Other imports	

These group indexes for exports are also published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics.*

UNIT VALUE INDEX FOR IMPORTS

Method: Fixed weights (quantities of the reference period 1 July 1962-30 June 1963). The index attempts to measure prices f.o.b. at the time of entry into Australia. The national publication base is 1962-1963. The index is based largely on overseas price indicators, which are lagged by varying amounts depending on average shipping times from the country of origin.

Coverage: The coverage has been substantially improved in the most recent re-weighting (formerly, 83% by value of general imports). Imports of live animals, aircraft and parts, ships, passengers' effects, military equipment etc., and imports due for re-export are not covered.

Group indexes: Published quarterly in the *Reserve Bank of Australia Statistical Bulletin* as follows:

By commodities	*By origin*
Food, drink and tobacco	United Kingdom
Basic materials	United States of America and Canada
Fuels and lubricants	E.E.C.
Textiles	Japan
Base metals	Other
Metal manufactures	
Motor vehicles	
Electric machinery and equipment	
Other machinery	
Other manufactures	

Reference: *Reserve Bank of Australia Statistical Bulletin, Economic Supplement,* December 1964, pp. 33-35.

UNIT VALUE INDEX FOR EXPORTS

Method: Beginning 1959-1960, fixed weights based on 5-year average: 1956-1957 to 1960-1961. The national publication base is 1959-1960. The price series used relate to specified standards for each commodity and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc. For some commodities price movements in the predominant market, or markets, are used, while for other commodities unit values in all export markets are used. As nearly as possible, prices used are on the basis f.o.b. at the main Australian ports. In most cases the prices are compiled by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

Coverage: There are 29 items in the index beginning 1959/1960, constituting approximately 83% of the total value of Australian exports. Those commodities not entering the computation directly are assumed to have been subject to the same price changes as related groups of commodities.

Group indexes: Published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* and the *Monthly Index of Australian Export Prices* for:

Wool	Sugar
Meats	Hides and tallow
Dairy produce	Metals and coal
Cereals	Gold
Dried and canned fruits	

Reference: *Statistical Bulletin S.B.—134* of 8 October 1962, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

Austria

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Excludes Mittelberg im Kleinen Walsertal in Vorarlberg and Jungholz in Tirol.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Government trade and foreign aid: Imports include goods received under ERP and its succeeding agencies, but exclude goods received under other foreign aid programmes, such as UNRRA.

Silver: Imports and exports exclude silver specie.

Repair trade: Repair trade is excluded from the statistics.

Reparations and restitutions: Reparation deliveries to the USSR are excluded from the data (in 1959, 1,226 million schillings). Beginning 1959, free deliveries of crude oil from the USSR are excluded (221 million schillings in 1959).

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1961). The import index includes non-commercial imports. The national publication base is 1961 and the series is not strictly comparable to the series prior to 1961.

Coverage: Each index is based on the subgroups of the *United Nations Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC).

Group indexes: Published in *Der Aussenhandel Österreichs, Serie 1A*, for both imports and exports as follows:

Food	Animal and vegetable oils and fats
Beverage and tobacco	Chemicals
Raw materials excluding fuels	Semi-manufactured and manufactured goods
Minerals, fuels and energy	Machinery and transport
	Miscellaneous manufactures
	Other goods not classified

UNIT VALUE INDEX

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Source: *Statistische Uebersichten zu den Monatsberichten des Oesterreichischen Institutes für Wirtschaftsforschung.*

Barbados

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in military goods: Exports and imports exclude military goods.

Improvement and repair trade: This trade is included at added value only.

Postal trade: Exports by parcel post are excluded (negligible).

Bunkers and stores for ships and aircraft: Exports include bunkers and stores for ships and aircraft.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. The c.i.f. valuation is the open market value of the goods at the time of importation, plus the cost of freight and insurance. Exports f.o.b. excluding the value of Sugar Preference Certificates.

Belgium-Luxembourg

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Economic Union of Belgium and Luxembourg.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in military goods: The statistics exclude non-commercial imports and non-commercial exports of military goods.

Trade in fish: Fish landed abroad directly from the high seas by domestic fishing vessels are excluded from exports.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Supplies of bunkers and ships' stores of domestic origin to foreign ships and aircraft are included.

Silver specie and token coin: Silver specie and token coin is excluded.

Electrical energy: Trade in electrical energy is excluded.

Small value trade: Goods valued at less than 1,000 francs are excluded.

Valuation: Exports, f.o.b.; imports, c.i.f.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (unit value of the reference period 1953). The monthly indexes are based on preliminary figures for imports and exports. The national publication base is 1953.

Coverage: The commodities used directly in the calculation of the annual figures covered about 73% and 80% of the value of special imports and exports, respectively, in 1953. The remaining commodities have, in the annual index, been assumed to be subject to the same price changes as certain related groups of commodities. The monthly figures are not adjusted for incomplete coverage.

Group indexes: In the *Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce Exterieur de l'Union Economique Belgo-Luxembourgeoise*, and the *Bulletin de Statistique* and *L'Economie Belge*, annual, group indexes are published as follows for imports and exports:

By degree of transformation	*By end-use*
Raw materials	Primary and auxiliary materials
Goods simply transformed	Equipment
Goods more elaborately transformed	Durable consumer goods
	Non-durable consumer goods

In the *Bulletin d'Information et de Documentation* of the Banque Nationale de Belgique, quantum indexes on base 1958 = 100 are published as follows:

Imports	*Exports*
Producer goods	Iron and steel
Consumer goods	Metal products
Equipment	Non-ferrous metals
	Textiles
	Chemicals
	Coal
	Oil industry
	Glass
	Agricultural products
	Cement
	Quarrying
	Ceramics
	Wood and furniture
	Hide, leather and shoes
	Paper and books
	Tobacco manufacture
	Rubber
	Food industry
	Miscellaneous

UNIT VALUE INDEX

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes: Calculated corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

Bermuda

VALUE DATA

System: General trade. Excludes imports into Ireland Island free port.

Coverage:

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports of bunkers and ships' stores are included.

Valuation: Imports are recorded at "declared values"—f.o.b. Exports are f.o.b.

Bolivia

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Miscellaneous: Imports from Argentina and Brazil for railway construction are excluded. Motion picture film imports for rental are included.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; Exports are officially adjusted to an f.o.b. value. Because of a multiple exchange rate system, figures are compiled in United States dollars and are therefore of the type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement.

Brazil

VALUE DATA

System: Imports, special trade beginning in 1958; exports, national. Re-exports are negligible.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Negligible amounts of non-banking gold bullion, semi-manufactured gold and issued paper currency are included in monthly and quarterly imports and exports.

Trade in silver: Negligible amounts of silver specie are excluded from imports and exports.

Trade in military goods: Military goods are excluded from imports and exports.

Postal trade: Parcel post is excluded from exports.

Trade by air: Some imports by air are excluded.

Temporary imports and exports: Some temporary imports and exports, such as passengers' baggage, are included in the data.

Valuation: A complex exchange rate system was introduced in 1953. The cruzeiro figures are of the type (*a*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement; the dollar figures and the unit value indexes are of type (*b*).

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: The indexes for each year are calculated using weights of the preceding year, and then chained to the base year 1953.

Coverage: Commodities entering the computation directly accounted, in 1960, for 92% and 95% of the total dollar value of imports and exports respectively.

Group indexes: Published as follows in *Conjuntura Econômica* (international edition):

Imports	*Exports*
Food products	Total without coffee
Fuel, lubricants and coal	Food products
Raw material for industry and agriculture	Raw materials
	Semi-manufactured goods
Equipment for agriculture, industry and commerce	Manufactured goods
Finished consumer goods	

A set of indexes with base 1955 = 100 is published in *Anuario Estatístico do Brasil*, by end use classifications, as follows

Imports	*Exports*
Consumer goods	Consumer goods
Non-durable	Non-durable
Durable	Excluding coffee
Fuels and lubricants	Coffee
Primary materials and intermediate products	Durable
Metal products	Primary materials and intermediate products
Other products	Metal products
Construction materials	Others
Materials, equipment and tools	
For agriculture	
For general industry	
For transport and communication	

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: The unit value indexes are obtained by dividing the value indexes of total imports and exports by the respective quantum indexes. The indexes refer to valuation in US dollars.

Group indexes: Published as for the quantum indexes:

Reference: *Conjuntura Econômica* (International Edition), Year IX, No. 11, pp. 76-77, and *Anuário Estatístico do Brasil* 1966, p. 183.

British Honduras

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Exports of gold (negligible) are included.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports of bunkers and ships' stores are included.

Postal trade: Exports by parcel post are excluded.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

Brunei

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Bunkers and ships' stores: Bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft are included in exports.

Trade in ships and aircraft: Ships and aircraft are included in the statistics if (*a*) they arrive as merchandise under their own power or otherwise, from abroad to an owner in Brunei; or (*b*) they leave as merchandise under their own power or otherwise, consigned to an owner outside Brunei.

Trade in military goods etc.: Imports on account of the naval, military and air forces of the Commonwealth were included prior to 1965. Imports and exports by foreign diplomats were included prior to 1965.

Trade in currency: Prior to 1959, unissued currency notes were excluded.

Trade in fish: Fish landed from fishing vessels from Malaysia were excluded prior to 1965.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b. The values are recorded in Malaysian dollars.

Bulgaria

VALUE DATA

System: General trade. Data include goods for Bulgarian account and resold abroad even when these do not cross the Bulgarian frontier. Goods purchased in Bulgaria for foreign account which do not cross the Bulgarian border are also included in the statistics.

Ships' stores and bunkers: Exports include ships' stores and bunkers.

Temporary imports and exports: These are included, with the exception of travellers' effects.

Postal trade: Parcel post is excluded from imports and exports.

Valuation: Imports, f.o.b.; exports, f.o.b.

Burma

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Military goods etc.: Imports exclude armaments and munitions on government account. Imports and exports by diplomatic personnel are included.

Postal trade: Postal trade is included in the annual but excluded from the monthly and quarterly figures.

Bunkers and ships' stores: All bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships are included in exports.

Temporary imports: Goods imported for temporary exhibition or competition are included.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f., transaction values. Exports, in general f.o.b. transaction values. Rice, rice products and teakwood, however, are valued as follows: upon export they are valued at officially determined rates; the figures are later revised by the responsible commodity boards to correspond more closely to the transaction value. The revisions are incorporated in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* as they become available.

Cambodia

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values. A multiple exchange rate system has been in force. Valuation is of type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement.

Cameroon

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Cameroon comprises East Cameroon (previously the trust territory of the Cameroons under French administration) and West Cameroon (formerly the Southern Cameroons, that is the southern part of the trust territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration). Prior to 1963 the statistics refer to East Cameroon only. Beginning in 1966, Cameroon, with the Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon and Congo (Brazzaville) form the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa and trade with other members of the Customs Union is excluded.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold and specie: Gold is included in monthly and quarterly figures but is excluded from an-

nual figures except in 1963. Beginning 1958 specie is excluded from annual figures.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b. Trade involving more than one country of the union is recorded by the first country of export and the last country of import.

Canada

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Includes Newfoundland.

System: General trade; prior to 1961: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in ships and aircraft: Trade in new and used ships is included, except for ships imported for use in foreign trade, and ships of British construction and registry imported for use in the coastal trade. Until 1 January 1966 aircraft purchased for use as international carriers and not used to carry goods between points in Canada were also excluded.

Trade in gold: Exports and imports include a small amount of gold scrap in the form of jewellers' sweepings.

Military goods: Exports exclude military goods supplied to NATO countries if financed under the Defense Appropriation Act.

Improvement and repair trade: Active and passive improvement trade is included at full value. Passive repair trade is excluded and active repair trade is included at added value only.

Postal trade: Exports exclude gift parcels and also commercial packages valued at $10 or less.

Valuation: Imports: Transaction value at point of shipment in the country of export. In recent years importers have, to some extent, reported c.i.f. values for goods free of duty or subject to specific rates of duty. An effort is made to insure that f.o.b. values are consistently used in import statistics in the case of goods subject to dumping duty, raw cotton and crude petroleum, raw sugar and all shipments individually valued at $50,000 or more. About one quarter of the value of imports is covered by these specific checks.

Exports: Transaction values in terms of Canadian dollars at point of consignment in Canada excluding export duties and freight insurance and other charges from the point of consignment to the frontier of Canada. In practice, this rule is not always followed. For example, in recent years a significant but indeterminate proportion of exports has been reported in US dollars.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (quantities of the interim reference year 1948). Where no suitable unit values are obtainable, specified price series from existing wholesale and retail price records of Canada and the United States (with adjustment for exchange rates) are used. The year 1948 is the interim national publication base.

Coverage: The commodities used directly in the computation covered in 1948 approximately 75% and 80% by value of special imports and national exports, respectively. The remaining commodities are assumed to be subject to the same price changes as the average of those entering the computation of the index for the group in which they are classified.

Beginning 1960, the trade totals used in calculating the indexes were adjusted to exclude certain "Special Transactions—Non-Trade" which had formerly been included.

Group indexes: Appear monthly for imports and exports as follows in *Trade of Canada, Imports by Commodities and Exports by Commodities*. Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

Live animals
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco
Crude materials, inedible
Fabricated materials, inedible
End products, inedible

This classification was introduced in 1960 for exports and in 1962 for imports.

In the years 1959 through 1962 for exports and 1959 through 1964 for imports the classification was:

Agricultural and animal products
Fibres and textiles
Wood products and paper
Iron and steel and their products
Non-ferrous metals and their products
Non-metallic minerals and their products
Chemicals and fertilizers
Miscellaneous products

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Current period weights. The indexes are interdependent with the unit value indexes.

Group indexes: Compiled corresponding to those available for the unit value indexes.

Reference: *Reference Papers*, No. 5, 1949 and No. 8, 1950, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

Cape Verde Islands

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Postal trade: Parcel post is excluded from exports.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers' and ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

Central African Republic

VALUE DATA

Customs area: The Central African Republic, with Chad, Gabon, Congo (Brazzaville) and beginning in 1966 Cameroon, is a member of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (prior to 1966 known as the Equatorial Customs Union). Trade with Chad, Gabon, Congo (Brazzaville) and beginning in 1966 Cameroon is excluded.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Improvement and repair trade: This trade is excluded from the figures.

Parcel Post: Duty free imports and exports by parcel post are excluded.

Trade in gold: Prior to 1960 imports included gold.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Military goods: Imports of military materials for the armed forces are excluded.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, mostly f.o.b. transaction values. Trade involving more

than one country of the union is recorded prior to 1962 by the first country of import and the first country of export; beginning in 1962, imports are recorded by the last country of import.

Ceylon

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Improvement and repair trade: Imports and exports exclude improvement and repair trade.

Trade in ships and aircraft: Second-hand ships and aircraft bought and sold abroad are included in the trade statistics.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships.

Temporary imports and exports: Some personal effects of travellers and immigrants, as well as samples and articles temporarily imported and exported are included.

Government trade: Foreign relief is excluded from the figures.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values. Exports, actual or approximate f.o.b. transaction values.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (unit values of the reference period 1948). The national publication base is 1948.

Coverage: Commodities amounting in 1948 to 80% of general imports enter the computation directly; it is assumed that the remaining commodities have been subject to the same price changes as certain related groups of commodities. The coverage of national exports is essentially complete.

Group indexes: Published as follows in the *Ceylon Trade Journal*.

Imports	*Exports*
Food, drink and tobacco	Coconut products
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	Copra
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	Coconut oil
	Desiccated coconut
	Other
	Tea
	Rubber
	Other products

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (quantities of the reference year 1948). The annual figures for imports are averages of the monthly data.

Group indexes: Published for the same categories as the quantum indexes.

Chad

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Chad, with the Central African Republic, Gabon, Congo (Brazzaville) and beginning in 1966 Cameroon, is a member of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (prior to 1966 known as the Equatorial Customs Union). Trade with Central African Republic, Gabon, Congo (Brazzaville), and beginning in 1966, Cameroon is excluded.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Improvement and repair trade: This trade is excluded from the figures.

Parcel Post: Duty free imports and exports by parcel post are excluded.

Trade in gold: Prior to 1960, imports include gold.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Military goods: Imports of military materials for the armed forces are excluded.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, mostly f.o.b. transaction values. Trade involving more than one country of the union is recorded prior to 1962 by the first country of import and the first country of export; beginning in 1962, imports are recorded by the last country of import.

Chile

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Imports and exports include gold ores and concentrates and certain amounts of gold with silver or copper.

Trade in silver: Monthly and quarterly figures exclude negligible amounts of crude silver, silver specie and token coin. Crude platinum is excluded from all figures.

Temporary imports and exports: Imports include travellers' effects if valued at more than $500 and if travellers' stay exceeds three months.

Postal trade: Imports and exports exclude parcel post.

Trade in ships and aircraft: Imports and exports exclude ocean-going ships bought or sold.

Inclusions: Exports include articles for official use of embassies abroad, as well as personal effects of foreign diplomats and Chilean diplomats.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values. Exports of copper, iron ore and nitrates are valued at cost of production, and other exports are valued at f.o.b. transaction values excluding export duties. The free rate of exchange, which applies to external trade, has fluctuated considerably. The statistics of external trade, however, are expressed in pesos de oro which have a fixed gold parity; the valuation is therefore of the type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Chained indexes (using as weights the unit values of the preceding year). National publication base is 1947.

Coverage: Commodities amounting in 1947 to 88% and 98% by value of special imports and exports respectively, enter the computation directly. (In 1960, 84% and 97% respectively.) Where failure to do so would give anomalous results, the indexes are adjusted for incomplete coverage by assuming that the commodities not entering the computation directly have been subject to the same price changes as related groups of commodities. Gold, silver, currency and ships' stores and bunkers are excluded from the indexes.

Group indexes: Published as follows in *Boletín Mensual* of the Banco Central de Chile:

Imports	*Exports*
Raw materials and fuel	Products of mining
Raw materials	Major mines
Fuel	Other mines
Consumers' and producers' goods	Products of agriculture
Consumers' non-durable goods	Animal products
Consumers' durable goods	Vegetable products
Producers' goods	Products of manufacturing
Capital goods	Food, beverages, tobacco
Machinery, appliances and tools	Other
Transport equipment	

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Chained indexes (using as weights the quantities of the current year) computed separately from the quantum indexes. The national publication base is 1947.

Coverage: Same as for the quantum indexes.

Group indexes: In *Boletín Mensual* of the Banco Central de Chile, unit value indexes are published for the same categories as the quantum indexes.

Reference: *Indices de Comercio Exterior*: Mimeographed, Sección de Estadística e Investigaciones Económicas del Banco Central de Chile, Nov. 1954 (Santiago).

China (Taiwan)

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in silver: Exports and imports exclude silver bullion and specie.

Trade in military goods: Exports and imports exclude some military goods.

Reparations and restitutions: Imports exclude war reparations and restitutions.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports exclude bunkers and stores supplied to foreign vessels.

Miscellaneous: Imports exclude supplies by charitable organizations and returned goods.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values. They are shown in US dollars. The valuation is thus of type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1961). The national publication base is 1961.

Coverage: The commodities included represent between 71% and 78% by value of special imports and between 89% and 97% by value of special exports during the period in 1955 to 1962.

Group indexes: Group indexes are published in *Statistics of Foreign Trade of China (Taiwan)* and in the *Statistical Abstract of the Republic of China* as follows for both imports and exports.

Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery products
Minerals
Food beverages and tobacco preparations
Products of textile, leather, wood and related products
Non-metallic mineral products
Chemicals and chemical and pharmaceutical products
Basic metals
Metal products
Miscellaneous manufacturing products

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights. (Reference period 1961.) They are compiled in US dollars.

Coverage: The coverage is the same as for the quantum indexes:

Group indexes: Group indexes are published the same as for quantum indexes.

Reference: *Statistics of Foreign Trade of China (Taiwan)* No. 1, July-August 1965, p. 116.

Colombia

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade. In Colombia it is not the practice to hold goods under customs control while it is decided whether to re-export them or to enter them for domestic consumption; there is, therefore, no essential difference here between special and general imports. There are no re-exports from custom control and the export figures include nationalized goods. Here, therefore, special exports are equivalent to exports plus re-exports in the general system.

Coverage:

Trade in military goods: Military goods are included in the statistics except when they do not clear through customs on entering or leaving, as may happen, for instance, if they move on government vessels.

Trade in ships and aircraft: Ships and aircraft bought and sold abroad are included in the statistics. *Valuation*: Imports are valued at the c.i.f. transaction values. Exports are valued at the f.o.b. transaction values. Valuation of exports, however, always excludes export duties. Prior to July 1957, a multiple exchange rate system was in force. Beginning in July 1957, the exchange rate fluctuated. The figures shown are in US dollars and hence are of type (*b*) paragraph 5 of the General Statement.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1952). The national publication base is the year 1952.

Coverage: For imports, 329 items, representing 77% of special imports in 1952, entered the computation directly; for exports, the six principal products (coffee, crude petroleum, bananas, tobacco, crude platinum and leather), representing 98% of special exports in 1952 were used. (In 1957 the figures were 71% for imports and 97% for exports.) No adjustment is made for incomplete coverage.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes. They are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* in terms of US dollars.

Reference: *Anuario de Comercio Exterior, 1955* (Colombia), p. VI.

Congo (Brazzaville)

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Congo (Brazzaville), with Chad, Gabon, Central African Republic and beginning in 1966 Came-

roon, is a member of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (prior to 1966 known as the Equatorial Customs Union). Trade with Central African Republic, Gabon, Chad and, beginning in 1966, Cameroon is excluded.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Improvement and repair trade: This trade is excluded from the figures.

Parcel Post: Duty free imports and exports by parcel post are excluded.

Trade in gold: Prior to 1960, imports included gold.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Military goods: Imports of military materials for the armed forces are excluded.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, mostly f.o.b. transaction values. Trade involving more than one country of the union is recorded prior to 1962 by the first country of import and the first country of export; beginning in 1962, imports are recorded by the last country of import.

Congo, Democratic Republic of

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Prior to 30 June 1960, the Belgian Congo and the former Ruanda-Urundi. The data exclude trade of the following areas for which information is not available: July to December 1960, Katanga and South Kasai; 1961, Katanga, South Kasai, Kivu and Orientale.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in fissionable materials: Trade in fissionable materials is excluded.

Trade in military goods: Exports and imports exclude military goods.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign vessels and aircraft.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values. Exports, approximate f.o.b. transaction values; export valuation is based on prices fixed by customs authorities by means of adjusted export market prices.

Costa Rica

VALUE DATA

System: Approximates special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in military goods etc.: Exports exclude military goods.

Repair trade: Active and passive repair trade is excluded from the data.

Miscellaneous: Gifts and donations are excluded. *Valuation*: Imports, mostly c.i.f. transaction values. Exports, f.o.b. transaction values. Bananas and coffee are given a theoretical transaction value based on import values in the United States. A multiple exchange rate system is in force. The figures shown are in US dollars and hence are of type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement.

Cuba

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Whole of Cuba except for the naval station of Caimanera. Includes the island of Pinos.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold and silver: Exports of silver specie are excluded. Monthly and quarterly import and export figures may include negligible amounts of crude gold and gold specie.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values. Prior to 1959, import values are customs adjusted f.o.b. values. Exports, mainly f.o.b. transaction values, but comparison with the 1959-1960 export data for sugar indicates an undervaluation of sugar of between 5% and 10%. Prior to 1959 a valuation adjustment to exports of approximately 5% was added.

Cyprus

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in military goods: Imports exclude military goods but NAAFI goods are included—1965, 1.55 million Cyprus £. Exports include military and NAAFI goods.

Temporary imports and exports: Imports and exports include certain personal effects belonging to tourists and travellers.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign vessels.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values including landing charges; exports of all goods, except minerals, f.o.b. transaction values; export of minerals, excluding export duties.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (beginning in 1961 unit values of the reference period 1962). The national publication base is 1962. The previous reference period and national publication base was 1946-1950.

Coverage: Complete.

Group indexes: Available for every section of the SITC.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Czechoslovakia

VALUE DATA

System: General trade. Data include goods purchased abroad for the account of Czechoslovakia and shipped to third countries without crossing the Czechoslovakian frontier.

Coverage:

Foreign aid: Goods received under UNRRA are excluded from the data.

Reparations: Reparations in kind are excluded. *Valuation*: Imports and exports are valued f.o.b. border of the supplying country beginning in 1958.

Dahomey

VALUE DATA

Customs area: The following seven west African republics comprise the West African Customs Union: Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta. Prior to 1959, the data exclude the trade with the countries of former French West Africa, while, beginning in 1960, the trade with other members of the Customs Union is included.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Imports of gold (nil or negligible) are included.

Ships' stores: This trade is included.

Valuation: Imports, approximating c.i.f. transaction values; exports approximating f.o.b. transaction values. The trade crossing land frontiers may be understated.

Denmark

Customs area: Faeroe Islands and Greenland are excluded.

VALUE DATA

System: General trade beginning in 1958. Re-exports from Denmark of Faeroe Islands and Greenland products are included in Danish exports.

Coverage:

Trade in silver: Silver specie is excluded.

Trade in military goods: Non-commercial imports and exports of military goods are excluded from the statistics.

Reparations and restitutions: War reparations and restitutions are excluded.

Postal trade: Not all merchandise moving by post is included in the statistics.

Improvement and repair trade: In conformity with the General Statement this trade is included at full value, except for ships and aircraft imported or exported for repairs.

Trade in ships: The statistics include all ships bought and sold.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values: exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (beginning in 1957, unit values of the reference year 1955; prior to 1958, unit values of the reference year 1949). The national publication bases coincide with the reference years.

Coverage: The commodities entering the computation directly accounted for more than 90% by value of special imports and exports in 1955. The remaining commodities are assumed to have been subject to the same price changes as certain groups of related commodities. Beginning in 1957, trade in ships and aircraft is excluded from the indexes. Trade with the Faeroe Islands and Greenland is excluded.

Group indexes: Published in *Statistisk Tabelvaerk 1966*: III as follows:

Imports

(according to the *United Nations Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC), Revised)

SICT code	
04	Cereals and cereal products
071.1	Coffee
08	Feeding stuff for animals
12	Tobacco
32	Solid fuel
331.0 to 332.4	Liquid fuel
22	Oil seed, oil nuts and oil kernels
24	Wood, lumber and cork
25	Pulp
26	Textile fibres
271.3 to 274.2	Natural phosphate and pyrites
41-43	Animal and vegetable oils
51	Chemical elements and compounds
56	Fertilizers, worked
64	Paper, paperboards and manufactures thereof
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures
67-68	Iron and other metals
69, 95	Manufactures of metals
71,72,86	Machines, apparatus and instruments
731 to 733	Transport equipments, excluding ships and aircraft
	Other commodities
	Total (excluding ships and aircraft)
	Ships and aircraft

Exports

Agricultural products, animal
Agricultural products, vegetable
Agricultural products, total
of which:
- Live swine, bacon and other pork
- Live cattle, beef and veal
- Butter
- Cheese
- Eggs
- Cereals

Canned meat
Canned milk
Other manufactures, total (excluding ships and aircraft) of which:
- Animal and vegetable oils and fats
- Drapery and clothing
- Metals
- Machines, apparatus and instruments

Fish
Other commodities
Total (excluding ships and aircraft)
Ships and aircraft

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes: Published corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

Dominican Republic

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Imports include negligible amounts of gold bullion for non-monetary purposes.

Trade in silver: Exports and imports exclude negligible amounts of silver specie.

Trade in military goods, etc.: Munitions and foreign aid are excluded.

Valuation: Imports, f.o.b. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

Ecuador

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Including Galapagos Islands.

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Government trade: Imports and exports exclude certain goods traded on government account.

Trade in gold: Imports include negligible amounts of gold.

Trade in fish: Fish landed abroad directly from the high seas by Ecuadorian fishing vessels is excluded from exports.

Trade in ships and aircraft: Exports and imports exclude all ships and aircraft bought and sold.

Valuation: The valuation of imports and exports approximates f.o.b. transaction values. Export figures are officially adjusted for undervaluation of bananas.

El Salvador

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in military goods, etc.: Imports and exports exclude military goods, but imports include supplies for foreign consular and diplomatic agencies.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign vessels.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1965). The national publication base is 1965 beginning in 1965 and 1953 prior to 1965.

Coverage: Commodities entering the computation directly accounted in 1953 for 85.4% and 92.5% by value of special imports and exports, respectively; in the years 1956-1959, for about 86% and 92%; and in 1959, for 77% and 84% respectively, details of the coverage in 1965 are not known. Commodities not entering the computation directly are assumed to be subject to the same price changes as certain groups of related commodities.

Group indexes: The following group indexes appear in *Anuario Estadístico*.

Imports	*Exports*
Food	Coffee
Beverages and tobacco	Sugar
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	Cotton
Mineral fuels and lubricants	Shrimp
Oils and fats	Others
Chemicals	
Manufactured goods	
Machinery and transport equipment	

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes: Same as for the quantum indexes.

Reference: *Comercio Exterior*, January-June 1958, No. 1. Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (San Salvador).

Ethiopia

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Trade in silver, etc.: Prior to 1962, imports and exports exclude silver bullion, silver and base metal specie and currency notes, and exports exclude platinum.

Trade in military goods, etc.: Exports and imports of military goods are excluded prior to 1962. Beginning in 1962, goods imported by diplomatic and consular missions are included to the extent that the details are shown in the customs declaration.

Temporary imports and exports: Personal effects of passengers are included in the statistics except for 1962.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Beginning in 1962, bunkers and ships' stores are included.

Valuation: Importers are valued at transaction values, including freight, insurance and other charges accrued up to the customs station where reported for importation. (In the case of imports cleared through Djibouti in French Somaliland, value figures thus exclude transit charges, insurance and freight between Djibouti and the border of Ethiopia.) Exports are valued at transaction values at point of consignment in Ethiopia or Eritrea, excluding freight, insurance and other charges, if any, from the point of consignment to the frontier of Ethiopia or Eritrea.

Falkland Islands

Territory: Includes South Georgia

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Ships' stores and bunkers: Exports include stores and bunkers supplied to foreign vessels.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

Fiji

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports of ships' stores and bunkers to foreign vessels and aircraft are included.

Temporary imports and exports: Personal and household effects of passengers and travellers are included in the data.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values, but excluding the value of Sugar Preference Certificates. Certificates have not been issued since 1962.

Finland

Value data

Customs area: Prior to 26 January 1956, the customs area exclude the leased area of the Porkkala Peninsula.

System: General trade, beginning in 1960; prior to 1960, special trade.

Coverage:

Improvement trade: Only the value added is recorded in the case of improvement trade.

Reparations and restitutions: War reparations in kind and war restitutions exported are excluded.

Trade in ships and aircraft: Imports and exports include all ships and aircraft bought and sold.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values, exports, f.o.b. transaction values. For reasons of comparability, data for all years are shown in terms of the new markka, introduced on 1 January 1963, with a value of 100 old markka.

Unit value indexes

Method: The indexes are computed quarterly according to the Laspeyre's formula. The results are revised annually using Fisher's ideal formula for the annual index and by adjusting the quarterly indexes accordingly. Beginning in 1961 the data refer to the year 1962, the previous base year being 1954. The indexes are based on the national commodity classification (which follows the BTN).

Coverage: The commodities used directly in the computation covered 84% and 74% by value of exports and imports, respectively, in 1962. The remaining commodities are assumed to have been subject to the same price changes as related groups of commodities entering the computation directly.

Group indexes

Indexes based on the national classification are published in *Ulkomaankauppa-Utrikeshandel*, vol. I (vol. II beginning in 1963) as follows:

For Imports	*For Exports*
Raw materials and production supplies	Products of agriculture and related activities
For agriculture	Agricultural products
Feeding-stuff for animals	Agricultural products of animal origin
Fertilizers	Forestry products
For industry	Conifers
For food and beverage industry	Industrial products
Cereals	Wood industry products
Sugar, cocoa, etc.	Sawn and planed wood
Coffee	Plywood and veneers
For textile and clothing industry	Products of paper industry
Wool and wool products	Pulp
Cotton and cotton products	Celluloid
For chemical industries	Paper and cartons
For metal industries	Paper
Basic metals	Metal and machinery industry products
For construction industry	
Fuels and lubricants	
Solid fuel	
Liquid fuel	
Finished goods	
Investment goods	
For agriculture	
Transport equipment (excluding tractors)	
Other machinery apparatus and supplies	
Consumers' goods	
Food, beverages, tobacco	
Textiles and clothing	
Other non-durable consumers' goods	
Durable consumers' goods	

Quarterly and annual data for the main indexes of these series are available in the *Ulkomaankauppa-Utrikeshandel* (Foreign Trade Monthly Bulletin).

Quarterly and annual indexes for exports only appear in the *Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin* as follow:

Round and hewn timber
Wood industry products
Paper industry products
Metal, engineering industry products

Quantum indexes

Method: Fisher ideal formula. The indexes are interdependent with the unit value indexes.

Group indexes: Indexes based on the national classification are published in *Ulkomaankauppa-Utrikeshandel*, vol. I (vol. II beginning in 1963) as follows:

Imports	*Exports*
Raw materials and production supplies	Agricultural products
Agriculture	Animal products
Industry	Dairy products
Fuels and lubricants	Forestry products
Solid fuel	Industrial products
Liquid fuel	Wood industry products
Finished goods	Sawn and planed woods
Investment goods	Plywood and veneers
Consumption goods	Paper industry
	Pulp
	Paper and cartons
	Paper
	Metal industry products

Quarterly and annual data for the main indexes of these series are also available in the *Ulkomaankauppa-Utrikeshandel* (Foreign Trade Monthly Bulletin) and *Tilastokatsauksia-Statistiska Översikter* (Bulletin of Statistics). Quarterly and annual unit value indexes appear in the *Kansallis-Osake-Pankki*, Economic Review, as follows:

Imports	*Exports*
Raw materials and production supplies	Wood industry products
Finished goods	Paper industry products
	Metal industry products

Reference: *Tilastokatsauksia-Statistiska Översikter* (Bulletin of Statistics), No. 12, 1965, pp. 68-74.

France

Value data

Customs area: The statistical territory of France includes continental France (this includes the free zones of Gex and Haute Savoie), Corsica, the other French coastal islands and the Principality of Monaco. On 6 July 1959, the Saar which had been part of the customs area of France, became part of the customs area of the Federal Republic of Germany.

System: Special trade which includes: (*a*) imports to and re-exports from petroleum refineries in bonded areas (usines exercées); (*b*) imports of French colonial rum provisionally released under bond (soumission cautionnée), and exports on re-exportation in discharge of the bond; and (*c*) imports of salt for the fishing

fleet, even if delivered directly from abroad to the fishing grounds.

Coverage:

Trade in ships and aircraft: Second hand ships and aircraft bought and sold are included in the statistics.

Trade in silver and token coin: Silver specie and base metal coin are included in quarterly figures but excluded from annual figures.

Trade in military goods: Imports exclude contributions of allied military authorities and purchases from foreign military surpluses.

Reparations and restitutions: War reparations and restitutions in kind are excluded from imports.

Improvement and repair trade: Passive improvement and repair trade are excluded from imports and exports.

Trade in fish: Marine products unloaded abroad directly from the original fishing vessel are excluded from exports.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft are included in exports.

Valuation: In general, imports are assigned their transaction values c.i.f. including government subsidies on essential commodities, but refined petroleum products are given officially determined values based on world market prices, adjusted to approximate a c.i.f. valuation. Exports are assigned their transaction values f.o.b.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (beginning in 1961, unit values of the reference year 1961; prior to 1962, the weights are of the reference year 1956). The national publication bases coincide with the reference years. The two series are linked at 1961.

Coverage: For the new series beginning in 1961, commodities entering the computation directly accounted in 1961 for 86% and 82% by value of special imports and exports respectively; for the indexes prior to 1962, the corresponding figures for 1956 were 82% and 75% respectively. For both series, the remaining commodities were assumed, for each group heading, to have been subject to the same price changes as the aggregates of the commodities entering directly into the computation for the heading.

Group indexes: Published monthly in the *Bulletin mensuel de statistique* and annually in the *Annuaire statistique de la France* on the basis of the SITC, as follows:

Food, beverages and tobacco (SITC 0, 1)
Raw materials (SITC 2, 4, 941)
Energy and lubricants (SITC 3)
Manufactured goods (SITC 5-8, 911, 951, 961)
  Semi-finished
  Finished
    Capital goods
    Consumers' goods

Each heading and sub-heading is analysed to show separately the parts due to trade with the Franc Area and with the rest of the world. The same publication contains quarterly data analysed in more complete commodity detail.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes: Published annually in the *Annuaire statistique de la France* and quarterly in the *Bulletin mensuel de statistique* according to the main headings (but not the sub-headings), and by the same regions listed above.

Reference: *Supplément Trimestriel du Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique*, April-June 1956, pp. 95-104, and January-March 1963, pp. 69-76, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (Paris).

French Guiana

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Temporary imports and exports: Temporary imports and exports are included, except goods imported or exported for repair.

Bunkers and stores: Exports include stores and bunkers supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f., exports, f.o.b.

French Polynesia

VALUE DATA

Customs area: The customs area includes the Society Islands, Marquesas Islands, Austral Islands and Rapa Islands.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Ships' stores: Exports include ships' stores.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

French Somaliland

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

Gabon

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Gabon, with Chad, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville) and beginning in 1966 Cameroon, is a member of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (prior to 1966 known as the Equatorial Custom Union). Trade with the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), and beginning in 1966 Cameroon, is excluded.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Improvement and repair trade: This trade is excluded from the figures.

Parcel Post: Duty free imports and exports by parcel post are excluded.

Trade in gold: Prior to 1960, imports included gold.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Military goods: Imports of military materials for the armed forces are excluded.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, mostly f.o.b. transaction values. Trade involving more than one country of the union is recorded prior to 1962

by the first country of import and the first country of export; beginning in 1962, imports are recorded by the last country of import.

Gambia

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Bunkers and ships' stores: Bunkers and ships' stores for foreign ships and aircraft are included in exports.

Military goods: Imports of military goods are excluded.

Temporary imports and exports: Some temporary imports and exports such as personal effects of passengers, and films on lease or loan, are included.

Gold: Trade in gold is included in all years but is negligible.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

Germany, Eastern

VALUE DATA

System: General trade. Prior to 1958, special trade.

Coverage:

Inclusions: Trade with the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin is included in the figures in national currency but excluded from the US dollar figures. Data include goods purchased abroad for the account of East Germany and shipped to third countries without crossing the frontier of East Germany.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Bunkers and ships' stores are included in exports beginning in 1948.

Improvement and repair trade: Prior to 1958, improvement and repair trade were excluded, and in the trade with the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin the improvement and repair trade are excluded for the whole period.

Valuation: Imports, f.o.b.; exports, f.o.b.

Germany, Federal Republic of

VALUE DATA

Customs area: The external trade statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany refer to movements of goods into and out of the Federal Republic and West Berlin. Customs enclaves are the Austrian communities Jungholz and Mittelberg and customs exclaves are those districts of Baden which are surrounded by the territory of Switzerland. The movements of goods between the Federal Republic and West Berlin on the one hand and Eastern Germany on the other are considered as interzonal trade and are excluded from the foreign trade statistics. On 5 July 1959, the Saar became part of the customs area of the Federal Republic of Germany. In the tables for world trade by countries and regions, in US dollars, the Saar has been treated in all years as though it were part of the customs area of the Federal Republic of Germany, and thus the value figures for France and the Federal Republic of Germany differ from the value figures in national currency in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. Details of the difference are shown in annex IV to the March 1963 issue of the *Bulletin*.

System: Special trade, but goods consumed in free zones are included in imports. Figures for aggregate general imports and aggregate general exports are available in national publications.

Coverage:

Trade of foreign armed forces: Imports and exports exclude goods imported and exported by the foreign armed forces stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Repair trade: Repair trade is excluded from the statistics.

Reparations and restitutions: Exports of war reparations and restitutions are excluded except that exports resulting from the Israel Reparations Agreement are included.

Trade in fish: Fish landed abroad from German fishing vessels is excluded from exports.

Trade in ships and aircraft: Imports and exports include all ships and aircraft bought and sold.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include ships' stores of domestic origin supplied to foreign ships and aircraft and imports include ships' stores of foreign origin supplied to domestic ships and aircraft.

Electric energy: Electrical energy is excluded from the data.

Valuation: Imports are valued at c.i.f. transaction values and exports at f.o.b. transaction values. The data are officially recorded in both US dollars and in Deutsche marks.

Import values from December 1961 to April 1962 are overstated by the progressive incorporation into special trade of goods formerly in a bonded warehouse, which under the customs procedure applicable from January 1962 are entitled to admission into a credit warehouse. The amounts incorporated in millions of US dollars, are: Dec. 1961, 20; Jan. 1962, 36; Feb. 1962, 39.5; Mar. 1962, 27; Apr. 1962, 2.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (beginning in 1962 unit values of the reference year 1962. Prior to 1962 unit values of the reference year 1960). The national publication bases correspond to the reference years.

Coverage: All commodity headings of the external trade statistics are used directly in the computation of the indexes. Trade in gold is included.

Group indexes: Group indexes are published in *Aussenhandel, Reihe 1, Zusammenfassende Übersichten* for all countries, EEC, and other, analysed by the following commodity groups for both imports and exports:

- Food, beverages and tobacco
  - Live animals
  - Food, excluding live animals
    - Of animal origin
    - Of vegetable origin
  - Tobacco and beverages
- Other goods
  - Raw materials
  - Semi-manufactured goods
  - Manufactured goods
    - Intermediate products
    - End products

Quantum indexes for imports and exports are also shown by:

1. Certain important commodities
2. Groups and branches of the Commodity Classification for Industry Statistics
3. Capital goods and consumer goods.

Indexes are further published in *Aussenhandel*, Series 5, Special Trade, for the areas mentioned analysed according to the SITC and the Classification for Statistics and Tariffs (CST) as follows:

0 Food and live animals
1 Beverages and tobacco
2 Crude materials, inedible
3 Minerals, fuels, lubricants etc.
4 Animal and vegetable oils and fats
5 Chemicals
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles
9 Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes: Compiled corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

Reference: Wirtschaft und Statistik, October 1966, pp. 620-627, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Ghana

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Trade in fish: Fish landed abroad by domestic vessels is excluded from exports.

Repair trade: Repairs to vehicles are excluded from the statistics.

Trade in ships and aircraft: Purchases and sales of ships and aircraft not manifested as cargo are excluded from the statistics.

Temporary imports and exports: Personal and household effects of travellers are excluded; vehicles of immigrants are included on first importation.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1954). The national publication base is 1954.

Coverage: The commodities used directly in the computation represented about 87% and 99% by value of general imports and national exports respectively in 1955. The remaining commodities are assumed to have been subject to the same price changes as the selected commodities in each commodity group. The export index includes gold and monetary items.

Group indexes: Published quarterly in *Digest of Statistics* as shown below. The analysis is according to the SITC. Since they are of minor importance for Ghana, group indexes are not published for the headings not specified below although they are included in the total indexes.

Imports		*Exports*	
SITC code		*SITC code*	
0	Food and live animals	0	Food and live animals
1	Beverages, tobacco	2	Crude materials inedible, except fuels
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
5	Chemicals	9	Transactions in gold and monetary items
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material		
7	Machinery and transport equipment		
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles		
9	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind		

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes: Published corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

Gibraltar

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Bunkers and ships' stores: Imports for bunkers, and exports of bunkers, are excluded from the data; ships' stores are included.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

Greece

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in military goods: Imports of military goods are excluded from the figures.

Reparations and restitutions: Imports exclude German war reparations.

Improvement and repair trade: Passive improvement and repair trade is excluded.

Postal trade: Imports and exports exclude parcel post of small value.

Trade in fish: Fishery products of Greek taking are excluded from exports.

Trade in ships and aircraft: Imports of all ships are included in the statistics.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels, but exclude bunker fuel from bonded warehouses supplied to foreign vessels.

Government trade: Foreign aid is excluded from the statistics.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1961). The national publication base is 1961.

Coverage: Commodities directly included in the computation accounted in 1961 for 77.9% and 97.1% of special imports and exports, respectively. The remaining commodities in each commodity group are assumed to have been subject to the same average price changes as the commodities selected for direct inclusion. The quantum indexes of total imports and section 7 imports do not include ships.

Group indexes: Group indexes are published in the Greek *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* and the *Monthly Bulletin of External Trade Statistics* according to the SITC as follows:

0 Food
1 Beverages and tobacco (exports only)
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. (imports only)
5 Chemicals
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
7 Machinery and transport equipment (excluding ships) (imports only)

Indexes for aggregate imports from and exports to the E.E.C. countries, the United Kingdom and the United States are also published in the above publications.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes: Published corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

Reference: *Monthly Bulletin of External Trade Statistics*, January 1962, page XI, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

Greenland

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

Guadeloupe

VALUE DATA

Customs area: The customs area excludes the two dependencies of Saint Martin (French port) and Saint Barthelemy, and trade with them is included.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Included prior to 1965.

Temporary imports and exports: Temporary imports and exports are included except goods imported and exported for repair.

Bunkers and stores: Exports include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Valuation: Imports, in general c.i.f. transaction values; exports, in general f.o.b. transaction values, except that the value of banana exports is based on their importation value in France.

Guatemala

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade beginning in 1956.

Coverage:

Trade in military goods: Military goods are excluded from imports.

Miscellaneous: Non-commercial imports having a value less than Quetzales 100.00 are excluded from the statistics, and other imports having a value less than Q 50.00 are excluded except when they are imported from Centroamericanos y Belice.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Bunkers and stores supplied to foreign vessels are included.

Valuation: Imports, beginning in 1959, c.i.f. transaction values; from 1956 to 1959, f.o.b. transaction values to which are added between 11.8% and 12.5% as an estimate of freight, insurance and other charges incurred abroad. Exports, are valued at f.o.b. transaction values except that banana exports are adjusted by the Bank of Guatemala for undervaluation.

Guinea

VALUE DATA

System: General trade. Prior to 1959, special trade. Trade with the countries of former French West Africa is excluded prior to 1959.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

Guyana

Customs area: Prior to 26 May 1966 known as British Guiana.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Gold of domestic origin is included in the export statistics.

Improvement and repair trade: This trade is included at added value only.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign vessels.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values but excluding the value of Sugar Preference Certificates.

Haiti

VALUE DATA

System: Imports, general; exports, national.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Imports and exports include negligible amounts of gold.

Valuation: Imports, approximate c.i.f. transaction values; exports, approximate f.o.b. transaction values. Annual figures are for 12 months ended 30 September of the year stated.

Honduras

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Improvement and repair trade: Passive repair trade is excluded from the data.

Valuation: Imports, beginning 1960, c.i.f. transactions values; prior to 1960, f.o.b. transaction values but excluding all duties.

Hong Kong

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Government trade and military goods: Trade on government account is included except for trade for military forces of the Crown.

Trade in fish: Up to and including 1966, fresh fish arriving direct from ocean fishing grounds unless for re-export were excluded.

Ships and aircraft fuel and stores: This item of trade is excluded from the statistics, but up to and including 1966 only ships' stores were excluded.

Trade in ships: All ships bought and sold are included in the trade statistics.

Valuation: Imports, generally c.i.f. transaction values but goods on consignment are often valued at their actual sale in Hong Kong. Exports are f.o.b. transaction values. Following the introduction in October 1966 of new regulations concerning the registration of imports and exports, the coverage of the trade statistics increased in 1966; it is estimated that compared with 1965 the recorded figures overstate the over-all growth by about 5%.

Hungary

VALUE DATA

System: General trade. The data include goods purchased for Hungarian account and resold abroad even when these do not cross the Hungarian frontier.

Coverage:

Gold, silver etc.: Gold, silver and platinum are included in the statistics if subject to a trade agreement but are excluded if subject to a payments agreement.

Temporary imports and exports: All travellers' effects, whether or not purchased abroad, are excluded from imports and exports.

Trade in military goods etc.: Imports include goods destined for foreign diplomatic agencies stationed in Hungary and exports include goods destined for Hungarian missions stationed abroad.

Improvement and repair trade: Beginning 1960, reported at added value only.

Postal trade: Parcel post exports are excluded.

Bunkers and stores: Bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft in Hungary, and Hungarian ships and aircraft abroad are included.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transation values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

Iceland

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade, including imports into and re-exports from certain warehouses (so-called "credit" warehouses).

Coverage:

Silver: Imports and exports exclude silver specie.

Fish etc.: In accordance with the general statement, exports include fish landed abroad directly from Icelandic fishing vessels.

Trade in ships and aircraft: Imports and exports include all ships bought and sold.

Temporary imports and exports: Personal effects of travellers and immigrants, samples and articles temporarily imported are included.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values, excluding exports duties. Prior to 22 February 1960, a multiple exchange rate system was in effect, and data were shown in kronur obtained by converting foreign currencies at official rates of exchange; they were thus of type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement.

India

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Beginning in April 1963, the foreign trade statistics include the trade of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman and Diu. Though the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands are also in the customs area, their trade is excluded in all periods. The trade of the former French possessions of Pondichéry, Karikal, Mahé and Yanam is also included.

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Government trade: Due to a delay in receipt of full particulars, important amounts of food grains imported on Government account are excluded from preliminary current data. Import data are subsequently revised to include these imports.

Military goods: Trade in military goods and fissionable materials is excluded.

Postal trade: Imports of non-dutiable articles and exports of all articles by letter post (except pearls, diamonds, precious stones and jewellery) are excluded.

Ships and aircraft: All purchases and sales of ships and aircraft are excluded, in imports and exports.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports exclude bunkers and ships' stores but surplus bunkers and stores purchased abroad are treated as imports when they are landed.

Temporary imports and exports: Dutiable articles of personal baggage are included in imports; all personal baggage is excluded from exports.

Trade with other countries: All trade with Tibet, Bhutan and Sikkim is excluded. Land borne trade with Nepal is included beginning in April 1963, air-borne trade with Nepal is included beginning in January 1957.

Transit trade: Prior to January 1957, the direct transit trade of Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan is included in the statistics. Indirect transit trade is included in imports and re-exports.

Valuation: Theoretically, the rule adopted for valuation of imports and exports is the real value system, i.e., wholesale cash price at the time and place of importation or exportation for similar goods, less trade discount and import duty. This conforms approximately to c.i.f. transaction values of imports and f.o.b. transaction values of exports.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (beginning in 1958, unit values of the reference year 1958: prior to 1959, unit values of the reference period 1 April 1952-31 March 1953). The national publication bases correspond to the reference periods. The two series are linked at 1958. The indexes are based on unrevised value data. The indexes published in the *Bulletin* are on a calendar year basis and are the average of four quarterly values.

Coverage: Beginning 1958, commodities entering the computation directly covered 84% and 92% by value of general imports and national exports respectively in the reference year. Prior to 1959, the corresponding figures were 70% and 92% respectively. For both series, the remaining commodities are assumed to have been subject to the same price changes as certain related groups of commodities.

Group indexes: Group indexes are published in the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics* for imports and exports analysed by sections of the SITC as follows:

SITC code	
0	Food
1	Beverages and tobacco
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats
5	Chemicals
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
7	Machinery and transport equipment
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles

Indexes for 22 sub-headings for imports and 20-22 for exports are published in the *Supplement to the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade.*

SITC	*Imports*
02	Dairy products, eggs, honey
04	Cereals and cereal preparations
05	Fruits and vegetables
...	Copra
262	Wool and other animal hair
263-01	Raw cotton other than linters
271	Crude fertilizers
312	Petroleum crude etc.
313	Petroleum products
51	Chemical elements and compounds
53	Dyeing, tanning, colouring materials
56	Fertilizers manufactured
64	Paper, paperboard etc.
651	Textile yarn and thread
681	Iron and steel
682	Copper
684	Aluminium
686	Zinc
69	Manufactures of metals
71	Machinery other than electric
72	Electric machinery etc.
73	Transport equipment
SITC	*Exports*
03	Fish and fish preparations
05	Fruits and vegetables
071	Coffee
074	Tea and maté
075	Spices
081-03	Oilseed cake
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures
211	Hides and skins, undressed
262	Wool and other animal hair
263-01	Raw cotton other than linters
	Cotton, raw and waste (beginning in October 1962, cotton waste only)
272	Crude minerals excluding coal, petroleum etc.
28	Metalliferous ore and metal scrap
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials
311	Coal and coke
611, 612	Leather and manufactures thereof
651	Textile yarn and thread
652	Cotton fabrics of standard type
653-04	Fabrics of jute
653-05	Fabrics of synthetic fibre and spun glass
656-01	Bags and sacks for packing
657	Floor coverings

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes: Published corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

Reference: *Accounts relating to the Foreign Trade and Navigation of India*, May 1955, p. viii, Department of Commerce Intelligence and Statistics (Calcutta); *Indian Trade Journal*, June 18, 1960, p. 937; *A Guide to Official Statistics of Trade, Shipping, Customs and Excise Revenue of India, Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics*, (Calcutta) 1965, pp. 33-37.

Indonesia

VALUE DATA

Customs area: The trade of the free zone of Riouw is not included in the statistics, with the exception that exports of tin ore, tin and bauxite produced in the zone and exported directly are included in exports. The trade of West Irian is also excluded.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in silver: Imports and exports exclude silver bullion and all specie.

Temporary imports and exports: Exports of automobiles belonging to tourists, as well as travellers and passengers' personal effects are included only if subject to export duty. Imports and exports of returned goods, samples and certain temporarily admitted items are included in the statistics.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include some bunker coal and oil.

Postal trade: Imports by parcel post (except parcels by boat) and exports by parcel post (except dutiable goods or parcels by boat not for personal use) are excluded.

Trade in ships: Purchases and sales of certain types of ships are excluded from imports and exports.

Improvement and repair trade: Imports include goods returned after improvement or repair abroad valued at "added value" only.

Military goods: Goods imported by the armed forces are excluded.

Valuation: Imports, generally, c.i.f. values approximating transaction values; exports, generally f.o.b. values approximating transactions values. Some goods are valued at officially determined prices. A multiple exchange rate system is in force for imports, and, prior to 1960, also was for exports. The valuation of imports and of exports prior to 1960 is of the type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the general statement.

Iran

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in military goods etc.: Imports exclude military goods (except purchases of army surplus property) but include goods destined for foreign diplomatic agencies in Iran specially exempted from duty.

Temporary imports and exports: Beginning 1960, imports and exports of passengers' effects are included. *Valuation*: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. approximating transaction values. The value of exchange certificates is included.

Iraq

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in military goods etc.: Imports exclude military stores on government account (except purchases of

surplus military property). Goods imported by foreign diplomatic agencies in Iraq are included.

Postal trade: Exports exclude goods sent as parcel post or letter post.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values including landing charges. Exports, beginning 1962, f.o.b. transaction values; prior to 1962, value in local market excluding transportation to frontier and profits.

Ireland

Value data

Customs area: A customs "free area" exists at Shannon Airport. Exports and re-exports into the free area are included as foreign trade in the statistics.

System: General trade. Re-exports of parcel post, horses and greyhounds are recorded as national exports.

Coverage:

Government trade: Exports of government relief goods are excluded.

Trade in silver: Imports and exports exclude silver bullion and specie.

Temporary imports and exports: Except for tourists' and travellers' effects (including vehicles), temporary imports and exports are generally included.

Trade in fish, etc.: Fresh fish and other sea products and salvage landed abroad directly from the high seas by domestic fishing or salvaging craft are not included as exports.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values. Exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

Unit value indexes

Method: Annual indexes: Fisher *ideal* formula using weights of the current and preceding years. Monthly indexes: fixed weights (quantities of the previous calendar year). All indexes are chained in such a way that the year 1953 is the publication base.

Coverage: Commodities directly entering the computation of the annual indexes in 1956 represented 75% and 82% by value of general imports and national exports respectively. The annual index numbers are based on more items than the monthly indexes, and may diverge substantially from the average of the monthly indexes. The commodities which do not enter the computation directly are assumed to be subject to the same price changes as the aggregate of those that do.

Group indexes: Monthly and annual figures are published in the *Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin* (quarterly) as follows:

Imports	*Exports*
Food, drink and tobacco	Food, drink and tobacco
Basic materials	Basic materials (including fuels, etc.)
Mineral fuels and lubricants	
Other goods	Other goods

Quantum indexes

Method: The quantum indexes are interdependent with the unit value indexes. No group indexes of quantum are published.

Reference: *Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin*, December 1962, p. 240, Central Statistical Office (Dublin).

Israel

Value data

System: Special trade. Imports are net of returned imports.

Coverage:

Trade in silver: Exports and imports exclude negligible amounts of unissued silver specie.

Government trade: Imports exclude military goods and stores and goods supplied under Lend-Lease, but include UNRRA imports and purchases of surplus army property when delivered over the civilian use.

Temporary imports and exports: Personal effects of immigrants, emigrants and tourists are included in the data.

Improvement and repair trade: This trade is excluded from imports and exports.

Ships and aircraft: All trade in ships and aircraft is included.

Other categories: Equipment repatriated by domestic contractors after work on foreign contracts is excluded from imports; equipment sent abroad by domestic contractors to work on foreign contracts (unless and until sold to foreign buyers) is excluded from exports. Exports of motors and parts of aircraft by local firms to their branches or representatives abroad are excluded from the figures.

Valuation: Imports, in general c.i.f. transaction values. Exports, in general f.o.b. transaction values. The data are officially compiled in US dollars. The value of imports of diamonds is as reported by the Ministry of Commerce. Exports of citrus fruits and eggs are usually on a consignment basis and estimates of actual value are used at time of export, the figures being revised after sale of merchandise.

Quantum indexes

Method: Chained indexes computed with weights of the preceding year. The national publication base is 1961.

Coverage: For recent years, commodities directly entering the computation accounted for approximately 92% and 99% of imports and exports respectively. The remaining items were assumed to have the same price movement as that of the group of commodities to which the item in question belonged.

Group indexes: Published in the *Statistical Bulletin of Israel* Part C, Foreign Trade, as follows:

Exports	*Imports*
Industrial products	Investment goods
Foodstuff industry	Production inputs
Tires	Fuel
Mining products and chemicals	For industry and building
Textile and clothing	Diamonds, rough
Polished diamonds	For agriculture
Other	Consumer goods
Agricultural products	Durable
Citrus fruit	Non-durable
Other	Food

Unit value indexes

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes: Published corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

Reference: *Statistical Bulletin*, Foreign Trade, 1963, No. 8 (Jerusalem), Annex B. pp. 1281-1286.

Italy

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Includes the Republic of San Marino with which Italy maintains a customs union. Excludes the Vatican City State and the Communes of Livigno and Campione.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold, silver specie and token coin: Prior to 1960, partly worked gold was included in imports and exports, while gold coin and specie were excluded. Beginning in 1960, gold bullion, partly worked gold and specie are excluded.

Military goods: Imports of military goods (and items ready for use) are excluded as are surplus military goods acquired from armed forces.

Postal trade: The figures include shipments by post except in the case of gift parcels.

Trade in fish: Export statistics exclude fish landed in foreign ports directly from domestic fishing vessels.

Trade in ships and aircraft: New and second-hand ships and aircraft bought and sold are included in the statistics.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Fuel: Imports and exports of electric energy and various fuel gases are excluded.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1960). The national publication base is 1960.

Coverage: The commodities directly entering the computation account for about 90% of value of special imports and exports. The remaining commodities are assumed to have been subject to the same price changes as certain related groups of commodities which enter the computation directly.

Group indexes: Published in *Statistica mensile del commercio con l'estero* (monthly) as follows:

- Consumers' goods
  - Non-durable
  - Durable
- Capital goods
  - Construction materials
  - Industrial transport equipment
  - Plant, machinery and equipment
- Auxiliary materials
  - Fuels, lubricants etc.
  - Other

Detailed group indexes (annual figures only) are published in *Statistica annuale del commercio con l'estero* for two other series: by economic group, and by branch and class of economic activity.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes: Published corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

Reference: *Statistica mensile del commercio con l'estero*, December 1962, p. VII, Istituto Centrale di Statistica (Rome).

Ivory Coast

VALUE DATA

Customs area: The following seven west African republics comprise the West African Customs Union: Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta. Trade with the other members of the Customs Union is included. Prior to 1961, except for the period January-June 1959, the trade with the countries of former French West Africa is excluded.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Imports of gold (nil or negligible) are included.

Valuation: Imports, approximating c.i.f. transaction values; exports, approximating f.o.b. transaction values.

Jamaica

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Relates to the Island of Jamaica. Trade with the Cayman, Turks and Caicos Islands is included as foreign trade.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Military goods: Imports of military and naval stores are excluded.

Ships' stores and bunkers: Bunker fuel and stores supplied to ships and aircraft are included.

Miscellaneous: Individual transactions below £7 are excluded beginning 1963.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values. Exports, f.o.b. transaction values, except that exports exclude the value of Sugar Preference Certificates and contributions to the Sugar Reserve Fund.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (quantities of the reference year 1954). The national publication base is 1954.

Coverage: In 1965, the indexes covered approximately 72% and 88% of imports and exports respectively. Adjustments for incomplete coverage are based on the assumption that the commodities which do not enter the calculation directly have been subject to the same price changes as those which have been included in the calculation of the index.

UNIT VALUE

Method: As for the quantum indexes.

Coverage: As for the quantum indexes.

Japan

VALUE DATA

Custom area: Covers Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Hokkaido, and the adjacent islands (1) Izu Shichito and (2) Nansei-Shoto, north of and excluding Okinawa-Ken.

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Government trade and aid programmes: Imports exclude goods imported by the Japanese government under the Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement between Japan and the United States of America, but include all merchandise procured through United States

appropriated funds or diverted from military stocks within Japan.

Small value items: Imports of less than $100 in value are excluded. Exports of less than $200 in value are excluded.

Postal trade: Imports exclude parcel post if no payment is required by the recipient. Exports exclude parcels, if of small value.

Trade in fish: Fresh fish and whale products landed directly from the high seas by foreign fishing or whaling vessels are excluded from imports, and similar products landed directly abroad by Japanese fishing or whaling vessels are excluded from exports.

Reparations: Exports on account of reparations are excluded.

Trade in ships and aircraft: Imports and exports include all ships bought and sold.

Valuation: Imports are valued at the c.i.f. transaction values; exports at the f.o.b. transaction values. They are shown in United States dollars.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Fisher formula on the reference year 1965 (formerly 1960), which is also the national publication base.

Coverage: The commodities covered by the index are 375 items in imports and 659 items in exports. Previously the coverage was 221 items of imports and 426 items of exports which correspond to 83.9% and 69.6% respectively of general imports and exports in the previous base year (1960).

Group indexes: Published in the *Monthly Statistics of Japan* as follows:

Exports	*Imports*
Food	Food
Fish and fish preparations	Textile fibres
Textiles and products	Metal ores and scrap
Textile fibres	Crude materials
Textile yarn	Rubber
Chemicals	Wood
Non-metallic minerals and products	Non-metallic minerals
Metals and metal products	Mineral fuels
Machinery	Chemicals
Miscellaneous	Machinery
Lumber, paper and products	Miscellaneous metals

Groups indexes are also published as above but excluding the sub-headings in *Japan exports and Imports, Country by Commodity*. This publication contains also the following exports and imports indexes:

Food	Raw materials
	Manufactured goods

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: The quantum indexes are obtained by dividing the value indexes by the corresponding unit value indexes.

Group indexes: Published corresponding to those for the unit value indexes. The quantum indexes for food, raw materials, and manufactured goods are also published in *Economic Statistics Monthly*.

Reference: *Supplement to the Monthly Statistics of Japan*, January 1966, pp. 93 f, Statistical Standards Bureau, Administrative Management Agency (Tokyo).

Jordan

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Military goods: Certain categories of military equipment are not included in the statistics.

Trade of concessionaires: Imports and re-exports of concessionaires (Iraq Petroleum Company, Trans-Arabian Pipeline etc.) are not included.

Foreign Aid: Aid goods are included in imports; donations are not included.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b., excluding export duties prior to 2 March 1960 (2% *ad valorem* with exemption to concessionaires). Statistics of phospate exports are obtained from the Jordan Phosphate Company and refer to exports sold during the period and not to total shipped.

Kenya

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Trade between the East African countries: Intertrade of Kenya, Uganda and former Tanganyika is excluded from imports and exports.

Trade in silver: Monthly and quarterly data exclude silver specie.

Trade in military goods etc.: Imports exclude naval and military stores, goods bought from stocks of surplus military property and non-dutiable goods for the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes, but include dutiable goods destined for and imports of the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes and the East African Common Services Organisation (including East African Railways and Harbours and East African Airways).

Postal trade: Exports exclude goods sent as parcel post. Goods free of duty imported by air freight where the value of such goods does not exceed £25 are excluded.

Bunkers and stores: Exports include stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values (excluding port landing charges). Imports are *net* imports, i.e., goods imported from abroad into any of the East African countries and then transferred to another are counted as imports of the country to which transferred but valued c.i.f. first port of entry into East Africa. Exports represent the goods initially dispatched from Kenya, but valued f.o.b. at the port of exit from East Africa. Exports of silver are valued at gross amounts realized on their sales overseas, and exported diamonds are valued as they are assessed on the London market.

Korea, Republic of

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Foreign Aid: Imports of goods for relief and imports financed with foreign aid funds are included (in 1965 amounting to 135.5 million US dollars).

Trade in coin: All silver specie and token coin are excluded from the data.

Trade in military goods: Excluded from imports as well as exports.

Miscellaneous: Trade with North Korea is excluded.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f., exports, f.o.b. The data are as reported in US dollar. The valuation is of type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Chained indexes using weights of the previous year. The national publication base is 1963.

Coverage: The indexes cover between 70% and 76% of the value of imports and exports. Adjustment for incomplete coverage is made on the assumption that the price changes for items not included in the computation are the same as for those included directly.

Group indexes: Group indexes for imports and exports are published in *Monthly Statistical Review* by sections of the SITC.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes, and are published in terms of US dollar.

Group indexes: Published as for the quantum indexes.

Kuwait

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Excludes the Neutral Zone.

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Ships' stores: Trade in ships' stores is included.

Trade in fish: Statistics exclude fish landed directly abroad from the high seas by national vessels.

Exclusions: Exports of crude petroleum and petroleum products are excluded. Prior to 1959, oil companies' imports were excluded.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values. Exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

Laos

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. border of Laos except for motor fuel which is valued c.i.f. Saigon. The values are described as "customs" values. No further details of the method of valuation are available.

Lebanon

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade. Goods re-exported after refund of import duties are excluded from export statistics.

Coverage:

Trade in Petroleum: The import statistics include only that part of the output of the refinery at Tripoli which is destined for consumption in Lebanon; the part of the output shipped abroad (including that shipped to Syria) is not included in the export statistics. These outward shipments and the inward flow of petroleum from abroad to the refinery (excluded from import statistics) are shown separately in national sources as transit traffic.

Trade of concessionaires: The trade of foreign oil companies is excluded.

Trade in military goods: This trade is excluded.

Trade by international organizations: Imports and exports of international organizations for the relief of refugees from Palestine are excluded.

Trade in silver specie: Excluded commencing 1960.

Valuation: For imports, c.i.f.; for exports, f.o.b. A multiple exchange rate system is in effect. The evaluation of imports is of the type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement; that of exports is of the type (*a*).

Leeward Islands

ANTIGUA

Territory: The area leased to the United States for defence purposes is excluded and consequently the statistics do not include goods of the United States Armed Forces.

VALUE DATA

Coverage:

Parcel post: Exports of parcel post are excluded.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

MONTSERRAT

VALUE DATA

System: General trade, except that goods exported directly from customs bonded warehouses are excluded.

Coverage:

Parcel post: Excluded from exports.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Parcel post: Exports by parcel post are excluded.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Ships' stores and bunkers are included in the statistics.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

Liberia

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in silver: Exports of silver are excluded.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

Libya

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Excludes Southern Muqata, the trade of which is negligible.

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Inclusions: Sponges fished in Libyan waters by foreign vessels are included in exports.

Gifts: Commodities given as gifts to Libya are excluded prior to 1962.

Trade in military goods: Imports and exports exclude military goods and NAAFI and AFEX stores.
Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. values; exports, f.o.b. values excluding export duties.

Madagascar

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: In accordance with the General Statement, trade in gold is excluded from the annual figures. However, trade in gold is included in the monthly and quarterly figures.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.
Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values, exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (beginning 1957, unit values of the year 1962). The national publication base is 1962.

Coverage: 98% of exports and 95% of imports of the base year were included directly in the computation. Price changes for commodities excluded from the calculation are assumed to be the same as for those included.

Reference: *Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique*, No. 98, November 1963, page 1, Service Statistique, Tananarive.

Group indexes: Published quarterly through 1966 as follows in *Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique*, Service de Statistique (Tananarive):

By monetary zone

Franc zone
  France
  Other
Rest of the world
  Dollar area
  Sterling area
  Other

By commodities

Imports	*Exports*
Raw and semi-finished goods	Raw and semi-finished goods, of animal or vegetable origin
Energy	Other
Capital goods, for agriculture	Energy
Capital goods, for industry	Capital goods
Food	Food
Consumers' goods	Consumers' goods

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Malawi

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Prior to 6 July 1964 known as Nyasaland. It was part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland up to 31 December 1963.

System: General trade. Prior to 1964, the figures refer to domestic exports excluding trade with members of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Coverage:

Repair trade: Included at value added only.

Miscellaneous: Items not involving a commercial transaction are excluded.

Valuation: Imports, in general, f.o.b. transaction values, but goods imported overland are valued at f.o.r. (free on rail) transaction values at the point of dispatch. Exports, in general, selling price f.o.r. at the place of dispatch; imports of tobacco from Zambia; where this is consigned to Malawi for unidentified sale by auction, it is valued at current auction floor prices, reduced to its valuation at point of dispatch in Zambia.

Malaysia

EAST: SABAH

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Including Labuan prior to 1 September 1956. Prior to 16 September 1963 Sabah was known as North Borneo.

System: Special trade. Includes trade with Singapore and other members of Malaysia in all years.

Coverage:

Ships and aircraft: Imports and exports include all ships and aircraft bought and sold if they arrive or leave as merchandise.

Bunkers and stores: included in exports.

Trade in fish: Imports exclude fish landed from Sabah fishing vessels direct from the fishing grounds.

Temporary imports and exports: Some temporary imports and exports, such as personal effects of travellers, commercial samples etc. are included in the data.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

EAST: SARAWAK

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade. Includes trade with Singapore and other members of Malaysia in all years.

Coverage:

Ships and aircraft: Trade in ships and aircraft is included in the statistics if they move as merchandise. Government trade in these items is excluded in 1959, 1960 and 1965.

Trade in military goods: Trade in military weapons is excluded commencing 1965.

Bunkers and stores: Exports include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign vessels.

Temporary imports and exports: Personal and household effects of passengers which are dutiable are included in the data.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

WEST MALAYSIA

VALUE DATA

Customs area: West Malaysia comprise the eleven states formerly known as the Federation of Malaya. The statistics include trade with other members of Malaysia and Singapore.

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Ships and aircraft: Trade in commercial and private ships and aircraft is included if they move as merchandise. Government trade in ships and aircraft is excluded.

Trade in military goods: Excluded beginning 1963.

Bunkers and stores: Exports of bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft are included.

Valuation: Exports, f.o.b. transaction values. Imports, c.i.f. transaction values.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (quantities of the reference year 1959). The national publication base is 1959.

Coverage: It was attempted to include all items of importance in West Malaysia's foreign trade, amounting in the base year to 77 commodities for imports, and 47 for exports. Beginning 1958, unit values for each commodity were calculated from trade with the principal partner country, rather than from the total for the item.

Group indexes: Published as follows in *Monthly Statistics of External Trade of West Malaysia*:

Imports	*Exports*
Food	Rubber
	Tin

Import indices are calculated for sections 0 through 8 of the SITC, and export indices for sections 0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, but only those indicated above are published.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: The indexes were obtained by dividing the value indexes by the unit value indexes.

Group indexes: Same as for the unit value indexes.

Mali

VALUE DATA

Customs area: The following seven west African republics comprise the West African Customs Union: Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta. Trade with the other members of the customs union is included. The trade of Mali is included under Senegal prior to 20 August 1960.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Ships' stores: Trade in ships' stores is included.

Valuation: Imports, approximating c.i.f. transaction values; exports, approximating f.o.b. transaction values.

Malta

VALUE DATA

Customs area: The customs area includes Gozo and Comino.

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Trade in military goods: Imports by the naval, military and air force establishments for the public service are excluded; exports exclude naval, military and air force stores.

Ships' stores and bunkers: Exports include ships' bunkers but exclude ships' stores excepting dutiable goods shipped from bonded warehouses, and drawback goods.

Temporary imports and exports: Personal and household effects of passengers are excluded, except for dutiable goods brought in by passengers.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

Martinique

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Stores and bunkers: Exports include stores and bunkers supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Trade in gold: Included prior to 1962.

Temporary imports and exports: Included except for repair trade.

Valuation: Imports in general c.i.f. transaction values; exports in general f.o.b. transaction values.

Mauritania

VALUE DATA

Customs area: The following seven west African republics comprise the West African Customs Union: Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta. Trade with the other members of the customs union is included. The trade of Mauritania is included under Senegal prior to 1 July 1960.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Bunkers and ships' stores: Trade in bunkers and ships' stores is included.

Iron ore: In 1963 and 1964, exports of iron ore are excluded.

Valuation: Imports, approximating c.i.f. transaction values; exports, approximating f.o.b. transaction values.

Mauritius

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Trade with the dependencies (Rodrigues, Agalega, Diego Garcia, St. Brandon, and Peros Banhos) is excluded.

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Temporary imports and exports: Personal effects of travellers and immigrants, samples and articles temporarily imported or exported, are included in the data.

Miscellaneous: Duty-free articles for the official use of foreign consulates are included in imports.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values except that export duties are excluded. In accordance with the definition of transaction value, the value of exports includes the value of Sugar Quota Certificates.

Mexico

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Corresponds with geographical area except that certain islands belonging to Mexico are excluded from the customs area. Imports into "perímetros libres" are included in the statistics shown in the *Bulletin*.

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign vessels and aircraft.

Temporary imports and exports: Passengers' baggage and migrants' effects are included in the data.

Valuation: Imports: *ad valorem* duties are assessed on f.o.b. or f.o.r. values shown in commercial invoices. It is understood, however, that in most cases the value recorded statistically includes insurance and freight to the Mexican frontier generally approximating c.i.f. transaction values. Exports: f.o.b.; certain export commodities, principally coffee, cotton, metal concentrates and metals, are assigned administratively determined values by the Mexican customs, resulting in undervaluation. The values of these commodities are adjusted to f.o.b. transaction values by the Bank of Mexico.

Morocco

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Prior to 1958, the trade statistics refer to the area of the former French zone of Morocco only and exclude its trade with the former Spanish Protectorate. Beginning in 1958, the statistics include the trade of the northern zone of the former Spanish Protectorate. The trade of and with Tangier and the southern zone of the former Spanish Protectorate is excluded prior to April 1960. With the inclusion of Tangier beginning in April 1960, the geographical coverage is essentially complete.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Gold: Imports and exports of gold are included in monthly and quarterly figures but excluded from annual figures.

Military goods: Imports and exports of military goods are excluded.

Exclusions: Figures are exclusive of bunkers, parcel post and ships' stores of a value less than 100 dirhams.

Valuation: Prior to 1966, imports and exports were recorded at official customs values. Where the goods are dutiable or taxable *ad valorem*, these are the values on which the duty or tax is based. Beginning in 1966, declared values are used. The resulting figures approximate c.i.f. values for imports and f.o.b. for exports.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1956). The national publication base is also 1956.

Coverage: Approximately 80% to 90% of trade is included. Gold is included.

Group indexes: Published quarterly in *Bulletin économique et social du Maroc* as follows:

Imports	*Exports*
Food, beverages and tobacco	Food, beverages and tobacco
Energy, fuels	Energy fuels, raw materials
Raw materials	Manufactured goods (semi-finished goods, capital goods, and finished consumers' goods)
Semi-finished goods	
Capital goods	
Finished consumers' goods	

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes: Compiled corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

Reference: *Statistiques et Etudes Economiques et Démographiques* (*Supplément Trimestriel au Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique*) No. 11, March 1960, pp. 3-7.

Mozambique

VALUE DATA

Territory: Includes the territory of Manila and Sofala.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels. Imports include bunkers and stores supplied to national ships in foreign ports.

Trade in military goods: Trade in military goods is excluded.

Trade in fish: Exports exclude fish landed directly abroad.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values verified by customs; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

Netherlands

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands form a customs union called "Benelux". The statistics of the Netherlands, however, show trade with Belgium-Luxembourg as foreign trade.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in military goods: Imports exclude military goods supplied under the Mutual Defense Assistance Programme.

Trade in fish: Imports exclude fish landed directly from the high seas by foreign fishing vessels. Exports exclude fish landed abroad directly from the high seas by national fishing vessels.

Trade in ships and aircraft: Second-hand ships and aircraft bought and sold are included in the statistics at the time when they first cross the frontier after the transaction.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels and aircraft.

Miscellaneous: Imports and exports exclude gas by pipeline, prior to 1958, and goods valued at less than 100 guilders.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values at the point of entry into Benelux territory or, in the case of imports from Belgium or Luxembourg, into Netherlands territory; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Annual figures: chained indexes according to the Fisher ideal formula, data for each year being calculated on the year before as reference period using as weights unit values of the year before and of the current year. Monthly figures: beginning in 1957, calculated on the previous year as reference period using weights of the reference period; prior to 1957, fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1948). At the end of each year, monthly figures are adjusted to be consistent with the annual figures. The national publication bases are 1953 prior to 1963 and 1958 beginning in 1962.

Coverage: The commodities entering the computation directly accounted for about 85% by value of special imports and exports in the annual indexes and 75% in the monthly indexes. The remaining commodities are assumed to have been subject to the same price changes as certain related groups of commodities.

Group indexes: Published as follows in *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*:

Imports	*Exports*
Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods	Agricultural raw materials
Consumer goods	Manufactured goods
Capital goods	
Fuels	

The above groups are also published in *Bijvoegsel Bij de Maart Aflevering Van de Maandstatistiek Van de Buitenlandse Handel Per Goederensoort* with a detailed breakdown of the export item "Manufactured goods" as follows:

Chemical industry (including oil refinery products)
Metal industry
Textile industry (including clothing and shoes)
Food, beverages, tobacco

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: The annual unit value indexes and the monthly indexes, prior to 1957, are interdependent with the quantum indexes. The monthly import indexes, beginning in 1957, are calculated on the previous year as reference period using weights of the reference period. The monthly indexes, beginning in 1957, for exports of agricultural products are, because of their seasonal character, weighted with data relating to the corresponding month of the previous year and the indexes for exports of manufactured goods are calculated on the previous year as reference period using weights of the reference period. At the end of each year, the monthly figures are adjusted to be consistent with the annual figures.

Group indexes: Correspond to those for the quantum indexes.

Reference: *Statistische en econometrische onderzoekingen.* Third quarter 1957, pp. 93-111 and first quarter 1958, pp. 5-10, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (The Hague).

Netherlands Antilles

VALUE DATA

Customs area: The islands of Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Martin (Netherlands part). The data refer to the trade of Aruba and Curaçao only (which comprises over 99% of the total trade of the Netherlands Antilles). Inter-trade among the islands is excluded.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in military goods: Purchases of military goods from foreign armed forces is excluded.

Temporary imports and exports: Purchases of travellers abroad are excluded from imports, and tourists' purchases in the Netherlands Antilles are excluded from exports.

Improvement and repair trade: Passive and active improvement and repair trade is excluded.

Trade in fish: Fish landed directly from foreign fishing vessels and fish landed abroad by domestic fishing vessels are excluded.

Valuation: Imports, f.o.b. transaction values. Exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

New Caledonia

VALUE DATA

Customs area: The customs area includes Loyalty Islands and the coral archipelagoes of Huon and Chesterfield. Wallis and Futuna Islands are not included and external trade statistics are not compiled for them.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Imports and exports of gold (nil or negligible) are included.

Valuation: Imports, in general c.i.f. transaction values; exports, in general f.o.b. transaction values.

New Guinea (Aust.)

VALUE DATA

Customs area: The customs area comprises Northeast New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago (New Britain, New Ireland and the Admiralty Islands) and all islands of the Solomon Islands group north of 8° south latitude (including Bougainville and Buka).

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Temporary imports and exports: Migrants' effects, personal effects of travellers, samples and articles temporarily imported, are included in the data.

Valuation: Imports, f.o.b. transaction value or current domestic value in the exporting country, whichever is higher. The value of outside packing is included in annual figures, but excluded from quarterly figures. Exports, f.o.b., including the value of outside packing.

New Zealand

VALUE DATA

Custom area: North Island, South Island and outlying islands, including Steward Island, Chatham Islands and minor islands (e.g., Kermadec Islands and Campbell Island), but excluding Cook Islands, Niue, the Tokelau (or Union) Islands, and the Trust Territory of Western Samoa. Customs control is not maintained in the Ross Dependency. Trade with Samoa is included, but trade with Cook Islands, Niue and the Tokelau Islands is excluded.

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Trade in silver: Imports and exports exclude silver specie, and base metal specie.

Temporary imports and exports: Temporary exports are included as exports and upon subsequent reimportation as imports. Temporary imports, however, are excluded, in conformity with the General Statement. Passengers' baggage is excluded if it is not dutiable.

Military goods etc.: Imports exclude naval supplies brought to New Zealand in naval vessels. In accordance with the General Statement, exports exclude military goods forwarded direct to New Zealand forces overseas under New Zealand command. When such goods are consigned to commands of which New Zealand forces constitute only a part, they are included in exports. Imports include goods destined for foreign diplomatic agencies stationed in New Zealand.

Parcel post: Beginning in 1957, the export data exclude parcel post.

Trade in fish: Imports of the products of whale factory vessels are included.

Trade in ships and aircraft: Prior to 1963, the statistics exclude imports and exports of ships on their own bottoms.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports and imports of bunkers and stores are included in the statistics.

Repair trade: Active and passive repair trade are excluded.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values. Detailed figures are available in national publications representing domestic value in country of export. Exports are valued at actual or theoretical f.o.b. transaction values.

Unit value index for imports

Method: Annual figures: chained according to the Fisher *ideal* formula, data for each year being calculated on the year before as reference period using as weights quantities of the year before and of the current year. Quarterly figures: calculated on the previous year as reference period using weights of the reference period. At the end of each year the quarterly figures are adjusted to be consistent with the annual figures. Prior to 1960, the value data on which the index is based represent domestic value in the country of export; beginning in 1959, the value data represent c.i.f. value. Prior to 1960, therefore, the index series is not strictly comparable to the series on value of imports, which represents transaction value. The old series is linked to the new through the national publication base 1959.

Coverage: Commodities whose value is about 67% of the value of general imports directly enter the computation of the annual figures; the remaining commodities are assumed to be subject to the same price changes as certain groups of related commodities. The coverage of the quarterly figures is less complete; they are thus provisional until the calculation of the annual figure.

Group indexes: None.

Unit value index for exports

Method: Beginning in 1960, fixed weights representing the pattern of exports in 1959 valued at 1960 prices; prior to 1961, fixed weights of the calendar year 1952. The national publication base is 1960. Annual and quarterly indexes are obtained from commodity price relatives for the two destinations distinguished, namely, the United Kingdom and other countries, combined by integrated commodity and destination weights based on values in the reference period, modified to take account of any special circumstances affecting the exports of that year. Price relatives are obtained from the following sources:

Meat: Prices existing in the Smithfield market in the United Kingdom, converted to equivalent f.o.b. prices in New Zealand.

Wool: Weighted auction prices for representative types converted to equivalent f.o.b. prices.

Dairy products exported to the United Kingdom: Unit values for exports to the United Kingdom were realizations received for butter and cheese sold in the United Kingdom up to the period ended 31 December 1963; thereafter, f.o.b. equivalents of prices ruling at time of export.

All others: Unit values obtained from declared f.o.b. export values.

Coverage: The commodity types or grades used directly in the computation accounted in 1954 for 90% by value of national exports.

Group indexes: Published in the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics* by commodity and for total exports by the destinations: United Kingdom; other countries. The commodity indexes are:

All foods (SITC 0)
Non-foods (SITC 2, 4, 5; other "sections" of the SITC are of insufficient importance to be represented in the index)
All pastoral and dairy produce
  Butter
  Cheese
Meat, wool and by-products
  Meat
  Wool

The index is also published adjusted to the base 1957.

Quantum indexes

Method: Annual figures: chained indexes according to the Fisher *ideal* formula, data for each year being on the year before as reference period using as weights unit values of the year before and of the current year. Quarterly figures: calculated on the previous year as reference period using weights of the reference period. At the end of each year the quarterly figures are adjusted to be consistent with the annual figures. The national publication base is 1960.

Coverage: Commodities entering the computation of the annual data directly account for about 68% and 98% by value of general imports and exports respectively in 1954. The remaining commodities are assumed to be subject to the same price changes in the case of imports as certain groups of related commodities and in the case of exports as the aggregate of the commodities directly entering the computation. The covering of the quarterly figures is less complete; they are thus provisional until the calculation of the annual figure.

Group indexes: Published for exports in *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*:

Dairy produce Meat Wool

Reference: *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, 29 October 1954, pp. 3-4; Supplement to *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, June and July 1961, Department of Statistics (Wellington).

Nicaragua

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Government trade: Exports and imports exclude all trade on government account.

Trade in gold: Imports include negligible amounts of gold.

Evidences of ownership: Imports include small amounts of currency valued at face value.

Temporary imports and exports: Personal effects of travellers and migrants, samples and articles temporarily imported and exported are included in the data.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values (including consular fees). Exports are valued at actual or theoretical f.o.b. transaction values. A multiple exchange rate system is in force. The values used in trade statistics are expressed in terms of the córdoba oro which has a fixed gold parity; they are therefore of type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement.

Niger

VALUE DATA

Customs area: The following seven west African republics comprise the West African Customs Union: Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta. Trade with other members of the customs union is included.

System: Special trade. Trade with countries of former French West Africa is excluded prior to 1960. Trade crossing land frontiers may be understated.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Prior to 1965, gold imports (nil or negligible) were included.

Valuation: Imports, approximating c.i.f. transaction values; exports, approximating f.o.b. transaction values.

Nigeria

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Prior to 1 October 1960, includes the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship. Beginning 1 October 1960, includes Northern Cameroons, i.e., the northern part of the former trust territory of the Cameroons, and excludes Southern Cameroons.

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Military goods, etc.: Imports and re-exports of NAAFI goods are included.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign vessels.

Temporary imports and exports: Passengers' baggage, travellers' samples, etc. are included if dutiable.

Valuation: Imports are valued at c.i.f. transaction values except that values of goods arriving by air include only 25% of the overseas air freight. Certain minor commissions payable abroad are excluded from the transaction value of imports and certain minor charges incurred in Nigeria are included. Exports are in general valued at f.o.b. transaction values except in the case of rubber and metallic ores which are valued at the market price ruling in London at a prescribed time.

Norway

VALUE DATA

System: Prior to 1959, special trade; beginning in 1959, general trade.

Coverage:

Trade in military goods: Imports by military authorities under defense agreements are excluded; beginning in 1959, exports in this category are excluded also.

Postal trade: Exports exclude parcel post (except furs and manufactures of gold and silver sent as parcel post).

Exclusion: Indemnifications are excluded from imports and exports.

Ships and aircraft: Equipment manufactured or processed in Norway for ships and planes built in foreign countries on Norwegian account are included in the export statistics. Imports and exports of all ships are included.

Valuation: Exports, f.o.b. transaction values; imports, c.i.f. transaction values. In some cases, however, the import statistics are based on customs values which may differ from the transaction values. Tariff regulations require that, when the goods are acquired at a lower price than the common wholesale price for such goods on the inland market or the export market of the country of export at the time of purchase, the customs value, and therefore the statistical value, be based on the higher price. The same principle is used when the actual freight charges are lower than the common freight charges.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (beginning in 1963 unit values of the reference year 1961; for the 1960-1962 the reference year was 1955). The national publication bases coincide with the reference years.

Coverage: Beginning in 1965 the indexes exclude trade in ships. The coverage excluding ships in 1961 is 82% of imports and 90% of exports. The remaining commodities are assumed to be subject to the same price changes as certain groups of related commodities.

Group indexes: Published in *Månedsstatistik over Utenrikshandelen* (Monthly Bulletin of External Trade) and *Utenrikshandelen Hefte III* (External Trade Volume III) according to the following 4 classes of commodities as well as 29 smaller groups or divisions for imports and 23 for exports.

SITC	
0,1	Food, beverages, tobacco
2,4	Crude materials, except fuels
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants
5-9	Chemicals and manufactured goods

The following analysis by groups or divisions of the SITC is published in *Statistisk Månedshefte* (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics) and the annual *Norges Handel*, Part II, as well as being part of the more detailed analysis described above:

Imports	*Exports*
Cereals and cereal preparations	Fish, fresh and simply preserved
Fruit and vegetables	Canned fish, fish preparations
Metalliferous ores and minerals	Pulp and waste paper
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials
Chemical elements and compounds	Chemical elements and compounds
Textile yarn and thread	

Imports	*Exports*
Iron and steel	Animal and vegetable oils and fats
Non-ferrous metals	Fertilizers, manufactured
Manufactures of metal	Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof
Machinery (including electrical) and apparatus	Iron and steel
Transport equipment excluding ships	Non-ferrous metals
	Transport equipment excluding ships
	Ships

All of the sources mentioned here also publish total indexes including and excluding ships.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes: Published corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

Reference: *Statistisk Månedshefte*, No. 1, 1965, pp. 1-4, *Statistisk Sentralbyrå* (Oslo).

Pakistan

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Government trade: The recording of imports and exports on government account is frequently delayed beyond the period of their entry or exit.

Trade in silver: Imports and exports exclude silver bullion and specie.

Trade in military goods: Imports and exports of defence stores are excluded.

Temporary imports and exports: Dutiable articles of baggage and personal effects of passengers were included up to June 1960.

Parcel post: Parcel post imports were excluded prior to March 1966.

Valuation: Imports, in general c.i.f. transaction values; exports, in general f.o.b. transaction values.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (quantities of the reference year 1960-1961). The national publication base coincides with the reference period. Annual figures are the average of quarterly figures.

Group indexes: Group indexes are published in *Key Economic Indicators* as follows:

Exports	*Imports*
Food, beverages and tobacco	Food
Crude materials	Beverages and tobacco
Manufactured goods	Crude materials
	Mineral fuel and lubricants
	Animal and vegetable oil
	Chemicals
	Manufactured goods
	Machinery and transport
	Miscellaneous manufactured goods

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1960-1961). The national publication base coincides with the reference period. Annual figures are the averages of quarterly figures.

Group indexes: Published as for the unit value indexes.

Panama

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Excludes the Canal Zone and the free zone of Colon.

System: Special trade, but, prior to 1958 includes entrepôt trade other than that of the free zone of Colon. Data on re-exports and the trade of the free zone are available in national sources.

Coverage:

Temporary imports and exports: Items such as personal effects of immigrants and travellers, articles for exhibition, animals for racing, etc. were included prior to 1962.

Trade in fish: Prior to 1962, fish and salvage sold abroad or to foreign ships from national ships were excluded.

Trade in ships and aircraft: The statistics include trade in new and second-hand ships and aircraft.

Trade in military goods: Trade in military goods is excluded commencing with 1962.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Beginning in 1962, all trade in bunkers and stores is excluded. Prior to 1962, only purchases from foreign sources by national ships, and sales by national ships to foreign ports and vehicles were excluded.

Valuation: Imports are valued at f.o.b. transaction values in the exporting country (the excluded freight was estimated at 12% of f.o.b. values in 1950). Exports are valued at f.o.b. transaction values; banana exports are adjusted for customs undervaluation.

Papua

VALUE DATA

Customs area: The customs area comprises, in addition to south-eastern New Guinea, the following groups of islands: D'Entrecasteaux, Louisrade, Trobriand and Woodlark.

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Temporary imports and exports: Migrant's effects, personal effects of travellers, samples and articles temporarily imported, are included in the data.

Valuation: Imports, f.o.b. transaction value or current domestic value in the exporting country, whichever is higher. The value of outside packing is included in annual figures, but excluded from quarterly figures. Exports, f.o.b., including the value of outside packings.

Paraguay

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Transit trade: Shipments in transit through Paraguay to Argentina and Uruguay from third countries are included in exports.

Postal trade: Parcel post exports are excluded.

Valuation: Imports are valued at approximate f.o.b. transaction values, including marine insurance. Exports are valued at approximate f.o.b. transaction values. The data are as published by the Central Bank in United

States dollars. The valuation is thus of type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement.

Peru

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Monthly and quarterly import figures include gold.

Government trade: Imports and exports exclude trade on government account.

Trade in ships and aircraft: Imports and exports exclude ships bought and sold.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers supplied to foreign-going ships and aircraft but exclude their other stores.

Valuation: Imports are valued at f.o.b. transaction values to which is added 20% as an estimate of freight, insurance and other charges incurred abroad. Values of imports in foreign currencies are converted to soles oro at the rate of exchange appropriate to the transaction in question and are thus approximately of type (*a*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement. Exports are, in general, recorded at officially determined f.o.b. values based on market prices abroad for commodities such as minerals and petroleum products and on domestic prices for commodities such as cotton, wool and sugar.

Philippines

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Foreign aid: Imports exclude goods supplied under UNRRA if shipped on United States Army or Navy vessels.

Trade in gold: Partly-worked gold is included in imports and exports. The gold content of gold ores and concentrates whenever it can be determined is excluded.

Trade in military goods: Goods for the exclusive use of armed forces, either national or foreign, stationed abroad or inside the Philippines are excluded from imports and exports. Surplus military goods purchased by other than the military are included in imports.

Trade in fish etc.: Fish and salvage landed from the high seas are included, whether landed from domestic or foreign fishing or salvage vessels.

Trade in ships and aircraft: The statistics include new and second-hand ships and aircraft bought and sold.

Postal trade: Parcel post is excluded from the data.

Small value trade: Trade of items with a value less than $5 is excluded.

Improvement and repair trade: The value of improvement and repair trade is excluded from imports and exports.

Electric energy and gas: Trade in electric energy and gas is excluded.

Bunkers and stores: Bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft are included.

Valuation: Imports, approximate c.i.f. values. Exports, approximate f.o.b. values. Valuation is of type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (unit values of the reference period 1955). The national publication base is 1955.

Coverage: In 1955, 96.2% and 99.6% by value of general imports and national exports, respectively, entered the computation directly, appropriate wholesale price indexes being used for imported items for which quantity data were not available.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Source: The indexes are computed by the Central Bank of the Philippines from adjusted value figures.

Reference: Statistical Bulletin, Central Bank of the Philippines, September 1965.

Poland

VALUE DATA

System: General trade. Data include goods purchased for Polish account and resold abroad even when these do not cross the Polish frontier. Since 1962, the sale of goods to domestic buyers for foreign currency (the so called internal exports) is excluded.

Coverage:

Postal trade: Parcel post is excluded from the statistics.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Bunkers and stores purchased abroad by Polish ships are included in imports, and bunkers and stores sold to foreign ships are included in exports.

Improvement and repair trade: Improvement trade is included at value added only. Repairs to Polish ships and airplanes etc. abroad and foreign ships, airplanes etc. in Poland are included at the value of the repairs. Transport means and machinery shipped abroad or brought from abroad for repairs are excluded.

Trade in military goods: Trade in military goods is excluded.

Valuation: Imports and exports f.o.b. transaction values. Data for 1965 and 1966 are not fully comparable with that of the previous years, due to the mutual reduction of prices in trade between the countries of the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance effected in the second half of 1965 and 1966.

Portugal

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Includes the Azores and Madeira.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Monthly and quarterly data include industrial gold.

Trade in military goods: Imports and exports exclude material for national defense, handled by the military ministers.

Trade in fish, etc.: Exports exclude fish landed directly abroad from the high seas by Portuguese fishing vessels.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels. Imports

include bunkers and stores supplied to Portuguese vessels in foreign ports.

Valuation: Imports are valued at approximate c.i.f. transaction values, verified by customs. Exports are valued at approximate f.o.b. transaction values.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights. Beginning in 1960, the weights for each quarter are unit values of the corresponding quarter of the period 1960. The weights for the annual indexes are the unit values of the year 1960. The national publication base is 1960.

Coverage: Commodities covered represented about 84% and 92% by value in 1960. The commodities which did not enter into computation were divided into 21 groups. They are included in the quantum index by assuming that the unit value of not covered items in each group moves in the same way as that of the covered items.

Group indexes: Group indexes for imports and exports are published on an annual basis in *Commercio Externo* volume 1, for 21 groups of commodities.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Fixed weights. The methodology and coverage are the same as are described for the quantum indexes.

Group indexes: As published for the quantum indexes.

Portuguese Guinea

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Postal trade: Parcel post is excluded from exports.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

Réunion

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Trade in gold is included prior to 1965.

Temporary imports and exports: Temporary imports and exports are included except goods imported or exported for repair.

Bunkers and stores: Exports include stores and bunkers (nil or negligible) supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Valuation: Imports, in general, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, in general, f.o.b. transaction values.

Rhodesia, Southern

VALUE DATA

Customs area: From January 1954 to 31 December 1963, Southern Rhodesia was one of the three components of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

System: General trade. Prior to 1964, figures are estimates only and are for domestic exports excluding trade with members of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Beginning in 1964, trade with former members of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is included.

Coverage:

Repair and improvement trade: Articles for repair and subsequent return are included at value added only. Improvement trade is at full value.

Miscellaneous: Tobacco consigned to Rhodesia for unidentified sale by auction is included in the import statistics at current auction floor prices, reduced to its valuation at point of dispatch in the exporting country. Subsequent exports of this tobacco are included with Rhodesia's national exports.

Valuation: Imports, in general, f.o.b. transaction values, but goods imported overland are valued at f.o.r. (free on rail) transaction values at the point of dispatch. Exports, in general, selling price f.o.r. at the place of dispatch.

Romania

VALUE DATA

System: General trade. Data for recent years include goods purchased abroad for Romanian account and shipped to third countries without crossing the Romanian frontier.

Coverage:

Bunkers and ships' stores: Beginning in 1958, ships' stores and bunkers for foreign vessels are included.

Valuation: Beginning in 1958, imports are valued f.o.b. Exports are f.o.b. Beginning in 1958, the value in national currency is obtained by converting foreign currency at the official rate of exchange of the State Bank of Romania. The figures are thus of type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement.

Rwanda

Territory: Prior to 1 July 1962, one of the two parts of former Rwanda-Urundi.

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Trade in gold is included (nil or negligible).

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; Exports, f.o.b.

São Tomé and Príncipe

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

Senegal

VALUE DATA

Customs area: The following seven west African republics comprise the West African Customs Union: Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Upper Volta. Trade with the other members of the customs union is included. Prior to 1 July 1960, the data refer to Senegal and Mali; and beginning on 20 August 1960,

to Senegal only. Prior to 1962, trade with the countries of former French West Africa (except Guinea) is excluded.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Monthly and quarterly import figures include gold (nil or negligible).

Military goods: Military goods and civilian goods destined for military use are excluded from the statistics.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports of bunkers and ships' stores are included.

Valuation: Imports, approximating c.i.f. transaction values.

Sierra Leone

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Military goods: Imports exclude military goods; stores for the Armed Forces are included.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships.

Temporary imports and exports: Included in the data are: films on lease or loan, personal luggage for which duty is paid, returnable containers, travellers' samples and motor vehicles temporarily exported or imported after temporary export.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, in general, f.o.b. transaction values.

Singapore

VALUE DATA

Customs area: State of Singapore, including Christmas Island prior to May 1958. Beginning in May 1958, trade of Christmas Island is excluded and trade with the island is included.

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Direct transit trade: Goods passing through Singapore in transit to West Malaysia are recorded as imports from countries overseas and as exports to West Malaysia. Goods in transit from West Malaysia are recorded as imports from West Malaysia and exports to countries overseas.

Trade in ships and aircraft: Ships and aircraft are included in these statistics if they are imported or exported as merchandise purchased or sold by an owner in the registration area whether or not they arrive or depart under their own power.

Postal trade: Estimated on a sample basis and included in the statistics.

Trade in fish: Fish and other marine produce landed from Malaysian vessels direct from the sea are excluded from the statistics.

Ships' stores and bunkers: Exports include stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft other than Malaysian ships and aircraft.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values, except that imports from West Malaysia are valued f.o.b. Exports, f.o.b. transaction values, except that exports to West Malaysia are valued c.i.f.

Somalia

Territory: Formerly British and Italian Somaliland.

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Bunkers and stores: Bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft are included.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

South Africa

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Including Botswana (former Bechuanaland), Lesotho (former Basutoland), Swaziland, and South West Africa.

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Annual import figures and all monthly and quarterly import and export figures include negligible amounts of gold ores and concentrates.

Trade in diplomatic supplies: Imports include goods destined for foreign consular and diplomatic agencies except for uniform and stationery.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign-going ships and aircraft.

Repair and improvement trade: Included at the value added only.

Temporary imports and exports: Commencing in 1964, temporary imports and exports are included.

Valuation: Imports are valued at f.o.b. transaction values at the frontier of the exporting country. Exports are in general valued at f.o.b. transaction values at the point of dispatch, but in the case of citrus fruit, metals and minerals the values are based on prices realized abroad, less freight, insurance and other charges incurred overseas.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Commencing in 1965, chained indexes using fixed weights of the previous year. The national publication base is 1964. Prior to 1965, fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1957).

Coverage: For the previous base year 1957 quantity data were available for 68% of the value of imports and 92% of the value of exports. The remaining commodities have been assumed to be subject to the same average price changes as other items of their related class or group.

Group indexes: Published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Republic of South Africa according to sections of the Revised SITC, as follows:

SITC code	
0,1	Food, beverages and tobacco
2	Raw materials, excluding fuel
3	Mineral fuels etc.
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats
5	Chemicals
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
7	Machinery and transport equipment
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Commencing in 1965, chained indexes using current weights. The national publication base is 1964. Prior to 1965, current weights.

Group indexes: Published according to those for the quantum indexes.

Reference: *Statistical News Release* of the Bureau of Census and Statistics of South Africa of 28 January 1961 and 12 April 1966.

Southern Yemen

VALUE DATA

Customs area: From 1945 to 1962, the State of Aden only, excluding the Protectorate of South Arabia. From 1963, includes trade of the western part of the Protectorate and trade with the eastern part of the Protectorate.

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Trade in silver: Silver bullion and specie are excluded from monthly and quarterly figures but included in annual figures.

Military goods: Data exclude military goods and civilian goods destined for military use.

Ships' stores and bunkers: Exports of ships' stores and bunkers are included.

Postal trade: Trade with Commonwealth countries by parcel post is excluded.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

Spain

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Including the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. Trade of the entire customs area with other Spanish possessions is excluded.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Quarterly figures include gold.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircrafts.

Valuation: Imports, approximate c.i.f. transaction values; exports, approximate f.o.b. transaction values. Prior to July 1959, a multiple exchange rate system was in force. The values used in the trade statistics are expressed, prior to 1960, in terms of the peseta oro which has a fixed gold parity. The data were thus of type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (unit values of the reference years 1953 and 1960). Beginning in 1960, the annual index is the average of the monthly figures. The national publication bases coincides with the reference years.

Coverage: For the index with base 1953, the commodities used directly in the computation covered 86% and 85%, respectively, of special imports and exports in 1953. The remaining commodities are assumed to have been subject to the same price changes as the aggregate of those entering the computation directly. The trade of the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla is included.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: For the period 1953-1960, current weights. For the indexes commencing in 1960, fixed weights (quantities of the reference year 1960).

Coverage: Same as for the quantum indexes.

Reference: *Boletín de Estadística*, November 1957, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Madrid), and *Indicadores Económicos*, December 1964, pp. 107 to 109.

Sudan

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in bunkers and ships' stores: Prior to 1963, the figures include stores and bunkers supplied to foreign ships and aircraft. Beginning in 1963, only bunkers supplied to foreign aircraft are included.

Temporary trade: Prior to 1962, travellers' personal and household effects and samples are included in the statistics.

Miscellaneous: Exports of camels on the hoof by land routes are excluded.

Exclusion: Imports of crude petroleum which began in the last quarter of 1964 are excluded.

Valuation: Imports are valued at c.i.f. transaction values; exports are valued at f.o.b. transaction values.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (quantities of the reference year 1953). The national publication base is 1953.

Coverage: The commodities directly entering the calculation of the import and export unit value indexes covered, in the base year 1953, about 95% of the total value of special imports and exports. The remaining commodities are assumed to have been subject to the same price changes as the aggregate of those directly entering the calculations. The indexes include camels on the hoof exported to Egypt, which are excluded from the value figures shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Group indexes: Annual indexes published in the *Annual Foreign Trade Report* as follows:

Exports	*Imports*
Animal (mostly for food)	Food, drink and tobacco (subdivided into 6 headings)
Fish and fish products	Chemicals
Cereals and cereal products	Rubber and rubber manufactures
Fruits and nuts	Wood, cork and their manufactures
Vegetables	Textiles (including clothing)
Fats, waxes, seeds and kernels	Fuels and lubricants
Hides, skins and leather	Machinery, vehicles and base metals
Cotton	
Miscellaneous	

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the unit value indexes.

Group indexes: Published corresponding to those for the unit value indexes.

Surinam

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Military goods: Imports and exports exclude military goods.

Improvement and repair trade: Imports and exports exclude improvement and repair trade.

Postal trade: Exports exclude parcel post.

Trade in ships: Imports exclude sea-going ships.

Miscellaneous: Imports and exports in lots with a value of less than 50 Surinam guilders are excluded.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transactions values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

Sweden

Value data

System: Prior to 1959, special trade; beginning in 1959, general trade.

Coverage:

Repair trade: Goods imported and exported in connexion with their processing in Sweden or abroad are included in the statistics with full values. Imports and exports exclude repair trade.

Trade in fish: Fish landed in a foreign country directly from Swedish ships is excluded.

Ships and aircraft: Second-hand ships and aircraft are included in imports and exports.

Foreign aid: Exports of foreign aid are excluded prior to 1959.

Trade in gold: Prior to 1959, partly-worked gold is included in imports and exports.

Miscellaneous: Prior to 1959, electric energy and returned goods are excluded from imports and exports. Goods imported free of duty by land from Norway are excluded.

Foreign aid: Exports of foreign aid are excluded prior to 1959.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

Unit value indexes

Method: Beginning in 1959, chained indexes calculated according to the Laspeyres formula (fixed weights). The national publication base is 1959. Unit value indexes are also calculated according to the Paasche formula.

Coverage: Practically all commodity items are included in the computations. Exceptions are made for the import of passenger cars and the export of ships; for those groups special collection and calculations of prices are made.

Group indexes: Published quarterly in *The Swedish Economy* according to sections and divisions of the SITC, Revised, as follows:

SITC code	*Imports*
0, 1, 22, 4	Food
3	Fuel
5	Chemicals
26	Textile fibres
65	Other textiles excl. clothing
67/68	Metals
	of which:
673-677, 678.2-4	Finished iron and steel
69,7	Manufactures of metals, machinery and transport equipment
	of which:
69	Manufactures of metals
71, 72	Machinery, apparatus and appliances
73	Transport equipment
735	Ships and boats
732.1	Passenger cars and taxis
21, 23/29	Other crude materials
21, 23/29, 27/29. 61/64, 66, 95, 8	Ordnance and other goods

SITC code	*Exports*
0, 1, 22, 4	Food
24	Timber
25	Pulp
64	Paper cardboard and wallboard
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap
67/68	Metals
	of which:
673-677, 678.2-4	Finished iron and steel
69, 7	Manufactures of metals, machinery and transport equipment
	of which:
69	Manufactures of metal
71, 72	Machinery apparatus and appliances
73	Transport equipment
735	Ships and boats
732.1	Passenger cars and taxis
21, 23, 26, 29, 3	Other material and fuel
61/63, 65, 66, 8, 5, 95	Ordnance and other goods

These indexes with some additions and also a grouping of eight categories according to the use of imported commodities are published in *Statistiska Meddelanden*, Series H, Statistiska Centrelbyrån (Stockholm).

Quantum indexes

Method: Beginning in 1959, chained indexes calculated according to the Paasche formula (current weights). The national publication base is 1959. Quantum indexes are also calculated according to the Laspeyre formula. The quantum and unit value indexes are interdependent.

Coverage: As for the unit value indexes.

Group indexes: Compiled corresponding to those for the unit value indexes.

Switzerland

Value data

Customs area: Includes Liechtenstein, the district of Büsingen which is part of the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Italian Commune of Campione. Excludes the Swiss valleys of Samnaun and Sampuoir.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Improvement and repair trade: Imports and exports exclude improvement and repair trade on foreign account.

Miscellaneous: Imports and exports exclude electric energy, returned goods, and rural frontier trade but they include the remainder of frontier trade not normally under complete customs control. The trade with the free zones of Haute-Savoie and Gex is included.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

Quantum indexes

Method: Fixed weights (unit values of the year 1961). The national publication base is 1961.

Coverage: The coverage is 100% for the general indexes and about 95% for the detailed indexes.

Group indexes: Published quarterly and annually in the *Statistique du commerce exterieur de la Suisse* with a classification by nature of commodity (11 groups) and a classification by use (4 groups) as follows. These commodity groups are further analysed into a number of subgroups.

By commodity

Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Fuels and lubricants (imports only)
Textiles and clothing
Paper and paper products
Rubber, leather and plastics
Chemicals
Construction materials, ceramics and glass
Metals and metal products
Machines
Vehicles
Instruments, watches
Other products

By end use

Primary materials and semi-finished goods
  For agriculture and food industry
  For other industries
Fuels and lubricants (imports only)
Equipment goods
  Machines and appliances
  Vehicles
Consumption goods
  Food and tobacco
  Other non-durable goods
  Durable goods

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (average quantities of the reference period 1960-1962). The national publication base is 1961.

Coverage: Commodities entering the computation account for over 67% of the total value. The remaining commodities are assumed to be subject to the same price changes as certain related groups of commodities.

Group indexes: Published corresponding to those for the quantum indexes.

Syria

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Trade with the United Arab Republic is excluded from the statistics in national currency from 1958 to 1 January 1962. The dollar figures in the *Statistical Yearbook* and the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* include trade with the United Arab Republic in all periods.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in military goods: Imports and exports exclude military goods.

Postal trade: Parcel post is excluded if the value of the package is less than 10 Syrian pounds.

Trade in petroleum: Imports of crude oil the refinery at Homs, which began its operation in 1959, are included in the annual figures from 1959 and in the monthly and quarterly data from 1961. They amount to 2.4% of total imports in 1959, 4.7% in 1960 and 6.2% in 1961.

Trade by concessionaires: Goods imported or exported by international organizations are excluded.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b. Multiple exchange rates are in effect. The valuation of imports is, beginning in 1957, of the type (*a*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement; that of exports is of the type (*a*).

Tanzania, United Republic of

Territory: Formerly Tanganyika.

Customs area: The United Republic of Tanzania, including Tanganyika and Zanzibar, was established on 26 April 1964. Separate figures are published for Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Trade between the eastern African countries: Intertrade of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika is excluded from imports and exports.

Trade in silver: Monthly and quarterly data exclude silver specie.

Trade in military goods etc.: Imports exclude naval and military stores and goods bought from stocks of surplus military property and non-dutiable goods for the navy, army and air force institutes but include dutiable goods destined for and imports of the navy, army and air force institutes and the East African Common Services Organization (including East African Railways and Harbours, and East African Airways).

Postal trade: Exports exclude goods sent as parcel post. Goods free of duty imported by air freight where the value of such goods does not exceed £25 are excluded.

Bunkers and stores: Exports include stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values (excluding port landing charges). Imports are net imports, i.e., goods imported from abroad into any of the eastern African countries and then transferred to another are counted as imports of the country to which transferred but valued c.i.f. first port of entry into eastern Africa. Exports represent the goods initially dispatched from Tanganyika, but valued f.o.b. at the port of exit from eastern Africa. Exports of silver are valued at gross amounts realized on their sales overseas, and exported diamonds are valued as they are assessed on the London market.

Territory: Formerly Zanzibar.

VALUE DATA

Customs area: The United Republic of Tanzania including Tanganyika and Zanzibar was established on 26 April 1964. Separate statistics are, however, published for Tanganyika and Zanzibar includes the island of Pemba.

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels.

Temporary imports and exports: Personal effects of travellers and immigrants, samples and articles temporarily imported or exported are included in the data.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

Thailand

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Trade in military goods: Imports exclude goods consigned through customs to the Ministry of Defence.

Foreign aid etc.: Diplomatic imports and exports and goods under foreign aid consigned through customs are included in the data.

Postal trade: Imports and exports exclude parcel post, except packages cleared by customs.

Temporary imports and exports: Data include personal and household effects of travellers and immigrants, other than accompanied baggage for their private use. Samples are also included.

Valuation: Imports approximate c.i.f. transaction values including landing charges. The preliminary figures used in the monthly reports are adjusted in the annual statement to true market values by customs valuers. Exports are f.o.b. The valuation is of type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Chained indexes computed according to the Fisher ideal formula, using as weights quantities of the year before and of the current year. The national publication base is 1958. The import indexes include gold.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: The indexes are interdependent with the unit value indexes.

Source: Published monthly in *Bank of Thailand Monthly Report.*

Togo

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Prior to April 1960, trust territory under French administration only.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Imports of gold (nil or negligible) are included.

Improvement and repair trade: Repair is excluded from the data.

Exclusions: Import data exclude duty free articles.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

Trinidad and Tobago

Customs area: Excluding areas leased to the United States for defence purposes.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Improvement and repair trade: Imports and exports include repair trade at added value only.

Postal trade: Parcel post exports not cleared through customs are excluded. Monthly and quarterly figures exclude all parcel post.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels.

Temporary imports and exports: Annual figures are adjusted to exclude non-commercial imports and exports of personal baggage; monthly and quarterly figures include them.

Miscellaneous: Imports and exports of less than 5 T.T. dollars are excluded from the data.

Valuation: Imports are valued at c.i.f. transaction values; exports are valued at f.o.b. transaction values, except that export valuation excludes the value of sugar preference certificates.

Tunisia

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Foreign aid, gifts etc.: All aid and gifts given or received by the Government of Tunisia or charitable organizations operating in Tunisia are included in the statistics.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports of bunkers and ships' stores are included in the figures.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values, but excluding export duties.

Turkey

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Government trade and foreign aid: Imports under the United States-Turkish Aid Programme are excluded.

Gold and specie: Monthly and quarterly figures for imports include negligible amounts of specie and non-monetary gold.

Trade in military goods: Exports and imports exclude military goods.

Trade in fish etc.: Imports exclude fish and other sea products landed directly from the high seas by foreign fishing vessels.

Trade in bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include ships' stores and bunker coal supplied to foreign vessels, but exclude bunkers other than coal.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values. A multiple exchange rate system is in force. Foreign currencies are converted to lire at the official rate of 9.00 lire per US dollar beginning in September 1960; prior to that date, at the official rate of 2.80 lire per US dollar. Valuation is therefore of type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement.

Uganda

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Trade between the eastern African countries: Intertrade of Kenya, Uganda and former Tanganyika is excluded from imports and exports.

Trade in silver: Monthly and quarterly data exclude silver specie.

Trade in military goods etc.: Imports exclude naval and military stores and goods bought from stocks of surplus military property and non-dutiable goods for the navy, army and air force institutes, but include

dutiable goods destined for and imports of the navy, army and air force institutes and the East African Common Services Organization (including East African Railways and Harbours and East African Airways).

Postal trade: Exports exclude goods sent as parcel post. Goods free of duty imported by air freight where the value of such goods does not exceed £25 are excluded.

Bunkers and stores: Exports include stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values (excluding port landing charges). Imports are net imports, i.e., goods imported from abroad into any of the eastern African countries and then transferred to another are counted as imports of the country to which transferred but valued c.i.f. first port of entry into eastern Africa. Exports represent the goods initially dispatched from Uganda, but valued f.o.b. at the port of exit from East Africa. Exports of silver are valued at gross amounts realized on their sales overseas, and exported diamonds are valued as they are assessed on the London market.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

VALUE DATA

System: General trade. Data include goods purchased abroad for the account of the USSR and shipped to third countries without crossing the frontiers of the USSR.

Coverage:

Foreign aid: Exports exclude foreign aid grants made under bilateral agreements or through the United Nations.

Postal trade: Imports and exports exclude parcel post of individuals.

Valuation: Imports, f.o.b.; exports, f.o.b.

United Arab Republic

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Between 21 February 1958 and 29 September 1961, comprised an Egyptian Region and a Syrian Region, for which statistics were compiled separately. In this period trade with Syria is excluded from the figures in national currency but included in dollar figures. Beginning 29 September 1961, comprises Egyptian Region only.

System: Special trade. Special exports are obtained by adding nationalized re-exports to national exports. These categories are shown separately in national publications.

Coverage:

Economic aid: Excluded prior to 1963, and beginning in 1965.

Trade in military goods: Imports and exports exclude military goods.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft are included in exports.

Trade in fish: Fish and sea products landed directly abroad from the high seas by domestic ships are excluded from exports.

Miscellaneous: Prior to 1960, diplomatic corps imports granted free entry are included. Prior to 1962, exposed cinematographic films on rent are included.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values. From 1951 to 7 May 1962, exchange transactions involved premiums, surcharges and rights to purchase which are excluded from the values shown; the figures in Egyptian pounds during that period are not comparable to domestic transactions and hence are of type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement. Beginning 7 May 1962, the data in Egyptian pounds include the value of premiums, are convertible into US dollars at the rate of $2.30 per Egyptian pound and are comparable to figures for other domestic monetary transactions.

United Kingdom

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Includes Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man but excludes the Channel Islands. Beginning in 1959, the statistics refer to a statistical territory consisting of the customs area and the Channel Islands. All data have been revised to apply to the new statistical area.

System: General imports; national exports. The *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* also shows re-exports and retained imports, i.e., general imports reduced by re-exports.

Coverage:

Government trade etc.: In conformity with the General Statement, imports and exports include merchandise trade on government account, except certain military goods and fissionable materials.

Temporary imports and exports: Imports and exports include certain categories of goods imported and exported temporarily and returned later, such as animals for breeding or racing, and exposed cinematographic film (except for the year 1959), but exclude articles for temporary exhibition.

Trade in military goods: Military stores carried on government vessels are excluded from both imports and exports. Equipment for the naval, military and air forces imported from the United States under the Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement are excluded prior to 1965. Stores and equipment for the use of Commonwealth and foreign forces are also excluded.

Improvement and repair trade: Aircraft imported temporarily for repair or modification and subsequent re-exports of spare parts for the maintenance of foreign registered and owned aircraft used on international air services are excluded.

Trade in ships or aircraft: New ocean-going ships arriving on purchase from abroad or departing on sale abroad are included. Imports and exports also include old ships for breaking up etc. and all new and second-hand non-ocean-going ships and boats, for example, river and harbour craft. New aircraft bought or sold are included in imports and exports, except military aircraft delivered to foreign armed forces stationed in the United Kingdom, which are excluded from exports.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels are excluded from exports.

Valuation: Imports are valued c.i.f. transaction values including landing charges; exports are valued at f.o.b. transaction values, excluding purchase tax. Where the actual transaction value cannot be ascertained, a theoretical transaction value is used.

UNIT VALUE INDEX

Method: Fixed weights (quantities of the reference year 1961). The publication base is 1961.

Coverage: The indexes are computed from a fixed representative selection of about 360 import items and 570 export items from the trade statistics so as to obtain a collection of commodities representative of the current pattern of trade. These headings in 1961 covered about 75% of imports and some 60% of exports. Adjustment to full coverage is made by imputing the combined unit value movements of the covered items in each commodity to the remainder of trade in that group.

Group indexes: Published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, and the *Report on Overseas Trade* as follows:

Imports

SITC code	
0, 1	Food, beverages and tobacco
2, 4	Basic materials
3	Fuels
5-8	Manufactured goods

Exports

	Non-manufactures
5-8	Manufactured goods
5	Chemicals
3	Textiles
4	Metals
7	Machinery and transport equipment
	Other

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1961). The publication base is 1961.

Coverage: The quantum indexes are based on the same set of commodity headings used in the construction of the unit value indexes. The commodities not covered are assumed to have been subject to the same price changes as items covered in each commodity division or occasionally groups of divisions, and the current value of these items is divided by the corresponding unit value index.

Group indexes: Group indexes are published as for the unit value indexes and in addition in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* on the same classifications.

Reference: *Board of Trade Journal*, 13 September 1963, vol. 185, No. 3469, pp. 557-559; and *Economic Trends*, No. 119, September 1963.

United States

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Includes Puerto Rico. The Virgin Islands (US), Midway, Wake and Guam Islands and American Samoa are excluded from the customs area, but trade with these areas is excluded from the statistics.

System: The *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* shows general imports, special imports, national exports, re-exports and, in separate tables, general trade in gold and silver.

Coverage:

Trade in gold and silver: The trade in gold and silver shown separately is excluded from the merchandise figures, except for partly-worked gold, which is included in merchandise trade.

Trade in military goods: Goods destined for United States Armed Forces abroad are excluded from the statistics. Exports also exclude surplus military goods transferred to foreign countries from United States stocks located abroad.

Improvement and repair trade: Active improvement and repair trade are excluded from imports, but beginning in 1965 are included in exports with the added value. Exports exclude passive improvement and repair trade but imports include this trade at the value added abroad.

Postal trade: Exports exclude non-commercial mail shipments, regardless of value. Unlicenced commercial mail shipments are excluded, when valued at less than $25 prior to July 1959, less than $50 from July 1959 to October 1965 and less than $100 thereafter.

Trade in fish etc.: Exports exclude fish and other sea products landed abroad directly from the high seas by American fishing vessels. In conformity with the General Statement, imports include similar products landed directly from the high seas by foreign fishing vessels.

Trade in ships and aircraft: Imports exclude transactions in merchant vessels. Exports include all ships transferred to foreign ownership. Transactions in aircraft are included in both imports and exports.

Bunkers and ships' stores: In conformity with the General Statement, exports exclude bunkers and stores supplied to vessels and aircraft.

Gas and electricity: Import statistics exclude gas imported by pipeline; imports and exports of electrical energy and water are excluded from statistics.

Valuation: In general, imports are valued at the market value in the exporting country. Import values exclude United States import duties, freight charges from the exporting country to the United States and insurance. In general, exports are reported f.a.s. value at the port of exportation, including inland freight, insurance and other charges to the port of exportation.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Chained indexes calculated according to the Fisher ideal formula (weights of the preceding calendar year and of the current period). The national publication base is the three-year period 1957-1959. Indexes are computed from data for selected commodity classes divided into not less than 125 weighting groups (strata). Adjustments are made for variation in the rate of coverage among these groups.

Coverage: The indexes refer to exports excluding military grant-aid. Sample coverage in recent years has varied between 50 and 65% of general imports and from 45 to 50% of non-military national exports (excluding military grant-aid). For the economic classes (see below), it has varied from 50 to 95% except for finished manufactures. Export coverage of the latter has ranged from 15 to 25%, and import coverage from 23 to 25%.

Groups indexes: Appear in *Overseas Business Reports*, "Foreign Trade of the United States", published by the Bureau of International Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, for the following groups:

Crude materials
Crude foods
Manufactured goods (including beverages)
Semi-manufactures
Finished manufactures (including advanced materials)
Manufactured goods (Sections 5-8 of the Standard International Trade Classification), exports only

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fisher ideal formula. The indexes are interdependent with the unit value indexes.

Group indexes: Compiled for the economic classes listed above.

References: *Business Statistics*, 1967 edition, biennial supplement to the *Survey of Current Business*, p. 119 (white section for data, blue section for explanatory note), Office of Business of Economics, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. A more detailed explanation of methods will be sent on request by the Bureau of International Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230.

Upper Volta

VALUE DATA

Customs area: The following seven western African republics comprise the West African Customs Union: Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta. Trade with the other members of the customs union is included. Prior to 1961, the trade with the countries of former French West Africa is excluded.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Imports of gold (nil or negligible) are included.

Valuation: Imports, approximating c.i.f. transaction values; exports, approximating f.o.b. transaction values. Prior to 1961, only incomplete data for imports are available. Official estimates for 1959 and 1960 in millions of CFA francs are 5,000 and 7,000 respectively.

Uruguay

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade. The import figures are those of the exchange control authorities and represent import licences issued. They differ, therefore, from figures compiled by the customs authorities based on the actual inward movement of goods, but which are not currently available. Export data compiled by the two sources agree.

Coverage:

Postal trade: Imports and exports exclude goods sent as parcel post.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and ships' stores supplied to national and foreign vessels.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values. A multiple exchange rate system is in force. The figures shown are in US dollars and hence are of type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement.

Venezuela

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Trade by parcel post and by air: Exports exclude goods sent by parcel post.

Temporary imports and exports: Travellers' effects, commercial samples etc. are included in the data.

Valuation: Imports approximate f.o.b. transaction values in accordance with invoices certified by Venezuelan consulates abroad. Exports other than petroleum exports approximate f.o.b. transaction values. Valuation of petroleum exports is based on foreign market prices adjusted to an f.o.b. basis.

Beginning in 1961, multiple exchange rates are in force. Import and, with the exception of 1964, export figures in bolivares are comparable to domestic monetary transactions (net of subsidies on cocoa and coffee exports). For 1964, the values of petroleum and iron ore exports in foreign currencies are officially converted at the controlled rate of 3.35 bolivares to the dollar which does not correspond to the rate of 4.40 bolivares in force beginning on 20 January 1964 for petroleum and iron ore exports; therefore, the 1964 export figures in bolivares are not comparable to domestic transactions. Therefore, except for 1964 exports, the valuation is of type (*a*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement, The valuation of 1964 exports is of type (*b*).

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights, (unit values of the reference year 1963). The national publication base is 1963.

Group indexes: Published in *Boletín de Comercio Exterior* for 28 and 15 commodity groups for import and export respectively.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Current weights (quantities of the reference year 1963). The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes. The national publication base is 1963.

Group indexes: Published as for the quantum indexes.

Reference: *Boletín de Comercio Exterior*, No. 35, 1963, pp. 921, 922 and No. 50, 1967, pp. 621-631.

Viet-Nam, Republic of

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Trade in gold: Prior to 1960, gold imports are included.

Foreign aid: Imports of goods received under foreign-aid programmes are included.

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values. A multiple exchange rate system is in force. The data are of type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement.

QUANTUM INDEXES

Method: Fixed weights (unit values of the reference year 1951). The national publication base is 1949.

Coverage: Complete.

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Current weights. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Western Samoa

VALUE DATA

System: General trade.

Coverage:

Inclusions: Trade in gold, nil or negligible.

Valuation: Imports, f.o.b. plus 10%; exports, f.o.b. transaction values.

Windward Islands

DOMINICA

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade, but exports include goods cleared from customs for export.

Coverage:

Parcel post: Parcel post imports of value less than $5.00 are excluded.

Ships' stores and bunkers: Ships' stores and bunkers supplied to foreign vessels are included.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b. To counteract possible undervaluation of exports from subsidiary companies to principals abroad, estimates of f.o.b. values based on world market prices and values of allied commodities exported are used.

GRENADA

Customs area: The figures refer to Grenada and Carriacon.

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Repair trade: Included at added value only.

Ships' stores and bunkers: Ships' stores and bunkers supplied to foreign vessels are included.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

ST. LUCIA

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Bunkers and ships' stores: Exports include bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign vessels.

Parcel post: Exports by parcel post are excluded.

Miscellaneous: Individual transactions below a value of $4.50 are excluded.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

ST. VINCENT

VALUE DATA

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Ships' stores and bunkers: The figures include ships' stores and bunkers.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f.; exports, f.o.b.

Yugoslavia

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Includes the former Yugoslav zone of the Free Territory of Trieste.

System: Special trade.

Coverage:

Improvement and repair trade: Imports and exports exclude all active and passive improvement and repair trade except metals shipped abroad for processing and subsequently sold abroad. Up to 1960, active improvement trade is included in the data for exports and imports.

Postal trade: Postal parcels of non-commercial character are included at an estimated value of about 300 dinars per kilogram.

Trade in silver: Imports exclude returned silver obtained by extraction from raw copper exported for processing.

Trade in ships and aircraft: Transfers of both new and second-hand ships and aircraft are included in imports and exports.

Bankers and ships' stores: Beginning in 1958, bunkers and stores supplied to foreign ships are included.

Valuation: Imports, c.i.f. transaction values; exports, f.o.b. transaction values. Valuation is of type (*b*) of paragraph 5 of the General Statement.

Zambia

VALUE DATA

Customs area: Prior to 24 October 1964, known as Northern Rhodesia. From January 1954 to 31 December 1963, Zambia was one of the three components of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

System: General trade. Prior to 1964, the figures are estimates only and refer to domestic exports, excluding trade with members of the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Beginning in 1964, trade with the members of the former Federation is included.

Coverage:

Postal trade: Beginning in 1965, postal trade under £10 value is excluded.

Repair and improvement trade: Repair trade is included at added value.

Military goods: Equipment imported by Allied Forces is excluded from the figures.

Miscellaneous: Items not involving a commercial transaction are excluded. Beginning in 1965, personal effects and motor vehicles of migrants are excluded.

Valuation: For goods imported by sea or air valuation is f.o.b., including the cost of packing. In the case of goods imported overland, the values are f.o.r. (free on rail) valued at the places of dispatch, including the cost of packing. Exports are valued f.o.r. at the place of dispatch.

QUANTUM INDEX

Method: Fixed weights of the base year 1964. The national publication base is 1964.

Coverage: Commodities having a value of £50,000 or more in 1964 are included directly in the calculation covering, in the base year, 60% and 99% of the total imports and exports respectively.

Group indexes: Group indexes appear in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* and the *Annual Statement of External Trade*, both published by the Central Statistical Office, Lusaka, as follows:

Imports	*Exports*
Food	Food
Beverages and tobacco	Beverages and tobacco
Crude minerals	Crude minerals
Mineral fuels	Manufactures classified by material
Oils and fats	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
Chemicals	
Manufactures classified by material	
Machinery and transport equipment	
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	

UNIT VALUE INDEXES

Method: Current weight. The indexes are interdependent with the quantum indexes.

Group indexes: Published by the same classifications as the quantum indexes.

TRANSPORT

Railway traffic

General Statement[1]

The series relate to the domestic and international traffic on all railway lines within the country in question, irrespective of gauge, except (*a*) railways entirely within an urban unit; (*b*) railways exclusively serving a plantation, forest, mine or industrial plant; (*c*) rack and pinion, cable and funicular railways. Light railways (including interurban tramways) are, with the exceptions mentioned above, included.

A *freight net ton-kilometre* is said to be performed when a ton of goods (including packing) is carried one kilometre, the length of the journey being the distance on which the tariff is based. The figures include all goods and livestock (whether carried by fast or ordinary services and whether in full or part carloads) except (*a*) mail; (*b*) bullion; (*c*) specie; (*d*) passengers' baggage; (*e*) goods whose transport is technically necessary to the operation of the railway, whether or not their movement is debited with charges for the purpose of the railway's internal accounts (called "service traffic"); (*f*) the fuel and stores of trains; (*g*) railway vehicles when delivered as goods without being loaded on other railway vehicles; (*h*) stores for administrative or military purposes of government when carried without revenue.

A *passenger-kilometre* is said to be performed when a passenger is moved one kilometre, the length of the journey being the distance on which the tariff is based. The trip distance of a passenger carried by more than one railway for one trip in the same country is counted only once. The figures exclude military, government and railway personnel when carried without revenue.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Algeria[2]
Angola
Argentina
Belgium[2]
Bulgaria
Cambodia
Ceylon
Congo, Dem. Rep. of[2, 3]
Czechoslovakia
Dahomey
Ecuador
Germany, Eastern[2]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[2]
Ghana
Guatemala
Guyana
Hong Kong
India[2]
Indonesia[3]
Iran
Ireland[2]
Israel
Jamaica[3]
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Lebanon[2]
Luxembourg
Malawi[2]
Malaysia:
East: Sabah[3]
West[3]
Mali[2]
Mozambique
Netherlands
Nicaragua[3]
Paraguay[3]
Peru[2, 3]
Philippines
Portugal
Réunion[3]
Senegal[2]
Sierra Leone
South Africa[2]
Sudan[2, 3]
Syria
Turkey
United Arab Rep.[2, 3]
Venezuela[3]
Viet-Nam, Rep. of[2]

Algeria Algerian National Railways (Chemins de fer algériens) only.

Australia Traffic of the government railways. Beginning in 1958, including the 69 miles of the 4 ft. 8½ inch gauge railway in Queensland. In 1953, excluding the 69 route miles. The passenger-kilometres series is not shown.

Austria Traffic of the Austrian Federal Railways (Oesterreichische Bundesbahnen) and private railways. The private railways accounted for about 2.4% of the total net ton-kilometres and 3.4% of the total passenger-kilometres performed in 1966. Monthly data relate to the federal railways only. In the case of the net ton-kilometres series, annual averages prior to 1964 and monthly data refer to full carloads only.

Belgium Traffic of the Belgian National Railway Co. (Société Nationale des Chemins de fer belges), accounting for almost 100% of total traffic performed. Excluded are the *Chemins de fer vicinaux* and the *Bruxelles-Tervuren Co.* since 1 January 1959.

Brazil[3] The series refer to Rêde Ferroviaria Federal S.A. only. The net ton-kilometres series includes service traffic.

Burma The net ton-kilometres series includes service traffic.

Cameroon The net ton-kilometres series includes service traffic and passengers' baggage which account for about 2% and 1% of total ton-kilometres performed, respectively.

Canada The series include the transit traffic on some segments of railways which run through United States or Canadian territory. The traffic, however, of Canadian lines operating within the United States is generally excluded. Railway car ferry traffic operating in coastal services is included. Monthly figures published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* exclude a small amount of traffic handled by a few short lines (those with annual operating revenues of less than 500,000 Canadian dollars), which accounts for less than 1% of total freight traffic.

[1] The General Statement here given of these series embodies the major requirements of the detailed definitions set forth in *Standard Definitions for Transport Statistics*, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 8, published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

[2] See below for further explanation.

[3] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Chile Traffic of the principal State and private railways. In 1966, the State railways accounted for about 78% of total net ton-kilometres and 87% of passenger-kilometres performed.

China (mainland)[3] The series may include service traffic.

China (Taiwan) The net ton-kilometres series includes service traffic.

Colombia The net ton-kilometres series includes service traffic.

Congo (Brazzaville) The net ton-kilometres series includes service traffic and passengers' baggage.

Congo, Democratic Republic of The data relate to the Mayumbe Railway (C.F.M.), the Lower Congo-Katanga Railway (B.C.K.), the Vicicongo and the Upper Congo-Great African Lakes Railways (C.F.L.).

Costa Rica[3] Beginning in 1958, the passenger-kilometres series relates to Ferrocarril del Norte. In 1966, it relates to Ferrocarril del Norte and Ferrocarril Electrico al Pacifico. From 1958 to 1962, the net ton-kilometres series relates to Ferrocarril del Norte and in 1963, to Ferrocarril del Norte and Ferrocarril Electrico al Pacifico. Beginning in 1964, it relates to Ferrocarril Electrico al Pacifico only.

Denmark The annual data relate to State and private railways and the monthly data to State railways only. The State railways accounted for 98% of total net ton-kilometres and 95% of total passenger-kilometres performed in 1965/66. The net ton-kilometres series includes parcel post, mail and passengers' baggage and the passenger-kilometres series include the ferry traffic.

East Africa (Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania) The net ton-kilometres series includes road and lake services accounting for 1 and 3 per cent respectively, of total traffic performed. The data also include service traffic, which, together with construction materials carried for the East African railways and harbours, amount to 13% of total ton-kilometres performed. Excludes livestock.

Ethiopia[3] The series include traffic of French Somaliland, portion of Djibouti-Addis Ababa line. Beginning in 1963, excluding Eritrea. The ton-kilometres series includes service traffic.

Finland State railways account for nearly 100% of traffic performed. Local traffic is excluded. Monthly data are not available for passenger-kilometres series.

France Operations of the State railways (Société Nationale des Chemins de fer français) only. Traffic on other lines is negligible (less than 1% of total traffic). The net ton-kilometres series includes passengers' baggage.

Germany, Eastern The net ton-kilometres series includes a very small amount of service traffic, 0.1%. The coverage of the monthly data differs from the yearly data. A detailed description of the series is not available.

Germany, Federal Republic of Beginning in January 1966, the data include the German Federal Railways and the railways not owned by the Federation. Prior to 1966, they refer to the Federal Railways only.

Greece Traffic on all lines with the exception of the Hellenic Electric Railways connecting Piraeus and Athens. Since the railway is mainly urban in character, the coverage of the figures is virtually complete. Certain non-revenue military and government traffic is included in the net ton-kilometres series.

Hungary The series include the revenue traffic of the suburban railways of Budapest. In 1953 and 1958, the net ton-kilometres series includes service traffic amounting to 2% and the passenger-kilometres series includes non-revenue traffic amounting to 18% of the total traffic.

India The series shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* refer to government railways, broad and metre gauges, accounting for 99.9% of total ton-kilometres and 99.6% of total passenger-kilometres performed during 1966/67. The ton-kilometres series includes service traffic which accounted for 14% of total traffic performed during 1966/67.

Iraq[3] The net ton-kilometres series excludes livestock.

Ireland Prior to October 1958, traffic on the following two railway companies: Coras Iompair Eireann (Irish Transport Co.) and the Great Northern Railway. The latter had 59% of its length of track located in Northern Ireland, and 38% of the traffic originated there. Beginning in 1958, Coras Iompair Eireann only, including services formerly operated by the Great Northern Railway in Ireland. Traffic on other lines is negligible, nil since 1 June 1960. Monthly data refer to four-week periods.

Italy The net ton-kilometres series excludes livestock.

Ivory Coast The series relate to traffic on the Abidjan-Ouagadougou line, which lies partly in Upper Volta. The net ton-kilometres series includes service traffic.

Lebanon The series relate to the traffic of all railways in the territory, i.e., the Lebanon State Railways (Nakura-Beirut-Tripoli line) and the portion of the Damascus-Hamah and Extensions Railway located in Lebanon.

Madagascar The net ton-likometres series includes service traffic.

Malawi The net ton-kilometres series, prior to 1962, includes the Central African Railways, the North Eastern Extension Lake Service and Zambezi Bridge.

Malaysia: West Including traffic with Singapore.

Mali Prior to 1959, data are included with Senegal.

Mauritius[3] The series relates to net ton-kilometres only which includes service traffic and passengers' baggage.

Mexico Traffic on all principal railways in the territory (Ferrocarril Nacionales de Mexico) and the Interoceanic Railway (Ferrocarril Interocéanico). These railways account for about 80% of total traffic performed.

Morocco Traffic of all principal railways in the territory, i.e., the traffic of the Moroccon Railways (Chemins de fer du Maroc Oriental) and the Tangiers-Fez Railway (Chemins de fer de Tangiers-Fez Railway).

New Zealand Traffic of the government railways. Traffic on the privately owned railway is negligible (approximately 2.3% of total freight traffic in 1960/61). The monthly figures are estimated from data relating to four-week periods.

Nigeria The net ton-kilometres series includes service traffic (14% of total ton-kilometres performed in 1958).

Norway Beginning in 1961, the data are not comparable with those for previous years. Annual data relate to State and private railways; the monthly data, to State railways only. The State railways accounted for 99.4% of total net ton-kilometres and 99.8% of total passenger-kilometres performed in 1966.

Pakistan The net ton-kilometres series includes service traffic.

Peru In 1953, the net ton-kilometres series includes service traffic.

Poland The net ton-kilometres series includes service traffic (0.7% of total traffic performed in 1962).

Rhodesia, Southern and Zambia Prior to 1959, north of Bulawayo only. From 1959 to 1964, the series include the section north of Mahalapye (Botswana). From 1964 to October 1966, the series include the section from Ramathlabama to Mahalapye which was previously operated by the South African Railways on behalf of Rhodesia Railways. From October 1966, the whole of Botswana operations were taken over by Rhodesia Railways. From July 1967, the Zambia system was taken over by Zambia Railways. Rhodesia Railways' operations now cover Southern Rhodesia and Botswana only.

Romania The net ton-kilometres series includes service traffic. The passenger-kilometres series includes military and government traffic.

Senegal The series refer to the Dakar-Kidira line. Prior to 1960, including the Kidira-Bamako-Koulikoro portion which lies in Mali. Beginning in 1960, the data exclude traffic with Mali.

South Africa Including traffic in South West Africa. Prior to 1959, the data include the Vryburg-Bulawayo line owned by the Rhodesia Railways but operated by the South African Railways.

Spain Traffic of the Spanish National Railway Network (Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Españoles) only, which in 1966, accounted for 93% of the total ton-kilometres and 80% of total passenger-kilometres performed. These railways operate the entire broad gauge system, accounting for 76% of the 80 to 90% of total kilometrage in Spain in 1966. The ton-kilometres figure include mail accounting for 3.1% of total traffic and 3.3% of the Spanish National Railway.

Sudan[3] The series relate to net ton-kilometres only.

Sweden Annual data relate to State and private railways; the monthly data to State railways only. The State railways accounted for 93% of total net ton-kilometres and 98% of total passenger-kilometres performed in 1966. Including ferry traffic.

Switzerland Traffic of the Swiss Federal Railways only, accounting for 93% of total ton-kilometres and 88% of total passenger-kilometres performed in 1966. Mail is included (less than 2% in 1966).

Syria Traffic of all railways in the territory, i.e., the Syrian Government Railways (Northern Railways and the Damascus-Hamah and Extension Railway) and the portion of the Hedjaz Railway located in Syria.

Thailand The ton-kilometres data are based on operating distance.

Togo The net ton-kilometres series includes passengers' baggage and parcel post.

Trinidad and Tobago[3] The series relate to net ton-kilometres only and include: mail, government traffic, passengers' baggage and parcel post.

Tunisia Ordinary goods only, accounting for practically all freight traffic of the two railways in Tunisia, the Tunisian National Railways (Société Nationale des Chemins de fer tunisiens) and the Gafsa Railway (Champagnie Sfax-Gafsa). Including service traffic. The passenger-kilometres series includes military traffic accounting for 4.7% in 1966.

USSR The series may include service traffic. Series for the Ukrainian SSR are also published in the *Statistical Yearbook* and are included with those for the USSR.

United Arab Republic The series relate to State railways only. In 1953, the passenger-kilometres series excludes suburban railways.

United Kingdom (excluding Ireland) Traffic of the British Railways system, excluding a small amount of freight traffic on passenger trains. The amount of traffic performed by private railways is negligible. Up to 1962, the ton-kilometres figures are based on the operating distance and include free-hauled traffic on revenue-earning but not that on departmental trains. Beginning in 1963, the basis has been changed to exclude all free-hauled traffic and the figures now relate to the kilometres actually charged for as distinct from the kilometres run. Monthly figures are estimates based on data relating to four-week periods. The passenger-kilometres series relates to yearly data only.

United States Continental railways. Operating companies are classified on the basis of average operating revenues for the latest three-year period. Effective 1 January 1965, the following classification has been in effect: Class I, $5,000,000 or more. From 1956 through 1964, Class I was $3,000,000 or more. Prior to 1 January 1956, Class I was $1,000,000 or more. Class I railways accounted for 99.6% of total ton-miles and 98.9% of total passenger miles performed in 1966. Switching and terminal companies are excluded.

Viet-Nam, Republic of In 1953, the net ton-kilometres series includes service traffic and excludes fast freight. In 1958, excluding fast freight.

Yugoslavia The ton-kilometres series, for the years 1961 to 1963 and the monthly data, includes service traffic.

Motor vehicles in use

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to passenger cars and commercial vehicles in use, according to census or registration figures for years in which a census or annual registration took place. The time of the year to which the figures refer is variable.

The *passenger cars* series relate to road motor vehicles designed for the conveyance of passengers and

seating less than eight persons. Taxis, jeep-type vehicles and station wagons are included.

The *commercial vehicles* series relate to buses and lorries. Buses are road motor vehicles designed for the conveyance of passengers and seating more than seven persons. Lorries (trucks) are road motor vehicles not designed for the conveyance of passengers and having their own motive power. Tractor and semi-trailer combinations are included. Trailers without motive power and designed to be drawn by a bus, lorry or road tractor are excluded, as well as farm tractors.

Two-wheeled or three-wheeled cycles and motorcycles, trams, trolley-buses, ambulances, hearses, military vehicles, vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations and special purpose vehicles are excluded.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Afghanistan
Algeria
Argentina
Bahamas
Bermuda
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
British Honduras
Brunei
Canal Zone
Central African Rep.
Chad
China (Taiwan)
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia[1]
Dahomey
Ecuador
El Salvador
French Guiana
French Polynesia
French Somaliland
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Gibraltar
Greece
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Guatemala
Guinea
Haiti
Hungary[1]
Iceland
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Ivory Coast
Korea, Republic of
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Malawi
Malaysia:
East: Sabah
Mali
Malta
Martinique
Mauritania
Mexico
Niger
Nigeria[1]
Peru
Philippines
Réunion
Ryukyu Islands
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Southern Yemen
Sudan
Syria
Trinidad and Tobago
United States[1]
Uruguay
Venezuela

Angola The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. Passenger cars refer to light vehicles and commercial vehicles refer to heavy vehicles.

Australia The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. Prior to 1960, station wagons are included with commercial vehicles. The passenger cars series includes ambulances and hearses. The commercial vehicles series includes jeeps and special purpose vehicles.

[1] See below for further explanation.

Austria The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Barbados The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The commercial vehicles series includes jeep-type vehicles.

Belgium The series exclude vehicles exempt from taxation. The passenger cars series relates to vehicles with a seating capacity of fewer than 10 persons and includes vehicles designed for the transportation of both passengers and goods. The 1953 figure in the commercial vehicles series includes a number of vehicles used primarily for passenger transportation. Data for even-numbered years refer to census figures, whereas those for other years relate to official estimates.

Burma The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations, ambulances and hearses.

Cambodia The series relate to cumulative registrations and include vehicles no longer in existence. The commercial vehicles series exclude tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

Cameroon The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. Prior to 1961, including vehicles no longer in circulation. The commercial vehicles series excludes tractors and semi-trailer combinations and includes special purpose vehicles.

Canada The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The commercial vehicles series includes ambulances and hearses, military, special purpose vehicles, farm tractors and trolley buses (two provinces only).

Canary Islands The passenger cars series includes vehicles seating fewer than 10 persons. The commercial vehicles series includes ambulances, hearses and special purpose vehicles.

Ceylon The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Chile The commercial vehicles series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations, ambulances, hearses and trolley-buses.

Colombia The series exclude diplomatic corps vehicles. The passenger cars series includes ambulances and hearses; the commercial vehicles series includes trolley-buses.

Costa Rica The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations, ambulances and hearses.

Czechoslovakia The series relates to commercial vehicles only.

Denmark The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Dominican Republic The series exclude government vehicles.

Ethiopia Prior to 1961, the series include vehicles no longer in circulation. The 1953 data include Eritrea.

Fiji The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Finland The commercial vehicles series excludes tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

France The series exclude government and diplomatic corps vehicles.

Germany, Eastern The commercial vehicles series includes farm tractors.

Germany, Federal Republic of The series include vehicles temporarily not in circulation. The commercial vehicles series includes trolley-buses.

Guam The series exclude government vehicles.

Guyana The commercial vehicles series includes farm tractors.

Honduras The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations, ambulances, hearses and trolley-buses. The commercial vehicles series excludes tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

Hong Kong The series exclude government vehicles.

Hungary The series relates to passenger cars only.

India The passenger cars series includes vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The commercial vehicles series includes special purpose vehicles.

Indonesia The series include military vehicles and vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The passenger cars series includes ambulances and hearses.

Ireland The series exclude diplomatic corps and government vehicles.

Israel The commercial vehicles series excludes tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

Italy The series exclude vehicles exempt from taxation.

Jamaica The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Japan The passenger cars series relates to cars with a seating capacity of fewer than 11 persons.

Jordan The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Kenya The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The commercial vehicles series excludes tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

Libya The series relate to Cyrenaica and Tripolitania only.

Luxembourg The commercial vehicles series includes vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations, farm tractors and vehicles temporarily not in circulation.

Madagascar The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Malaysia:

East: Sarawak The series exclude government vehicles. The commercial vehicles series excludes tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

West The commercial vehicles series excludes tractors.

Mauritius The series exclude government vehicles.

Morocco The series exclude government vehicles. Beginning in 1958, data are not fully comparable with those shown for previous years due to a change in the classification of vehicles.

Mozambique The series exclude government vehicles. The passenger cars series relates to light vehicles and the commercial series to heavy vehicles.

Netherlands The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations and exclude diplomatic corps vehicles. The passenger cars series relates to vehicles with a seating capacity fewer than 10 persons.

Netherlands Antilles The series relate to Aruba and Curaçao only and include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

New Caledonia The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The commercial vehicles series relate to lorries and vans only.

New Guinea [Aust.] The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The passenger cars series includes ambulances. The commercial vehicles series includes special purpose vehicles.

New Zealand Prior to 1964, the series exclude government vehicles; beginning in 1964 they include military vehicles. The passenger cars series relates to vehicles with a seating capacity fewer than nine persons. The commercial vehicles series includes ambulances, hearses and taxis.

Nicaragua The series exclude government vehicles.

Nigeria The 1953 figures include data for the former British Cameroon.

Norway The passenger cars series relates to vehicles with a seating capacity of fewer than 10 persons.

Pakistan The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Panama The series exclude government vehicles.

Papua The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The commercial vehicles series includes special purpose vehicles.

Paraguay Prior to 1959, the series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. Prior to 1958, the commercial vehicles series includes jeep-type vehicles.

Poland The commercial vehicles series relates to lorries and vans only.

Portugal The series exclude the Azores and Madeira Islands and also government vehicles. The commercial vehicles series relates to lorries and vans only.

Puerto Rico Prior to 1958, the passenger cars series excludes government vehicles.

Rhodesia, Southern Beginning in 1958, the data are not fully comparable with those for previous years due to a change in the classification of vehicles. The commercial vehicles series includes ambulances and hearses.

Romania The series relates to commercial vehicles, buses and lorries only.

São Tomé and Príncipe The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security orga-

nizations. The passenger cars series relates to light vehicles and the commercial vehicles series relates to heavy vehicles.

Saudi Arabia Prior to 1961, the series relate to cumulative registrations.

Singapore The passenger cars series includes vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The commercial vehicles series includes special purpose vehicles and excludes tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

Somalia The series relate to cumulative registrations excluding government vehicles, and refer to the former Italian Somaliland.

South Africa The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations but exclude government vehicles exempt from licencing. The commercial vehicles series includes ambulances and lorries. Prior to 1961, the data are not fully comparable with those for subsequent years due to a change in registration from fiscal to calendar year.

Spain The series include the Balearic Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. The passenger cars series refers to vehicles with a seating capacity fewer than 10 persons. The commercial vehicles series includes ambulances, hearses, trailers without motive power and farm tractors.

Surinam The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The passenger cars series includes vehicles with a seating capacity of 8 to 17 persons.

Sweden The passenger cars series includes vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Switzerland The series include vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. The passenger cars series relates to vehicles with a seating capacity of fewer than 10 persons.

Tanzania, United Republic of Two sets of series are shown for the former territories of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

(*a*) Former Tanganyika: The series include vehicles operated by police other than governmental security organizations.

(*b*) Zanzibar: The series conform to the General Statement.

Thailand The series exclude government vehicles. The commercial vehicles series excludes tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

Togo The commercial vehicles series includes station wagons.

Tunisia The commercial vehicles series includes vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Turkey The commercial vehicles series excludes tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

Uganda The series exclude government vehicles. The passenger cars series includes light commercial vehicles. The commercial vehicles series excludes tractor and semi-trailer combinations.

United Arab Republic The series exclude government vehicles. The commercial series excludes tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

United Kingdom

Great Britain: The passenger cars series relates to vehicles with a seating capacity of fewer than 9 persons. Beginning 1958, the commercial vehicles series includes watering and cleansing vehicles and tower wagons.

Northern Ireland: The passenger cars series relates to vehicles with a seating capacity fewer than 9 persons.

United States Beginning in 1959, the series relate to fifty states and the District of Columbia; prior to 1959, to forty-eight states only (i.e., excluding Alaska and Hawaii) and the District of Columbia.

Upper Volta Prior to 1960, the commercial vehicles series includes taxis.

Viet-Nam, Republic of Prior to 1960, the passenger cars series includes vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations.

Yugoslavia The series exclude diplomatic corps vehicles. The commercial vehicles series excludes tractor and semi-trailer combinations.

Zambia The passenger cars series includes ambulances and hearses.

Merchant shipping: fleets

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to the gross tonnage of ships recorded in Lloyd's Register Book as at 1 July of each year. The data are given in gross registered tons (100 cubic feet or 2.83 cubic metres) and represent the total volume of all the permanently enclosed spaces of the vessels to which the figures refer. The data cover vessels of 100 gross tons and over; vessels without mechanical means of propulsion are excluded, but sailing vessels with auxiliary power are included.

The world totals are broken down by steam and motor vessels. When available, the country series show data for the number of tankers. Records of ships registered in the USSR and China (mainland) are not complete.

See also description on World Shipbuilding: merchant vessels under construction and launched.

International sea-borne shipping

General Statement[1]

The series relate to the net registered tonnages of vessels entered and cleared with cargo and to goods loaded and unloaded from sea-going vessels in external trade. Thus coastwide traffic, i.e., traffic between two or more ports of the same country, is excluded. Only goods loaded and unloaded are shown in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

A vessel is intended to have entered a port with cargo in external trade if it touches at the port to unload goods (including mail, bullion and specie) carried in commercial international sea-borne traffic.

A vessel is intended to have cleared a port with cargo in external trade if it leaves the port after having loaded goods (including mail, bullion and specie) carried in commercial international sea-borne traffic.

Vessels entered and cleared:[2] The series represent the net registered tonnages of sea-going foreign and domestic merchant vessels (power and sailing) entered with cargo from or cleared with cargo to a foreign port and refer only to one entrance or clearance for each foreign voyage. Where possible, the data exclude vessels in ballast, i.e., vessels entering without unloading or clearing without loading goods in commercial traffic.

Goods loaded and unloaded: The series represent the weight of all goods (including packing) and livestock which, at the ports of the country in question, were either loaded onto national or foreign sea-going vessels[2] for unloading in another country, or unloaded from national or foreign sea-going vessels after having been loaded in another country. The following goods are excluded: (*a*) mail, (*b*) bullion, (*c*) specie, (*d*) passengers' baggage, (*e*) bunkers, (*f*) ships' stores, (*g*) ballast, (*h*) catch when carried in the original fishing vessel, (*i*) ships and other floating appliances when delivered as goods without being loaded on other ships.

Stores for administrative or military purposes of government are excluded when carried in Government vessels or without revenue in merchant vessels. Goods unloaded into or loaded from bonded warehouses are included.

Goods "in transit" are foreign goods which arrive in the country in question and subsequently leave for shipment abroad. These goods are normally included unless they are trans-shipped directly from an importing to an exporting vessel.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the above General Statement:

Albania[3, 4]
Algeria
British Honduras[4]
Brunei[4]
Bulgaria[4]
Burma
Cambodia[3]
Canada[3]
Ceylon[3]
Congo, Dem. Rep. of[3]
Costa Rica[3]
Cyprus
Finland
Gambia[4]
Germany, Eastern[3]
Greece[3]
Grenada[4]
Guam[4]
Guyana[4]
Iceland[3, 4]
Iraq[3, 4]
Ireland[3, 4]
Italy
Jordan[3]
Liberia[4]
Libya
Malta
Mauritania[3, 4]
Mexico
New Hebrides[3, 4]
New Zealand[3]
Norway[3]
Pakistan[3]
Panama[3, 4]
Philippines
Singapore[3]
Somalia[4]
Spain[3, 4]
Tonga[4]
Western Samoa[4]
Yugoslavia

Albania[4] The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

Angola Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Prior to 1959, the data for goods loaded and unloaded include coastwise traffic.

Argentina Including vessels in ballast. Excluding goods unloaded which are subsequently re-exported, goods in transit and packing. Parcel post is included.

Australia Including goods originally reported in cubic feet which have been converted to tons weight by means of the estimated specific gravity of 0.6. Mail and passengers' baggage are included.

Bahama Islands[4] Only vessels entered and goods unloaded, which, beginning in 1960, exclude petroleum products for bunkering, are shown. Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Bahrain[4] The series relate to estimated petroleum loaded only.

Barbados[4] Only vessels are shown which include vessels in ballast, prior to 1961.

Belgium Goods loaded and unloaded include a certain amount of bunkers and ships' stores.

Bermuda Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Brazil Vessels entered: all entrances counted and including vessels in ballast. Goods loaded and unloaded include mail and a small amount of goods imported and exported other than by sea. Excluding transit traffic and packing.

Cambodia Beginning in 1961, the series relate to the ports of Phnom-Penh and Sihanoukville. Prior to 1961, to Phnom-Penh only.

Cameroon Vessels entered: all entrances counted, including vessels in ballast. The goods loaded and unloaded series relate to the ports of Douala and Kribi. The monthly data refer to the port of Douala only.

Canada Including international traffic on the Great Lakes (Great Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence ports above Montreal accounted for 10.7% of loadings and 44.8% of unloadings in 1966).

Canal Zone The series relate to goods in transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in either direction. Weight of goods carried in commercial vessels passing through the Panama Canal. Excluded are United States Government owned or controlled vessels (6,246 thousand

[1] The General Statement here given of these series embodies the major requirements of the detailed definitions set forth in *International Standard Definitions for Transport Statistics*, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 8, published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

[2] A vessel is said to be sea-going if part of its voyage while carrying the goods in question is by sea.

[3] See below for further explanation.

[4] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

metric tons of cargo in fiscal year 1967), vessels exempt from payment of tolls (653 thousand metric tons of cargo in fiscal year 1967) and vessels under 300 tons on displacement tonnage.

Canary Islands[4] The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

Cape Verde Islands[4] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Ceuta[4] The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

Ceylon The 1953 goods loaded and unloaded data relate to the port of Colombo only.

Chile The series relating to goods loaded and unloaded includes mail, bullion, specie, passengers' baggage, bunkers, ballast, catch when carried in the original fishing vessels, ships and other floating appliances when delivered as goods without being loaded on other ships. Also included are stores for administrative or military purposes. Excluding goods which are subsequently re-exported and goods in transit (0.4% of total traffic in 1959).

China (Taiwan) The series relate to the ports of Keelung and Kaohsiung only. Including vessels in ballast.

Christmas Islands[4] (Australia) Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Colombia Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Goods loaded and unloaded exclude transit traffic.

Congo (Brazzaville) The series include coastwise traffic and relate to the port of Pointe-Noire only.

Congo, Dem. Rep. of Vessels entered: all entrances counted. The annual data for goods loaded and unloaded relate to the ports of Matadi and Boma; the monthly data to Matadi only.

Costa Rica The series refer to the ports of Golfito, Port Limón and Puntarenas only. Prior to 1966, vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Dahomey Port of Cotonou only. Including coastwise traffic.

Denmark Excluding traffic with the Faeroe Islands and Greenland, and also international ferry traffic (28% of loadings and 10% of unloadings in 1966).

Dominican Republic[4] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Goods loaded and unloaded include all goods imported and exported in external trade.

Ecuador Excluding certain goods traded on Government account, transit traffic and packing. Including a small amount of goods imported and exported other than by sea.

El Salvador Vessels entered: prior to 1959, all entrances counted. Goods loaded or unloaded from vessels of more than 100 N.R.T. in the ports of La Libertad, La Unión (Cutuco) and Acajutla, accounting for virtually all of the international seaborne shipping.

Ethiopia Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. The series refer to traffic at the ports of Massawa and Assab and include coastwise traffic.

Fiji Islands[4] Goods loaded include bunkers and/or ships' stores.

France Monthly data include coastwise traffic and, in the case of goods loaded, bunkers and ships' stores.

French Guiana The series include coastwise traffic.

French Somaliland Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. The series refer to the port of Djibouti which handles all of the international sea-borne shipping. Including coastwise traffic.

French Polynesia[4] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Gabon Including coastwise traffic. Ports Gentil and Libreville only.

Germany, Eastern The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

Germany, Federal Republic of The series for goods loaded and unloaded include trans-shipments, mail and a small amount of bullion and specie.

Ghana Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Gibraltar[4] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Greece Vessels entered: prior to 1961, port of Piræus only.

Guadeloupe Including coastwise traffic. Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Guatemala[4] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Guinea[4] Port of Conakry only. Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Including coastwise traffic, goods imported and exported other than by sea.

Haiti[4] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Honduras[4] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Goods loaded and unloaded exclude transit traffic and packing.

Hong Kong Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. The goods loaded and unloaded include transshipments. The figures for goods unloaded include catch carried by the original fishing vessels.

Iceland The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

India[4] The series, beginning in 1959, relate to the ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Kandla, Madras and Visakhapatman only. The goods loaded and unloaded include bunkers. The 1953 data relate to the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras only.

Indonesia Excluding goods unloaded which are subsequently re-exported, goods in transit and packing. Traffic of the Riau Archipelago is excluded except exports of tin, tin ore and bauxite. Loaded figures include bunkers and ships' stores supplied to foreign ships.

Iran The series include Caspian Sea traffic and goods imported and exported other than by sea. Vessels include vessels in ballast.

Iraq[4] Goods unloaded relate to the port of Al-Basra only.

Ireland[4] The data relate to vessels entered and cleared only.

Israel Vessels cleared include vessels in ballast, excluding tankers. The figures for goods unloaded exclude petroleum.

Ivory Coast The series include coastwise traffic and relate to the ports of Abidjan, Tabou and Sassandra. In 1953, Ports of Abidjan and Sassandra only.

Jamaica Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. The series include coastwise traffic. In 1953, vessels entered relate to port of Kingston only.

Japan Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. The goods series include imports and exports by air.

Jordan The series relate to the port of Aqaba.

Kenya Vessels entered include vessels in ballast; all entrances counted. Goods loaded and unloaded relate to the port of Mombasa only.

Korea, Republic of Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Cargo carried by small boats not registered at the Ministry of Transportation is excluded.

Kuwait[4] Goods loaded: the series relate to estimated petroleum data only.

Lebanon Vessels entered include vessels in ballast; port of Beirut only. The series include a small amount of coastwise traffic and exclude livestock. Beginning in 1959, goods loaded include the Iraqi petroleum exported from Tripoli (14.7 million metric tons in 1966), and the Saudi Arabian petroleum exported from Sidon (22.3 million metric tons in 1966).

Madagascar Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Goods loaded include ships' stores.

Malaysia:

East: Sabah[4] Vessels entered: all entrances counted, including vessels in ballast.

Sarawak Vessels entered: all entrances counted, including vessels in ballast. Goods loaded and unloaded include mail, bullion, specie and passengers' baggage.

West The goods loaded and unloaded, beginning in 1962, relate to 17 ports, in 1961 to 12 ports and in 1960 to 3 ports.

Martinique Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Mauritania[4] The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded.

Mauritius Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Melilla[4] The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

Morocco The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only and include coastwise traffic. Prior to 1959, the data exclude Tangier.

Mozambique Vessels entered include vessels in ballast; all entrances counted. Goods loaded and unloaded: the monthly data relate to the ports of Beira and Lourenço Marques only and include coastwise traffic.

Nauru[4] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Only goods loaded are available.

Netherlands The goods loaded and unloaded include trans-shipments.

Netherlands Antilles[4] The data relate to Curaçao and Aruba. Vessels entered include vessels in ballast and inter-island traffic.

Neutral Zone[4] Jointly shared by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Goods loaded relate to petroleum only.

New Caledonia Goods loaded and unloaded include imports and exports by air.

New Guinea[4] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Goods include bunkers and ships' stores.

New Zealand Including goods originally reported in cubic feet which have been converted to measurement tons (40 cubic feet = 1 metric ton). As a much larger proportion of the import cargo is in measurement tons, the series goods loaded and goods unloaded are not strictly comparable.

Nicaragua[4] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Goods exclude transit traffic and packing.

Nigeria Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. The loading figures include trans-shipments. Prior to September 1960, including the former Cameroons (Br.).

Norway Goods exclude transit traffic (other than Swedish iron ore), packing and re-export. Prior to 1959, including goods imported and exported other than by sea.

Pakistan The series relate to the ports of Karachi, Chittagong and Chalna only.

Panama The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

Papua[4] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Goods include bunkers and or ships' stores.

Peru Vessels entered include vessels in ballast and coastwise traffic. Excluding goods traded on Government account, goods unloaded which are subsequently re-exported, goods in transit and packing. Goods loaded include bunkers supplied to foreign vessels.

Poland[4] Goods loaded and unloaded include bunkers and trans-shipments.

Portugal Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Portuguese vessels only, accounting for approximately 21% of total loadings and 46% of total unloadings at ports of continental Portugal in 1966. Traffic with Portuguese overseas provinces is included. These goods accounted for approximately 16% of total loadings and 15% of total unloadings in 1965. Floating appliances when delivered as goods without being loaded on ships and unaccompanied passengers' baggage are included.

Qatar[4] Goods loaded relate to petroleum only.

Réunion Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Romania[4] Vessels entered exclude tankers. Goods loaded exclude petroleum products.

Saudi Arabia[4] Only goods loaded and unloaded are available. Goods loaded relate to crude petroleum loaded at the port of Ras Tanura. Goods unloaded relate to the ports of Dammam, Jedda and Yanbo.

Senegal Prior to 1959, the series relate to the port of Dakar only. Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Sierra Leone Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Goods: including bullion, specie, passengers' baggage, ships' stores and catch in original fishing vessels; stores for administrative or military purposes of government carried on merchant ships, though duty free, are also included. Goods in transit are included even when trans-shipped directly.

Singapore The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only.

South Africa The series relate to goods loaded and unloaded only and, beginning in 1958, include South West Africa. Goods loaded include bunkers.

Southern Yemen[4] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Spain Including traffic with overseas provinces.

Sudan Port of Sudan only, accounting for practically all the international sea-borne shipping. Excluding livestock.

Suez Canal The data are based on the voluntary declarations of ships' captains of vessels and weight of goods carried in vessels passing through the Suez Canal. Vessels include vessels in ballast.

Surinam[4] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast. Only goods loaded are shown and relate to exports of bauxite.

Sweden Vessels exclude international ferry traffic. Goods loaded exclude Swedish iron ore loaded at Narvik, Norway.

Syria From 1959 to October 1961, excluding traffic with the United Arab Republic. Vessels: all entrances counted, including vessels in ballast. The loading figures include the Iraqi petroleum loaded at the port of Banias (25.0 million metric tons in 1966).

Tanzania, United Republic of

Former Tanganyika Vessels entered include vessels in ballast; all entrances counted. Goods unloaded include trans-shipments.

Former Zanzibar[4] Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Thailand Port of Bangkok only. Including stores for administrative purposes of government when carried without revenue in merchant vessels and unaccompanied passengers' baggage.

Togo Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Trinidad and Tobago Vessels entered include vessels in ballast.

Trucial Oman[4] Goods loaded relate to petroleum only.

Tunisia Vessels entered include vessels in ballast; all entrances counted. The data relate to the ports of Tunis-La Goulette, Sousse, Bizerta and Sfax, which account for virtually all the international sea-borne shipping. The Algerian crude petroleum loaded at La Skhirra is not included but the data are shown separately in a note in the *Statistical Yearbook.*

Turkey Goods loaded and unloaded exclude the shipments of timber and livestock.

USSR[4] Goods loaded and unloaded exclude transit traffic and packing.

United Arab Republic Goods loaded include ships' stores. Monthly data: goods unloaded exclude petroleum. Vessels include vessels in ballast. From 1959 to October 1961, excluding traffic with Syria.

United Kingdom[4] Goods exclude packing (other than government stores, ships' stores or bunkers), bullion, specie or mail, plus goods imported and exported other than by sea. Goods loaded are estimated by the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association. Goods unloaded are estimated by the Board of Trade.

United States Waterborne foreign trade of the United States customs area including international traffic on the Great Lakes (28,834 thousand metric tons loaded, 24,198 thousand metric tons unloaded, in 1966). In-transit traffic, including goods trans-shipped from an importing to an exporting vessel (797 thousand metric tons outbound and 15,835 thousand metric tons inbound in 1966). Trade between Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico is excluded.

Venezuela Goods exclude goods in transit and packing; include mail, passengers' baggage and bullion.

Viet-Nam, Republic of Vessels entered: the data relate to the port of Saigon only and include vessels in ballast and coastwise traffic. Goods: the data relate to the ports of Ba Ngoi, Da-Nang, Nha-trang, Qui-Nhon and Saigon. The 1953 and monthly data, Saigon only.

Analysis of goods loaded and unloaded in international sea-borne shipping

General Statement

The analytic series, published for the first time in the 1967 *Statistical Yearbook*, are mostly estimates made by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, based on the information available in external trade statistics and on the data shown in the international sea-borne shipping table "Goods loaded and unloaded in external trade".

This table gives the data for the years 1959 and 1965 for 175 countries on loading and unloading analysed by dry cargo, crude petroleum and petroleum products. Petroleum products exclude those not carried by tanker, namely: paraffin wax, petroleum coke, asphalt and lubricating oil, which are included with the data for dry cargo. For additional information see also the description of the international sea-borne shipping table "Goods loaded and unloaded in external trade".

Indexes of ocean freight rates

General Statement

An ocean freight rate index is a weighted average (usually of the Laspeyres type, i.e., base-weighted arithmetic average) of ratios of freight rate quotations. Each ratio is a freight rate quotation in a given period for the movement of a fixed class of goods on a fixed route (or an average of such quotations) divided by a corresponding quotation (or average) in the base period. The ratios are weighted by the importance of the class of goods and route in the aggregate of shipping movements covered by the index. The index therefore reflects the movement of freight rates over time.

Due to the fact that national indexes usually refer to routes anywhere in the world, they do not, in general, apply only to the vessels or to the commerce of the country. Furthermore, since the competition of tramp vessels is, as a rule, not confined to specific routes or (except in the case of tankers) to specific cargoes, the

indexes have validity beyond the routes and cargoes actually covered.

The indexes, published quarterly in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are obtained by converting, whenever possible, to the base 1963=100 those series which are originally calculated on a base year other than 1963. The indexes relate to tramp shipping except those for the Federal Republic of Germany in which rates by liner are also included. Where available, details on the original base period, commodities and routes covered, weighting system used etc. for the individual indexes are given in the country descriptions below.

Country descriptions

Germany, Federal Republic of The indexes are compiled by the Federal Republic's Ministry of Transport. They are primarily designed to show the trend of freight markets pertaining to the sea-borne traffic of the Federal Republic and North Continent. In the calculation of indexes for dry cargo, (with original base July-December 1954 = 100 for data prior to 1968 and 1965 = 100 thereafter) no restrictions are imposed upon the currency in which freight rates are quoted or upon the flag of vessels involved. The weights used are freight values, i.e., the product of average rates and quantities of cargoes of the base period.

For liner shipping, 74 per cent of cargoes loaded and discharged in German seaports in the base year 1965 are represented. Subindexes for general cargo and bulk goods with weight percentages of 85 and 15 according to their relative portion in freight values are combined to the general index. Most of the freight rates controlled cover the Antwerp-Hamburg range.

For tramp shipping, trip charters with representative types of goods to and from ports within the Antwerp-Hamburg range are covered and given the following weights:

By commodities		*By trade areas*	
Grain	39	North America	36
Ore	13	Europe	27
Coal/coke	12	Far East	18
Fertilizers/phosphate	11	South America	11
Oil seeds etc.	10	Australia	5
Timber	8	Africa	3
Iron/steel	5		
Stone/earth	2		100
	100		

The tanker index with subindexes for crude and white oil represents a simple arithmetic average of freight quotations in the voyage charter market from important oil centres to United Kingdom/continent of Europe. Each quotation is expressed as a percentage of the rate schedule "The International Tanker Nominal Freight Scale" (code name Intascale), which serves as a basis when compiling the index.

Netherlands Indexes relate to trip charters for vessels of over 500 gross registered tons unloading at Netherlands ports. The total index covers grain, ore, coal, pyrites and fertilizers, which constitute two thirds of the total unloadings at Netherlands ports by all vessels of this size group. The part of the total unloadings accounted for by unloadings from vessels on trip charter varied in 1960 from 13% for ore to 90% for grain. For each commodity: (*a*) routes are selected representing about two thirds of the part of the tonnage which is carried on trip charters; (*b*) each selected route is represented in each period by the ratio of the average freight rate on that route to the average rate in 1960; (*c*) an index is constructed as a weighted average of the price relatives, weights being proportional to the freight earnings in 1960 on the routes. The commodities are combined into a single index on the sample principle. Grain assumes a dominant role in the total index (58%) followed by ore (28%).

Norway The indexes are compiled by the *Norwegian Shipping News*, a periodical published twice a month in Oslo. There are no limitations on the currency in which the freight rates are quoted or on the flag of the vessels involved.

1. Dry cargo

Dry cargo indexes are based on fixtures made at the Baltic Exchange in London and reported daily in the column "Freight Markets" of the British newspaper *Lloyds List and Shipping Gazette*. They are calculated on fixed weights representing the pattern of the charter market for dry cargo during the base period July 1965-June 1966. Weights are determined by the number of fixtures reported during the base period.

(*a*) Trip charter. The index is made up of five subindexes by commodities covering 28 different trade routes. Only fixtures in the same currency (either dollars or sterling) enter into the calculation of an individual freight rate series that forms a component of the series representing each route. The arithmetic average of such fixtures reported during the period under review for each route is first calculated. The subindexes are then arrived at by aggregating these arithmetic averages with appropriate weights assigned to each route; thus each subindex represents the weighted average of the fixtures for the commodities the subindex represents. Likewise, the total index is a weighted average of the fixtures for all commodities carried by ships on trip charters. The distribution of weights which were derived from 4,500 fixtures reported during the base period is as follows:

Commodity	*Number of trades*	*Percentage weight*
Heavy grain/wheat/maize	10	68
Coal	4	7
Sugar	4	7
Iron ore	4	6
Miscellaneous (phosphate, scrap, fertilizers and copra)	6	12
Total	28	100

(*b*) Time charter. This index is made up of five subindexes by size and speed of vessels. Each subindex represents arithmetic average of fixtures reported during the period under review for the class of ships the subindex represents. Only fixtures of under one year are included. The total index is the aggregation of the five arithmetic averages with appropriate weights which are derived from 1,300 fixtures reported during the base period.

2. Tanker cargo, trip charter

This index is based on price relatives derived by comparing current fixtures, not with those reported in a base period as in the case of dry cargo, but with the following precisely defined standard. On 15 May 1962, a standard schedule of freight rates, Intascale, was introduced by the International Tanker Nominal Freight Scale Association Ltd. which related to a standard tanker of 19,500 tons, 14 knots on 28 tons HVF 1500 sec. per

day at sea, 5 tons HVF 1500 sec. per day in port and with a fixed hire element of £789 per day, ½ day per round voyage, plus 2.5 tons HVF 1500 sec. allowance for contingent delays, 3 days for loading and discharging for voyages in the Western Hemisphere for discharge in the United States of America, Canada and Newfoundland, 4 days for most other voyages in the Western Hemisphere. For all other trips 5 days total for loading and discharging has been calculated. This corresponds to a rate of 32s.10d. basis for Curaçao/London/Curaçao. Canal dues and certain extra fees are added separately to the freight rate and are not subject to the percentage variations.

Fixtures in the tanker trade are reported as Intascale plus or minus as the market may be at the time of fixing, and the index is finally calculated by taking the arithmetic average of these price relatives.

Prior to the Intascale freight schedule, the tanker index was based on the following rate systems which were at that time the most widely applied in tanker trades, i.e., M. O. T. (Ministry of Transport) up to December 1956, scale 2 (London Market Nominal Freight Scale) up to 15 December 1958, scale 3 (London Market Nominal Freight Scale) from 15 December 1958 up to 15 May 1962.

All these freight schedules were based on 32s. 6d. Curaçao/London/Curaçao, and were thus almost identical to the present Intascale. M. O. T. and scale 2, however, used a tanker of 12,300 t.dw. with a speed of 11 knots and a fuel consumption of 13 tons of diesel oil per day as their basic tanker.

United Kingdom The indexes are compiled by the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom on the original base: 1960=100.

(*a*) Trip charter. These indexes include important routes all over the world on which tramp ships of the United Kingdom are employed. Weights for routes and commodities are determined on the basis of freight revenue earned by the United Kingdom tramp fleet in 1960. Details on the commodities, number of routes covered and weights used are as follows:

Commodities	*Number of routes*	*Commodity weights*
Coal	4	125
Grains	7	316
Sugar	4	150
Ores	4	112
Fertilizers	4	132
Timber	3	135
Sulphur	1	30
TOTAL	27	1,000

Individual routes and their respective weights are listed in the reference quoted below. For each route the simple arithmetic average of all quotations is calculated. The index for each commodity is the weighted arithmetic average of the price relatives for the routes covered. The general index is obtained from these commodity indexes.

(*b*) Time charter. These indexes include quotations for motor ships of 9,000 dead weight tons and over only, engaged either in round voyages or for periods of not more than about nine months. Quotations where the ports of delivery and redelivery of ships are widely separated are excluded.

For further details, see "Tramp Freight Index", *Report of the Freight Index Committee* (May 1961) Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.

Tankers. The London Tanker Brokers' Panel compiles freight indexes which are weighted averages of the spot, short-term and long-term charter rates. The calculations cover all tankers in service including tonnage owned by oil companies. Three indexes are compiled covering general purpose tankers, medium size tankers and large size tankers. Prior to July 1964, only two indexes were compiled: one to cover tankers of medium size and the other to cover large size. The indexes are expressed in terms of the International Tanker Nominal Freight Scale (Intascale) plus or minus a percentage.

The Panel's indexes are combined by the Statistical Office using estimated weights representing carrying capacity of each group active in the world's tanker fleet and are published with base year 1963=100.

Civil aviation traffic[1]

General Statement

The series refer to the revenue scheduled traffic of the airline or airlines registered in the country for total operations (international and domestic) irrespective of where the movement of persons and goods takes place.

Where important and available, separate series are shown for the international operations. International refers to traffic carried by the airline or airlines to, from, between or in countries other than the one in which the airline is registered.

Revenue scheduled traffic is traffic for which remuneration is received, whether at full or reduced rates, carried on flights performed according to a published time-table and by extra flights occasioned by overflow traffic from scheduled flights.

An aircraft-kilometre is said to be performed when an aircraft flies one kilometre; the length of a stage flown by an aircraft is the airport to airport great circle distance.

A passenger-kilometre is said to be performed when a passenger is carried one kilometre; the length of each passenger journey is the sum of the lengths of the stages flown.

A cargo ton-kilometre is said to be performed when a metric ton of goods (including packing) is carried one kilometre, the length of journey being determined as in the case of passenger-kilometres. The figures include all goods (freight, express, excess baggage and diplomatic bags) carried for remuneration, including livestock. Cargo net ton-kilometres include mail.

A mail ton-kilometre is said to be performed when a metric ton of mail is carried one kilometre. The figures include all classes of mail.

[1] The General Statement for these series embodies the major parts of the detailed instructions of the air transport reporting forms of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and definitions as set forth in *International Standard Definitions for Transport Statistics, Statistical Papers*, series M, No. 8, published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by ICAO, Montreal.

In the *Statistical Yearbook*, the civil aviation traffic statistics are presented in two tables, total and international scheduled services. These tables show separate data for number of kilometres-flown, passenger-kilometres, cargo ton-kilometres and mail ton-kilometres.

In the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* only one table is published every three months showing the total number of passenger-kilometres and cargo (including mail) ton-kilometres; where important and available on a monthly basis, separate series are shown for international operations.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries relate to total and international annual traffic and monthly traffic where indicated.

	Total	*International*
Afghanistan[4]	x	x
Algeria[4]	x	x
Argentina	x[2]	x[2]
Australia	x[2]	x[2]
Austria[3, 4]	x[2]	x
Belgium[3, 4]	x[2]	x
Bolivia	x[2]	x
Brazil	x[2]	x[2]
Burma	x[2]	x
Cambodia	x[2]	x
Cameroon[4]	x	x
Canada	x[2]	x[2]
Central African Republic[3, 4]	x	x
Ceylon	x[2]	x
Chad[3, 4]	x	x
Chile	x[2]	x
China (Taiwan)	x[2]	x
Colombia	x[2]	x[2]
Congo (Brazzaville)[3, 4]	x	x
Congo, Democratic Republic of	x[2]	x[2]
Costa Rica	x[2]	x[2]
Cuba	x	x
Cyprus[3, 4]	x[2]	
Czechoslovakia	x[2]	x
Dahomey[3, 4]	x	x
Denmark[4]	x[2]	x[2]
Ecuador	x	x
Ethiopia	x[2]	x[2]
Finland	x[2]	x
France[4]	x[2]	x[2]
Gabon[4]	x	x
Germany, Federal Rep. of	x[2]	x
Ghana	x[2]	x
Greece	x[2]	x
Guatemala	x[2]	x
Guinea	x	x
Honduras	x[2]	x[2]
Iceland[3, 4]	x[2]	x
India	x[2]	x[2]
Indonesia	x[2]	x
Iran	x	x
Iraq	x[2]	x
Ireland[3]	x[2]	x
Israel[3]	x[2]	x
Italy[4]	x[2]	x[2]
Ivory Coast[3, 4]	x	x
Japan	x[2]	x[2]
Jordan[3]	x[2]	x
Kenya[4]	x[2]	x
Korea, Republic of	x	x
Kuwait[3, 4]	x[2]	
Laos	x	x
Lebanon[3, 4]	x[2]	
Luxembourg[3, 4]	x[2]	
Madagascar	x[2]	x[2]
Malawi[4]	x[2]	x
Malaysia[4]	x[2]	x
Mali[4]	x[2]	x
Malta[3, 4]	x[2]	
Mauritania[4]	x	x
Mexico[4]	x[2]	x
Morocco[3, 4]	x[2]	x
Netherlands[3]	x[2]	x
New Zealand	x[2]	x
Nicaragua	x[2]	x[2]
Niger[3, 4]	x	x
Nigeria[4]	x[2]	x
Norway[4]	x[2]	x[2]
Pakistan	x[2]	x[2]
Peru	x	x
Philippines	x[2]	x
Poland	x[2]	x
Portugal	x[2]	x
Rhodesia, Southern[4]	x[2]	x
Romania	x[2]	x[2]
Senegal[4]	x	x
Singapore[4]	x[2]	x
Somalia[4]	x	x
South Africa	x[2]	x[2]
Spain	x[2]	x
Sudan	x[2]	x
Sweden[4]	x[2]	x[2]
Switzerland[3, 4]	x[2]	x
Syria[4]	x	x
Tanzania, United Republic of[4]	x[2]	x
Thailand	x[2]	x
Trinidad and Tobago[3, 4]	x[2]	x
Tunisia[3]	x[2]	x
Turkey	x[2]	x
Uganda[4]	x[2]	x
United Arab Republic[4]	x[2]	x[2]
United Kingdom[4]	x[2]	x[2]
United States[4]	x[2]	x[2]
Upper Volta[3, 4]	x	x
Uruguay	x[2]	x
Venezuela	x[2]	x
Viet-Nam, Republic of	x[2]	x
Yaoundé Treaty States[4]	x[2]	
Yugoslavia	x[2]	x
Zambia[4]	x[2]	x

Afghanistan Prior to 1965, data estimated by ICAO.

Algeria The series began in 1962 with the country's independence.

Austria Prior to 1963, no domestic scheduled services operated. Monthly cargo net ton-kilometres exclude excess baggage.

Belgium Beginning in July 1961, no domestic scheduled services operated. Monthly cargo net ton-kilometres exclude excess baggage.

Cameroon The figures include the apportionment (1/11) of the traffic of Air Afrique, a multinational airline with headquarters in the Ivory Coast, which commenced operations in August 1961 and is operated in partnership by eleven States signatories to the Yaoundé Treaty: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta. The data in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are shown under Yaoundé Treaty States and relate to total traffic.

Central African Republic See note for Cameroon.

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[2] Monthly passenger-kilometre and cargo net ton-kilometre traffic.

[3] Of which international operations represent about 95% or more of the total traffic performed.

[4] See below for further explanation.

Chad See note for Cameroon.

Congo (Brazzaville) See note for Cameroon.

Cyprus The series began in 1960 with the country's independence. No domestic schedule services are operated. Monthly cargo net ton-kilometres exclude excess baggage.

Dahomey See note for Cameroon.

Denmark, Norway and Sweden The figures include the apportionment—Denmark (2/7), Norway (2/7) and Sweden (3/7)—of the international operations of the Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS).

France Monthly cargo net ton-kilometres exclude excess baggage.

Gabon See note for Cameroon.

Iceland Cargo ton-kilometres free baggage except for 1961, 1964 and 1965.

Italy Annual data for 1960-1961 exclude ITAVIA. Monthly cargo net ton-kilometres exclude excess baggage.

Ivory Coast See note for Cameroon.

Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda The figures include the apportionment of the traffic of East African Airways Corporation (EAAC) and Caspair Ltd. with headquarters in Kenya which operate services on behalf of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

Kuwait No domestic scheduled services are operated.

Lebanon No domestic scheduled services are operated.

Luxembourg No domestic scheduled services are operated.

Malawi; Rhodesia, Southern and Zambia The figures include the apportionment—Malawi (10%) Rhodesia, Southern (45%), and Zambia (45%)—of the traffic of Central African Airways Corporation (CAA) which is jointly owned and operates services on behalf of the two countries and the one territory.

Malaysia The figures refer to the apportionment (½) of the operations performed by Malaysia-Singapore Airlines Limited, which is jointly owned and operated by Malaysia and Singapore August 1963-1965, Malaysian Airways Limited. Prior to August 1963, the data refer to an apportionment of the operations performed by Malayan Airways Limited.

Mali The series began in 1960 with the country's independence.

Malta The series began in 1964 with the country's independence.

Mauritania See note for Cameroon.

Mexico Cargo and mail ton-kilometre data estimated by ICAO.

Morocco Monthly cargo net ton-kilometres exclude excess baggage.

Niger See note for Cameroon.

Nigeria The series began in 1960 with the country's independence.

Norway See note for Denmark.

Rhodesia, Southern See note for Malawi.

Senegal See note for Cameroon.

Singapore See note for Malaysia.

Somalia The series began in 1964, when the country became a member of ICAO.

Sweden See note for Denmark.

Switzerland Monthly cargo net ton-kilometres exclude excess baggage.

Syria The series began in October 1961, when the Syrian Arab Republic was formed. From 1960 to September 1961 statistics were included with the United Arab Republic.

Tanzania, United Republic of See note for Kenya.

Trinidad and Tobago The series began in 1962 with the country's independence.

Uganda See note for Kenya.

United Arab Republic From 1960 to 29 September 1961, statistics include data for Syria.

United Kingdom The statistics cover the operations of airlines based in the United Kingdom, i.e., British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC), British European Airways Corporation (BEA) and private companies, and airlines based in the territories and dependencies of the United Kingdom. Monthly data are for airlines based in the United Kingdom only.

United States The statistics cover the operations of all airlines certificated to conduct scheduled services.

Upper Volta See note for Cameroon.

Yaoundé Treaty States See note for Cameroon.

Zambia See note for Malawi.

International tourist travel

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer in general to the number of tourists by country of arrival and of nationality and to tourist receipts, i.e., the amount of foreign currency earned by countries from international tourism.

The series on number of tourists refer to persons temporarily visiting a country other than that in which they usually reside, staying at least twenty-four hours for the purpose of leisure (recreation, holiday, health, study, religion, sport), business, family, mission, meeting. Students and young persons staying abroad in boarding establishments or schools are included in the series.

Unless otherwise stated in the foot-notes to the *Statistical Yearbook* tables the following are not generally regarded as tourists and are therefore excluded from the series:

(*a*) Excursionists, i.e., temporary visitors staying less than twenty-four hours in the country visited. When

available, however, figures for cruise passengers are shown separately in a foot-note;

(*b*) Persons arriving to take up an occupation, engage in any business activity or establish a residence in the country;

(*c*) Residents in a frontier zone and persons domiciled in one country and working in an adjoining country;

(*d*) Travellers passing through a country without stopping even if the journey takes more than twenty-four hours (including air travellers who do not leave an airport's transit area and similar cases);

(*e*) Transport crews and troops.

The data on the number of tourists are based generally on a frontier check, i.e., the unit of measurement is the arrival at the frontier/port of one tourist. In the absence of frontier check figures, data are obtained from hotel records, i.e., the unit of measurement is the arrival of one tourist at a hotel, boarding house, sanatorium, school, camp etc. Data based on frontier checks and hotel records are not strictly comparable, as the latter may exclude certain types of tourists such as campers and those staying in private houses, while on the other hand they may contain some duplication when a tourist moves from one hotel to another.

The series on tourist receipts refer to the amount of foreign currency earned by a country from international tourism. In particular, data relate to all receipts for goods and services provided to foreigners visiting the reporting country, including transportation within that country.

The series cover, in general, receipts on account of tourists, business travellers, students, patients undergoing medical treatment, military personnel on leave and travelling government officials.

In many countries travel receipts have been estimated by applying an average *per diem* expenditure to the number of days spent by foreigners in the reporting country. A number of countries base their data on exchange records which cover only settlements through official channels; in these cases, estimates for foreign travel are often incomplete.

The series on tourists by country of nationality refer, in general, to the number of tourists, as defined above, classified according to their country of nationality. Where data refer to tourists by country of residence, they generally relate to the country in which the tourist was last residing for a period of one year or more. Data are based on frontier checks, hotel arrivals or nights spent in hotels.

When available, figures on excursionists, cruise passengers, own nationals, passengers in transit and local frontier crossings are shown in the foot-notes to the table.

Totals of tourist arrivals and receipts may not necessarily be comparable between countries and between years within the same country because a continuous refinement of methods of collection and compilation renders uniformity in definitions and scope difficult.

For more detailed information on tourists, see *International Travel Statistics*, published by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (Geneva). For detailed definitions on tourist receipts, see "Summary of balance of payments" on page 253 of this volume.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Barbados
Bermuda
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Cyprus
France
Greece
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Jordan
Malta
Monaco
Morocco
Pakistan
Poland
Singapore
Turkey
United Arab Republic
Viet-Nam
Yugoslavia

Argentina Tourists are defined as persons travelling for pleasure, for domestic reason, for health etc., excluding persons travelling to meetings or in a representative capacity of any kind of institution, persons travelling for business purposes and students.

Australia Definition of tourist (termed short-term visitors): A person who gives an overseas country as the last country where he spent a year or more and who comes to Australia for a period of less than one year.

Bahamas Tourists include "stop-overs"—visitors staying longer than forty-eight hours, and "transients"—visitors not staying forty-eight hours. Visitor statistics, therefore, include cruise passengers.

Belgium Belgian travel statistics are based on hotel nights. They relate to all persons, not domiciled in Belgium, temporarily lodging, in exchange for payment, in hotels, boarding houses, inns, curative establishments, holiday houses, villas and apartments as well as their temporary or permanent annexes, and camping sites. They exclude students in ordinary lodgings for purposes of study; young people boarding in educational establishments; employees and workers who, for reasons of work, lodge in private houses or in accommodation provided by their employer and persons staying in hospitals, clinics, maternity hospitals and sanatoria.

Ceylon Foreign tourist defined as: a temporary visitor to Ceylon on a foreign passport for a period not less than twenty-four hours and not more than six months at a time, for non-immigrant and non-employment tourist purposes such as pleasure, business, domestic reasons, missions, meetings etc.

Chile Tourists defined as persons entering the country for ninety days and having the possibility of renewing the entry permission for a further period of ninety days.

China (Taiwan) The series include own nationals.

Colombia "Tourists" include all visitors staying more than twenty-four hours but less than ninety days and also "transit" visitors staying less than forty-eight hours.

Czechoslovakia The series conform to the General Statement, except that excursionists are included.

Germany, Federal Republic of At the frontiers, arrivals of all foreign visitors (by nationality) are recorded, frontier workers are excluded, but no distinction is made between "tourists" and "excursionists". In accommodation establishments, excluding youth hostels, children's recreation homes and camping sites, arrivals

and nights spent by foreign visitors are recorded by country of residence.

Guatemala The series conform to the General Statement except that tourists for Central America include only those visitors entering the country for sightseeing, leisure, recreation, sport etc., and staying longer than seventy-two hours. Visitors from Central America crossing the border and staying less than seventy-two hours, while possessing "local pass" are not included in the statistics.

Hong Kong The series include cruise visitors.

Hungary The series include excursionists.

India A foreign tourist is a person visiting India on a foreign passport for a period not less than 24 hours and not exceeding six months for non-immigrant, non-employment tourist purposes, such as business, pleasure, etc. The statistics do not include the tourists from among the following: (1) Nationals of Pakistan; (2) All foreigners entering India from Nepal through land routes; (3) All foreigners entering India from Bhutan by land.

Italy The series include excursionist visitors staying less than twenty-four hours. The statistics of frontier arrivals are based on ships' passenger lists, aircraft disembarkation cards and estimations of road and rail visitor arrivals.

Jamaica The statistics of tourist arrivals given include "long-stay" tourists staying for three or more nights and "short-stay" tourists staying less than three nights. They do not include cruise passengers or members of the armed forces who pass shore leave in Jamaica.

Japan The statistics of tourist arrivals given include "tourists": aliens visiting Japan for purposes of sightseeing (up to sixty days); "transit passengers": aliens permitted to travel in immediate transit of Japan in order to go to another country (up to fifteen days); "overland tourists": aliens on board a ship, excluding crewmen, who leave the ship at a port of call for sightseeing, and reboard the same ship in another part in Japan (up to fifteen days); and "shore-excursionists": aliens who visit, within seventy-two hours, the vicinity of a port or airport while their ships or aeroplanes are staying there. If a passenger lands at more than two ports, he is added each time to the number of shore excursionists. "Business and other visitors" are also included in the statistics of tourists given in this publication.

Lebanon The series exclude Syrian visitors of which a large number are seasonal workers and excursionists but include the excursionist and cruise visitors of other nationalities.

Luxembourg Tourist is defined as persons not usually residents of the Grand-Duchy passing at least one night in an accommodation establishment.

Netherlands Tourist arrivals to hotels may include foreign workers who stay temporarily in hotels before finding a more permanent dwelling.

New Zealand The series refer to "long-stay" visitors who stay up to one year and conform to the General Statement, except visitors on working holidays are included and are thus partially remunerated from within the country visited.

Nigeria Tourists are defined as temporary visitors not taking up residence or employment.

Peru Excursionist visitors include transit visitors staying up to forty-eight hours in the country.

Philippines Statistics given refer to: persons who visit the Philippines for one to fifty-nine days for reasons of pleasure, health, business, recreation, sports, family, religion or study. This includes cruise passengers but excludes in-transit travellers who do not leave the transit area at the place of entry, transport crews and troops.

Portugal The series include excursionists.

Romania The series include excursionists.

San Marino Statistics given refer almost entirely to excursionist arrivals staying for less than twenty-four hours.

Scandinavia The term has been used to refer to the four countries: Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway. Statistics given refer only to arrivals of non-Scandinavian visitors at the frontiers of the joint Scandinavian passport control area. They do not include, therefore, tourist movements between the countries of Scandinavia. Excursionist and local frontier crossings from Germany into Denmark are included in the statistics.

Spain Statistics of tourists include visitors entering with passports and also nationals resident abroad. Visitors in transit in sea-ports (cruise-passengers) and visitors authorized to enter for twenty-four hours (excursionists) are not included with the statistics of tourist arrivals.

Switzerland The statistics given are collected in hotels, motels, inns, boarding houses, sanatoria and convalescent homes. All persons arriving and staying at these means of accommodations are considered as tourists except persons staying permanently or semi-permanently for professional reasons.

Syria The series include excursionists.

Thailand The series conform to the General Statement except that tourists who stay longer than fifteen days are excluded.

United Kingdom The series conform to the General Statement except that visitors resident in the Republic of Ireland, those arriving via the Republic of Ireland, overseas re-entering after short-period visits to Europe, are excluded.

United States For all countries other than Canada, figures cover the following categories of travellers who are formally admitted into the United States as "non-immigrant aliens": temporary visitors for pleasure, students, temporary visitors for business, foreign government officials and their employees and families, treaty traders and investors, representatives to international organizations, and miscellaneous minor groups. These figures *do not include* less formally admitted visitors arriving from Mexico for less than three days. For Canada (and for totals which include Canada), figures cover both above categories of travellers who are formally admitted into the United States as "Nonimmigrant aliens" and less formally visitors arriving from Canada for more than twenty-four hours but less than six months.

Venezuela The series exclude transit visitors visiting the country for forty-eight hours or less.

COMMUNICATIONS

Mail traffic:[1] number of pieces sent or received

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the volume of domestic and foreign mail carried. The figures cover airmail, ordinary and registered letters, postcards, printed matter, business papers, small merchandise samples, small packets, *cécogrammes* (prints in relief for the blind) and phonopost packets.

The series include mail carried without charge, but exclude ordinary parcels and letters and boxes with a declared value. Unless otherwise stated, the series refer to calendar years.

The series on *domestic* mail relate to mail carried for distribution within the national territory.

The series of *foreign* mail relate to mail received from outside the national territory or dispatched for distribution abroad. Mail in transit is not included.

Different methods are used by the various countries in gathering the statistical material covered by the table. For many countries, however, full information on the methods used is not available. The list of country descriptions given below is, therefore, incomplete.

Country descriptions

Algeria Prior to 1961, data for domestic mail include traffic with countries of the French community. Data are based on periodical enumeration.

Barbados Data are based on periodical enumeration.

Brazil Data communicated directly to the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

Burundi Data are based on periodical enumeration.

Canada Data on domestic and foreign traffic are not shown separately and are based on sample estimates.

Denmark Includes data for Greenland.

France Domestic traffic includes French overseas territories (Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion) whose data are based on periodical enumeration. Prior to 1962, Algeria was included in the domestic traffic.

Germany, Federal Republic of Data for 1953 exclude the Saar.

Ghana Data are based on a four-weeks enumeration.

Hong Kong Data are based on estimates from statistical sample and current records.

Indonesia Data are based on a twice-a-year enumeration.

Ireland Data are based on periodical enumeration.

Israel Data are based on periodical enumeration.

Japan Data for ordinary letters are based on statistical sample.

Malaysia: West Data for 1953 include Singapore.

Mexico Data are based on a quarterly sample enumeration of ten days.

New Zealand Data are based on a complete or sample enumeration.

Niger Data on foreign traffic include countries with preferential tariffs.

Romania Figures relate only to all letters, printed matter and parcel post. Source: *Anuarul Statistic Al R.P. Romîne* (Statistical Yearbook).

South Africa Beginning in 1961, data include South West Africa. Data are based on periodical enumeration.

Spain Data are based on periodical enumeration.

Switzerland Prior to 1961, data include Liechtenstein. Mail carried without charge is excluded.

Tunisia Data are based on periodical enumeration.

USSR Official figures communicated directly to the Statistical Office of the United Nations. Data for the Ukrainian SSR are included with those for the USSR.

United States Domestic traffic includes United States overseas territories.

Zambia Data are based on periodical enumeration.

[1] The descriptive notes here given are supplied by the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, Berne.

Telegraph traffic:[1] number of telegrams sent or received

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the volume of domestic and foreign telegrams traffic, applying only to the public telegraph network operated either by the Governments directly or by recognized private agencies.

The figures cover all types of telegrams, including cablegrams and radiograms but excluding phototelegrams (i.e., facsimile telegrams which must be transmitted by phototelegraphy) and transit telegrams (i.e., routed across one or more transit countries).

The series refer to both revenue and non-revenue traffic.

The series on *domestic* traffic relate to telegrams dispatched to points within the national territory.

[1] Data are compiled from *General Telegraph Statistics*, published by the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva.

The series on *foreign* traffic relate to telegrams received from outside the national territory or dispatched abroad.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Angola
Argentina[2]
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Burma
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada[2]
Cape Verde Islands
Central African Rep.[2]
Ceylon
Chad[2]
Chile
Congo (Brazzaville)[2]
Czechoslovakia
Dahomey
Denmark[2]
Ethiopia
Finland
France
French Polynesia
French Somaliland
Gabon[2]
Ghana
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Hungary[2]
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania
Laos
Lebanon
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia:
East: Sabah
Sarawak
West
Malta
Mexico
Monaco[2]
Morocco
Mozambique
Netherlands
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Niger[2]
Norway
Pakistan
Paraguay
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Portuguese Guinea
Rhodesia, Southern
Senegal[2]
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Surinam
Sweden
Switzerland[2]
Syria
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
USSR[2]
Ukrainian SSR
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States[2]
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Viet-Nam, Republic of
Yugoslavia

[2] See below for further explanation.

Argentina Public traffic on the railways is not included.

Canada Domestic traffic relates to all telegrams sent by land.

Central African Republic Data for domestic traffic include telegrams exchanged with the former French Equatorial Africa countries.

Chad Data for domestic traffic include telegrams exchanged with the former French Equatorial Africa countries.

Congo (Brazzaville) Data for domestic traffic include telegrams exchanged with the former French Equatorial Africa countries.

Denmark Data include the Faeroe Islands and Greenland.

Gabon Data for domestic traffic include telegrams exchanged with the former French Equatorial Africa countries.

Hungary Data relate to all telegrams sent to domestic and foreign destinations.

Kenya, Uganda, United Rep. of Tanzania Data for the United Republic of Tanzania refer to former Tanganyika only.

Monaco Domestic traffic includes telegrams exchanged with all countries in the French internal system.

Niger The 1960 domestic traffic includes telegrams exchanged with former French West Africa countries.

Senegal 1959 includes data for Mali.

Sweden Domestic traffic relates to revenue telegrams, excluding those transmitted exclusively over railway telegraph lines.

Switzerland Data include Liechtenstein.

USSR Official figures for all telegrams sent to domestic and foreign destinations. Data include traffic of Ukrainian SSR also shown separately.

United States Domestic traffic includes Canada, Mexico, St. Pierre and Miquelon and excludes Alaska and Hawaii. Foreign traffic includes Alaska and United States overseas points.

Telephones:[1] number in use

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to the number of telephone sets of all kinds (main, extension, public, service etc.) having access to the general telephone network operated by both government and private agencies, including the telephone system of the armed forces. Where data are those published by the International Telecommunication Union, the date of count varies from country to country. Where the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is cited as the source, the figures refer to 1 January of the following year, unless otherwise stated.

[1] Data are compiled from *General Telephone Statistics*, published by the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, for countries reporting to that organization; for other countries, from *The World's Telephones*, published by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Afghanistan
Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bahrain

Barbados
Belgium
Bermuda[2]
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Rep.
Ceylon
Chad
Channel Islands
Chile
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Dahomey
Denmark[2]
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
French Polynesia
Gabon
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Guam
Guadeloupe
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana
Haiti
Hong Kong
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Republic of
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Luxembourg
Macau
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia:
East: Sabah
Sarawak
West
Mali
Malta
Martinique
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles[2]
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Papua[2]
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Réunion
Rhodesia, Southern
Romania
Ryukyu Islands[2]
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Singapore
South Africa
South West Africa
Southern Yemen[2]
Spain
Spanish Possessions in North Africa
Sudan
Surinam
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tanzania, United Rep. of
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Republic of
Yugoslavia
Zambia

[2] See below for further explanation.

Bermuda In 1962, 1963 and 1964 data exclude telephone systems of the military forces.

Denmark Data include Faeroe Islands whose figures relate to 31 March of the following year.

Netherlands Antilles Prior to 1964, data exclude number of telephone sets at oil refineries in Aruba and Curaçao.

Papua Data include New Guinea (Australia).

Ryukyu Islands Data exclude telephone systems of the military forces.

Southern Yemen In 1964 and 1965 data include protectorate of South Arabia.

CONSUMPTION

Food supply[1]

Net food supplies per capita
Available food supplies

General Statement

The tables on food supplies, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, are derived from food balance sheets in general prepared by the governments, in collaboration with FAO; and in the case of most European countries, with OECD. Food balance sheets for some countries, especially in Latin America and Africa, have been estimated by FAO on the basis of information supplied by these countries. FAO has been publishing annual food balance sheets up to 1957 when for methodological reasons it was decided to publish instead three-year averages. The first set of three-year average food balance sheets for 30 countries was issued in early 1959, covering the period 1954-1956, the second for 43 countries in 1963, covering the period 1957-1959, and the third for 63 countries in 1966, covering the period 1960-1962. A fourth edition covering the period 1963-1965 is planned to be issued in 1968. In addition, a time series covering the average periods 1935-1939,1948-1950, 1951-1953 and 1954-1956, on food supply in 32 countries was published in 1959.

Food balance sheets provide information on patterns, levels and trends of national diets and the objectives in drawing up a country balance sheet are to show the quantities of all foodstuffs produced in that country; the trade in such foodstuffs, their disposition for use as animal feed, as seed, and for manufacture; and hence, the national supply remaining for human consumption, together with the calorie and nutrient content of the supply. Thus, in one comprehensive table, a total picture of the national food supply from the stage of production to the point at which it is available to the consumer is obtained and comparisons can be made with other years. The general details of concepts and methods on preparing food balance sheets are those recommended in the *Handbook* for the preparation of food balance sheets, issued by FAO in Washington, April 1949. A revised version will be issued in the near future. Furthermore, detailed country notes can be found in the FAO publications of food balance sheets referred to above.

The table on net food supplies *per capita* refer to the net supplies of foodstuffs available for human consumption within the country at the retail level except for meat for which data are given in terms of carcass weight.

The net supplies are obtained by deducting from the gross supplies the quantities used for feed, seed, industrial purposes, and lost through waste during distribution up to the retail level and during milling and refining.

For each country, total figures are given by food groups showing calories and protein per person per day, and the percentage of calories derived from food of animal origin (meat, poultry, eggs, fish, milk, butter, cheese, slaughter fats, marine oils). The total calorie and protein figures include foodstuffs, other than alcoholic beverages, not specifically mentioned in the table.

The table on available food supplies refer to the total supply by food groups as derived from domestic production plus imports minus exports with, where available, adjustments for changes in stocks, and to domestic production as percentage of total gross supply.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Cotton[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to the industrial consumption of ginned cotton lint (fibre), excluding, therefore, cottonseed, linters, mill waste, or cotton fibres subjected to any process other than separation of the lint from the cotton seed by the gin.

The data include cotton consumed in spinning mills (spun into yarn), as well as non-spinning uses in other factories (e.g., medical cotton, upholstery, wadding and so forth).

Where appropriate, estimates of non-commercial or household use have also been included (this is primarily in India). All figures relate to 12-month periods, from 1 August through 31 July.

The data do not necessarily represent the final domestic consumption of cotton in the various countries, since a proportion of the finished cotton goods may be exported for final consumption elsewhere, or alternatively foreign-made cotton goods may, in addition, be imported for home consumption.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Cotton Advisory Committee (Washington, D.C.)

Afghanistan
Albania
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Canada
Chile
China (mainland)
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
El Salvador
Finland
France
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Guatemala
Hong Kong
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico
Netherlands
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Thailand
Turkey
USSR
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

Wool[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* generally relate to consumption of virgin wool by the textile industries of the countries specified. They do not necessarily represent the final domestic consumption of wool in the country specified, since a proportion of the manufactured or semi-manufactured textiles may be exported for final consumption elsewhere and, conversely, foreign-made wool goods may be imported for home consumption. The data are expressed in terms of clean wool, i.e., with the grease, dust, sand, vegetable and other foreign matter removed. Conversion factors from a "greasy" to a "clean" basis vary from season to season, from country to country and from one type of wool to another. For example, approximate conversion factors for 1965/66 season were as follows: Argentina, 0.55; Australia, 0.565; New Zealand, 0.705; South Africa, 0.52; United States, 0.475; Uruguay, 0.60; and for world production, about 0.574.

Country descriptions

Regular statistics of mill consumption of raw wool are collected either by Government or industry statistical agencies in the case of the following countries:

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[2]
Italy[2]
Japan
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom
United States[2]
Yugoslavia

In the absence of published statistics, data for the following countries represent estimates based on available supplies and/or the output of the wool textile industry.

Argentina
Finland
Greece
India[2]
Ireland
South Africa
Switzerland
Turkey
USSR
Uruguay

Germany, Federal Republic of Including consumption outside the wool industry. Excluding consumption in mattress making.

India Excluding cottage industry.

Italy Including consumption outside the wool industry. Including fine hair.

United States Including estimated consumption on cotton and other spinning systems, and in batting and felt manufacture. From 1964 onwards converted from scoured basis at 95%, previously at 90%.

Yugoslavia Excluding cottage industry.

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Commonwealth Secretariat, London.

[2] See below for further explanation.

Rubber[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the quantities of raw rubber employed in the countries for making manufactured goods. They do not, therefore, necessarily represent the final domestic consumption of rubber, since a proportion of the goods may be exported for final consumption elsewhere, or additional rubber goods of foreign origin may be imported for home consumption. The figures for natural rubber include latex; those for synthetic rubber refer only to copolymers of butadiene with styrene and acrylonitrile and to neoprene, butyl type rubber and stero-regular rubbers. Latices are included at dry weight. For further details see General Statement and country description of the natural and synthetic rubber series published elsewhere in the present volume.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by International Rubber Study Group, London.

Argentina[2] **France**
Australia **Germany, Fed. Rep. of**
Belgium[2] **India**
Brazil **Japan**
Canada **Luxembourg**[2]
Netherlands **United Kingdom**
South Africa[2] **United States**
Sweden[2]

[2] The figures relate to net exports.

Also included in the table are the estimates for China (mainland) and the USSR and Eastern Europe as a whole. Interregional trade within the USSR and Eastern Europe is excluded.

Steel

Apparent consumption expressed in terms of crude steel

General Statement

The series on apparent consumption of steel expressed in crude steel equivalent, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to crude steel production plus the ingot equivalent of total imports of semi-finished and finished steel-industry products minus the ingot equivalent of total exports of semi-finished and finished steel-industry products. However, imports and exports of finished steel forgings and castings are excluded from the trade data. No adjustments are made for changes in stocks of producers, consumers and merchants. In the foreign trade data the term steel-industry product is used in the broad sense, i.e., including wire and steel tubes.

Description of method applied for compilation of data: Data on apparent consumption of steel expressed in terms of crude steel equivalent are compiled by the Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe on the basis of various United Nations statistical publications. The following sources are used:

(*a*) *Quarterly Bulletin of Steel Statistics for Europe* (United Nations, Economic Commission for Europe): Data on production, imports and exports of European countries, United States and Japan;

(*b*) *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* (Statistical Office of the United Nations): Data on production of non-European countries, except United States and Japan;

(*c*) *Statistics of World Trade in Steel* (United Nations, Economic Commission for Europe): Data on imports and exports of non-European countries, except United States and Japan. Data on imports are derived from those on exports by country of destination given in this source.

The following coefficients are applied for converting the imports of semi-finished and finished steel-industry products into crude steel equivalent:

Ingots and other semi-finished products	1.12
Railway-track material	1.20
Heavy and light sections	1.20
Wire rods	1.20
Strip	1.35
Plates	1.35
Sheets	1.35
Steel tubes and fittings	1.30
Wire	1.30
Tinplate	1.35
Wheels, tires and axles	1.20

Tin[1]

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the industrial consumption of primary tin metal as stated by the reporting country authorities, but from 1959-1961 some reporting consumption figures included a certain tonnage of smelted non-primary tin metal used in the manufacture of high-grade tin alloys. It is not possible to allocate this tonnage accurately to individual countries and an aggregate deduction for such duplication of tin metal consumption is, therefore, made from the world totals. The data do not necessarily represent the final domestic consumption of tin of the various countries, since a proportion of the goods thus manufactured may be exported for final consumption elsewhere, or tin-containing goods of foreign manufacturing may be imported for home consumption.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement and relate to:

(*a*) Real or reported consumption:

Belgium-Luxembourg **Netherlands**
Canada **United Kingdom**
Germany, Federal Rep. of **United States**
Japan

(*b*) *Apparent* (production plus imports minus exports) or estimated consumption:

Argentina **India**
Australia **Indonesia**
Austria **Iran**
Brazil **Israel**
Bulgaria **Italy**
Chile **Korea, Republic of**
China (mainland) **Malaysia**
China (Taiwan) **Mexico**
Colombia **Morocco**
Congo, Dem. Rep. of **New Zealand**
Cuba **Nigeria**
Czechoslovakia **Norway**
Denmark **Pakistan**
Finland **Philippines**
France **Poland**
Germany, Eastern **Portugal**
Greece **Rhodesia, Southern**
Hungary **Romania**

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Tin Council (London).

South Africa	Switzerland	United Arab Republic	Venezuela
Spain	Thailand	Uruguay	Yugoslavia
Sweden	Turkey		

Phosphate, nitrogenous and potash fertilizers consumption[1]

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relate only to the use of fertilizers in agriculture, thus excluding materials used for technical purposes.

For some countries, consumption is calculated as the sum of production plus imports, minus exports, corrected as far as possible for change in stocks. The calculated figures, therefore, show erratic variations from year to year which may be due to unreported stocks at the end of successive years. In such cases a more reliable measure of the level of consumption may be obtained by taking moving averages of the calculated consumption over two or three years. Variations of this kind, however, do not materially affect the world totals. Data on consumption of phosphate fertilizers include all chemically or heat-processed fertilizers containing phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) and exclude natural rock phosphate, whether ground or not, except if otherwise stated. The figures cover the P_2O_5 content of superphosphates, ammonium phosphate and basic slag.

Data on consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers refer to the nitrogen (N) content of commercial inorganic fertilizers, such as ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, calcium nitrate. calcium cyanamide, nitrate of soda, nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda-potash, nitro-chalk, urea and anhydrous ammonia.

Data on consumption of potash fertilizers refer to K_2O content of commercial potash: muriate, nitrate and sulphate of potash, manure salts, kainit and nitrate of soda potash.

Country descriptions

(*a*) For the following countries, consumption figures refer to the actual deliveries to agriculture:

Argentina	Japan
Australia	Korea, Republic of
Austria	Lebanon
Bulgaria	Luxembourg
Canada	New Zealand
China (Taiwan)	Norway
Colombia	Pakistan
Czechoslovakia	Peru
Finland	Romania
France	Syria
Germany, Eastern	Turkey
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	USSR
Greece	United Kingdom
Hungary	United States
Indonesia	Uruguay
Iran	Yugoslavia
Iraq	

(*b*) For the following countries, consumption data relate to "recorded sales by manufacturers and importers":

Belgium	Netherlands
Denmark	Poland
Ireland	Portugal
Israel	Spain
Italy	

(*c*) For the following countries, consumption data relate to "apparent consumption" (calculated as the sum of production plus imports, minus exports):

Brazil	Ivory Coast
Ceylon	Jamaica
Ecuador	Kenya
El Salvador	Libya
Guatemala	Madagascar
Guyana	Mauritius
Iceland	Senegal

[1] The descriptive notes given here are supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Newsprint[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to total and per capita cansumption of newsprint. Data represent "apparent consumption" and have been calculated on the basis of the domestic production plus imports, minus exports, or simply on the basis of the annual imports. Only in the case of a few countries has it been possible to take acount of fluctuations in stock (i.e., Canada, Denmark, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, United Kingdom).

The term "newsprint" (item 641.1 of the *Standard International Trade Classification*, Revised) designates the bleached, unsized or slack-sized printing paper, without coating, of the type usually used for newspaper. Newsprint weighs from 45 to 60 gr. per square metre, usually with at least 70 per cent of the weight of fibrous material derived from mechanical pulp:

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Algeria	Burma
Argentina	Canada
Australia	Ceylon
Austria	Chile
Barbados	China (Taiwan)
Belgium and Luxembourg	Colombia
Brazil	Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Bulgaria	Costa Rica

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris).

Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Fiji
Finland
France
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Libya
Malaysia:
East: Sabah
Sarawak
West
Malta
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Romania
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Surinam
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tanzania, United Rep. of
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
USSR
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yugoslavia

Angola, Bolivia (for 1955-59), **Mozambique, Venezuela** (for 1955-59) Data refer to "all kinds of printing paper".

Bermuda, Madagascar Data refer to "all kinds of printing and writing paper".

Japan Excludes consumption of newsprint substitute "Senka".

Pakistan Land-borne imports.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Summary of balance of payments

General Statement

The balance of payments is a system of accounts covering a given period that is intended to record systematically (*a*) flows of real resources, including the services of the original factors of production, between the domestic economy of a country and the rest of the world; (*b*) changes in the country's foreign assets and liabilities that arise from economic transactions; and (*c*) transfer payments, which are the counterpart of real resources or financial claims provided to, or received from, the rest of the world without any *quid pro quo*. While the balance of payments mainly covers transactions between residents and foreigners, there are several exceptions, all intended to make the statement more suitable for analysing the economic relations between the domestic economy and the rest of the world.

The statistics given for each country in the tables are summarized from International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments Yearbook*. These are drawn, for the most part, from the balance of payments reports prepared by the various countries and sent to the Fund. The reports from almost all countries are prepared in accordance with the concepts and definitions of the third edition (July 1961) of the Fund's *Balance of Payments Manual*.

Any significant deviations from the Fund's standard definitions which could not be eliminated by the compilers are explained in the foot-notes to the tables. Further details are given in the notes to the basic tables in the country sections of the *Balance of Payments Yearbook*.

Basic Presentation

(1) Classification in International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments Yearbook*

The figures in the tables in United Nations *Statistical Yearbook* are summarized from International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments Yearbook* in the following way:

Item number	*Category in IMF* Balance of Payments Yearbook *basic table*	*Category in* Statistical Yearbook *balance of payments table*
A.	Goods and service:	
1.	Merchandise	Goods, freight and insurance
2.	Non-monetary gold	
3.	Freight and insurance on merchandise	
4.	Other transportation	Other services and private transfers
5.	Travel	
6.	Investment income	
7.	Government not included elsewhere	
8.	Other services	
B.	Transfer payments:	
9.	Private	
10.	Central government	Central government transfers
C.	Capital and monetary gold	
	Non-monetary sectors:	*Non-monetary sector capital*
11.	Direct investment	Direct investment
12.	Other private long-term	Other pirvate
13.	Other private short-term	
14.	Local government	
15.	Central government	Central government
	Monetary sectors:	*Monetary sector capital and gold*
16.	Private institutions: liabilities	Private institutions
17.	Private institutions: assets	
18.	Central institutions: liabilities	Central institutions
19.	Central institutions: assets	
	Net errors and omissions	Net errors and omissions

A detailed description of the categories is given in section (3) below.

Most categories of goods, services and transfer payments are not systematically related to the sectors of the domestic economy, but movements of capital and monetary gold are largely classified by domestic institutions which are grouped in two main sectors, the non-monetary and the monetary. For the tables in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*, the non-monetary sectors are subdivided into direct investment and other private transactions and the transactions of the central government. The changes in the assets and liabilities of the central government frequently reflect economic policy, whereas changes in those of the private sector

are mainly determined by market forces. Local government is an intermediate category, which is here included with the private sector.

The monetary sectors are subdivided into private institutions and central institutions; changes in the assets and liabilities of these institutions usually play a prominent role in the settlement of international transactions, and for some purposes it may be useful to combine these two elements into a single "monetary sector".

The transactions attributed to each sector are those that represent changes in its assets and liabilities, and not necessarily those conducted by the sector itself. For assets, the sector classification in fact indicates the domestic transactor. For liabilities, the sector classification indicates the domestic transactor if he is the debtor with respect to the financial item in which the transaction takes place. However, where the domestic transactor and debtor are different parties (e.g., in the case of transactions of private residents with foreigners in securities issued by the domestic government), the identity of the domestic transactor is usually irrelevant from the point of view of analysis. Most transactions of this kind take place in capital markets where it is usually a matter of chance who deals with whom. If the transaction takes place in the capital market of the compiling country, it is a matter of indifference to the domestic transactor whether he is dealing with a foreign party. Such transactions, therefore, can often better be explained in terms of the decision of the foreign party to acquire or sell an asset of the particular type.

Although the sectors are defined on an institutional basis, the main purpose of the sector classification itself is to distinguish assets and liabilities with different behaviour. For this reason, the border line between the sectors depends to some extent on the behaviour of the transactor and the function of the underlying transactions. For instance, government institutions that have a monetary function in international transactions are included in the monetary sector, and those that do not have such a function are included under local or central government in the non-monetary sector. Public corporations whose international transactions are similar to those of private corporations are attributed to the private non-monetary sector, and those that are monetary institutions to the monetary sector. Public corporations that are instruments of central government policy are included under central government in the non-monetary sector. Liabilities of one sector that are guaranteed by another sector are allocated to the sector of the debtor rather than to that of the guarantor.

(2) Double-entry system; errors and omissions

The balance of payments employs a double-entry system of accounting. In general, the two offsetting entries for a given transaction or flow are not made explicitly but are included as a result of the methods used for estimating the balance of payments.

For the five basic types of economic transactions described in section (1) of the underlying principles, the entries are as follows:

	Number of entries in account for		
	Goods and services	*Transfer payments*	*Capital and monetary gold*
Purchases and sales of goods and services against financial items..	One	None	One
Barter	Two	None	None
Interchange of financial items	None	None	Two
Provision or acquisition of goods and services without a *quid pro quo*	One	One	None
Provision or acquisition of financial items without a *quid pro quo*	None	One	One

The schedule is defined in such a way that, as far as practicable, equal credit and debit entries are provided. However, since the sources on which the entries are based may be incomplete or inaccurate, and different sources which may not be consistent with one another are in most cases used for the two flows making up the transactions, an item for errors and omissions is included to bring the statement into balance. Since errors and omissions are likely to be partly mutually offsetting, the item is described as "net errors and omissions". A credit entry for errors and omissions denotes a net understatement of recorded credits or overstatement of recorded debits; conversely, a debit entry denotes a net understatement of recorded debits or overstatement of recorded credits.

(3) Detailed description of categories

The descriptions of the categories are presented as though all transactions were reported to the Fund completely in accordance with the definitions given in the IMF *Balance of Payments Manual* (third edition). However, all identified exceptions to the general rules for reporting are given in the notes to the individual countries' statements in the IMF *Balance of Payments Yearbook*. The most important of these exceptions are listed in the foot-notes to the balance of payments tables in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*.

Goods, freight, and insurance

Merchandise. The amounts included for merchandise cover, with a few exceptions, all international changes of ownership of goods that at some stage cross the customs frontier of the compiling country. In addition, they include (1) some goods that cross the customs frontier without a change of ownership, but for which a change of ownership is imputed, and (2) a few types of transaction (changes of ownership) in goods that do not cross the customs frontier. The merchandise account includes both transactions involving a *quid pro quo* (commercial transactions) and transactions involving no *quid pro quo*, i.e., gifts, reparations etc. (non-commercial transactions). Exports and imports are in principle entered at the time when ownership changes and are valued uniformly at transactions value, preferably at the customs frontier of the exporting country (f.o.b. basis); but for countries unable to report imports on the f.o.b. basis, import figures are valued at the customs frontier of the importing country (c.i.f. basis). Since the summary for the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook* combines goods, freight and insurance in one net item, either basis of valuation would in theory provide the same net total, and the foot-notes in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook* do not specify the valuation basis that was given for each country in the IMF *Balance of Payments Yearbook*

The main categories of merchandise transactions (i.e., changes of ownership of goods) that are included

in the category of "other services and private transfers", rather than in "goods, freight and insurance", are the following: (1) purchases and sales of ships' stores including bunker fuel; (2) purchases by travellers; and (3) goods procured abroad and used in the country of procurement by diplomatic missions and military agencies including their personnel.

The usual sources of data on transactions in goods are external trade statistics, based on customs returns, and records of exchange transactions. With data given by these sources as the basis, exports and imports are so defined with respect to coverage, valuation and timing as to achieve maximum possible consistency and symmetry in the merchandise accounts of all countries.

Coverage adjustments to merchandise totals. Some countries' trade returns do not include re-exports; not all countries are able to make the necessary adjustments, but the omissions involved are believed to be unimportant. Certain other items regarded as merchandise in the Fund's presentation are not always included in trade returns. Examples are silver (except current coin), goods sent by parcel post, ships and aircraft, and fish and other marine products taken from the open sea and sold directly in foreign ports. On the other hand, some items often included in trade returns are not considered as merchandise in the Fund's presentation and have to be excluded. Examples are ships' stores (treated as part of the transportation account), silver coin in current circulation (regarded as a capital item) and monetary gold (grouped with the capital items). For a discussion of non-monetary gold transactions, see below.

If an exchange record is the source of figures for merchandise transactions, it will probably cover only those goods for which payment is made through the domestic banking system; thus the exchange record totals may need to be adjusted by the addition of barter trade and merchandise trade financed through foreign grants and loans or charged to intercompany accounts.

Whether trade returns or exchange records are used, a special problem is created by clandestine trade. Some countries include estimates for this trade in their merchandise figures, but these estimates are necessarily subject to a wide margin of error.

Valuation adjustments to merchandise totals. In some instances, exchange records do not use a uniform system of evaluation. Thus merchandise data based on exchange records are sometimes a mixture of f.o.b. and c.i.f. valuations, each transaction being recorded according to the terms of payment called for under the contract of sale. In these cases, it is not always possible to adjust the data to a consistent basis.

The intention is to record commercial exports and imports at the value at which each transaction takes place. Exchange records are likely to be based on this principle, but in trade statistics a number of countries apply other valuation principles. In the United States, an import valuation commonly used in the trade statistics is the "foreign value", i.e., the value or price generally prevailing in the principal markets of the supplying country. In some Latin American countries, certain exports are valued at prices prevailing on foreign markets. Merchandise transactions between parent companies and their subsidiaries or branches abroad are frequently shown in trade statistics at nominal values or values corresponding to the amount of foreign exchange that has to be surrendered by the company. Even in countries where the intention is to base the exchange record or the trade statistics on transactions values, it is not always certain that these are the values actually declared by importers and exporters. Whenever possible, countries have corrected the valuations in the trade statistics or exchange records, if necessary, for their balance of payments statistics.

Timing adjustments to merchandise totals. Trade statistics generally record merchandise as it crosses the customs frontier of the country compiling the returns; exchange records usually include merchandise at the time when payment is made. In neither case does this timing necessarily coincide with the time of the change of ownership of the goods, which is defined for balance of payments purposes as the time that the claim of the exporter on the importer arises. Most countries assume that, in general, their trade statistics or exchange record data provide a reasonably accurate record of changes in ownership. However, trade statistics may need to be adjusted for changes in foreign-owned stocks in the compiling country and in stocks held abroad by residents; exchange record data may need to be adjusted for changes in the amount of exports and imports prepaid or shipped on credit. Timing adjustments to trade statistics are particularly important when the amount of exports or imports is changing substantially over time or when there are large changes in domestically owned stocks held abroad or foreign-owned stocks held in the reporting country. When goods are prepaid or purchased on credit, exchange record data will usually show the goods at the time the payment is made rather than at the time when ownership changes hands. When the outstanding amounts of trade credits received or extended change, the exchange record data should be adjusted with offsetting adjustments in short-term capital for the change in credits. The amount of trade credits will fluctuate with the amount of trade and the terms of credit. While the adjustments required may be substantial, few countries using exchange record data are able to make them.

Non-monetary gold. Non-monetary gold transactions are included in the balance of goods, freight and insurance, since the convention is adopted that gold held by the compiling country's non-monetary sectors is a domestic asset similar to merchandise; gold held by monetary institutions for monetary purposes is similar to a foreign asset. On this convention, international transactions in gold by the compiling country's non-monetary sectors are allocated to the goods and services account, and international transactions in monetary gold by the monetary sectors are allocated to the capital account. Transactions of the compiling country's non-monetary sectors with all foreigners are entered in non-monetary gold. Transactions in monetary gold of the compiling country's monetary institutions are all entered under that heading, but some of these transactions are with the domestic non-monetary sectors. Non-monetary gold therefore includes an offset of the effect of such domestic transactions in monetary gold on the gold reserves of monetary institutions. When the non-monetary sectors sell monetary gold to the monetary institutions, the effect on the balance of payments and international reserves is the same as if the gold were exported privately (credit to non-monetary gold) and the proceeds turned over to the monetary institutions, which in turn used them to acquire gold (debit to monetary gold). A converse effect occurs when the monetary institutions sell monetary gold to the non-

monetary sectors. Since the domestic transactions between the monetary institutions and the rest of the economy are mutually offsetting, the net balance of non-monetary and monetary gold reflects solely international gold transactions.

The following tabulation illustrates the way in which the various types of gold transactions are treated in the balance of payments. The domestic transactions included involve two entries in the gold items, a credit and a debit, whereas the transactions with foreign countries involve only one such entry.

Gold transactions	*Entry in balance of payments*
Domestic producion sold to:	
Non-monetary sectors	No entry
Monetary sectors[a]	Credit to non-monetary gold; debit to monetary gold
Foreign countries	Credit to non-monetary gold
Existing gold sold by:	
Non-monetary sectors to:	
Non-monetary sectors ..	No entry
Monetary sectors[a]	Credit to non-monetary gold; debit to monetary gold
Foreign countries	Credit to non-monetary gold
Monetary sectors[a] to:	
Non-monetary sectors ...	Credit to monetary gold; debit to non-monetary gold
Monetary sectors	No net entry
Foreign countries	Credit to monetary gold
Foreign countries to:	
Non-monetary sectors ..	Debit to non-monetary gold
Monetary sectors	Debit to monetary gold

[a] Gold for monetary purposes.

In accordance with this scheme, a transaction in gold with a foreign country is classified as non-monetary if it is carried out by the non-monetary sectors of the compiling country, and as monetary if it concerns monetary gold. In the balance of payments of the country in which the foreign party to the transaction is a resident, the classification of the transaction will also depend on the sector in that country which carries it out. It follows that while for all countries gold transactions involve equal credits and debits, i.e., conceptually add to zero, this is true for the monetary and non-monetary gold item combined, but not for each item taken separately. The net total of the non-monetary gold transactions of all countries is equal to the net total transactions of all monetary institutions with all non-monetary sectors. This sum in turn is equal to the net total of monetary gold transactions for the world as a whole, i.e., to the net addition to or subtraction from the gold holdings of all monetary institutions. Each country's credit or debit for non-monetary gold may be regarded as its net positive or negative contribution to the net increase in world gold reserves so defined. A positive contribution results from new gold production and recovery of gold from industry, the arts and hoards; a negative contribution results from uses in industry and the arts and from hoarding.

Freight and insurance on merchandise. The category of freight and insurance on international shipments is designed to cover transactions in connexion with all forms of transportation, including ocean, coastal and inland waterway shipping, and air, rail and road transportation. Many countries, however, provide data on ocean-shipping transactions only. International shipments comprise mainly the merchandise included in "goods, freight and insurance" but also include monetary gold shipments and those goods for diplomatic missions and military establishments which are not included in the balance of payments.

Transportation services other than freight and non-merchandise insurance are included in "other services and private transfers".

Other services and private transfers

Other transportation. All transportation services other than freight are included here, such as ship repairs, ships' stores and similar supplies, harbour fees, expenditures of crews and other port disbursements; time charters; mail transportation fees; and passenger fares and shipboard expenses arising from international travel.

Travel. This category is defined to include all receipts for goods and services provided to foreigners visiting the reporting country (credit), and all payments for goods and services provided by foreigners to the reporting country's residents travelling abroad (debit). It covers receipts and expenditures on account of tourists, business travellers, students, patients undergoing medical treatment, military personnel on leave, and travelling government officials.

In many countries, travel receipts and payments have been estimated by applying an average *per diem* expenditure to the number of days spent by residents abroad and by foreigners in the reporting country. *Per diem* expenditure is often based on inquiries made of travel agents, banks, hotels, shops etc., and some countries, particularly where incoming tourist traffic is large, keep systematic records of the number of days spent in their hotels by foreign tourists. Some countries, e.g., Canada, Mexico and the United States, exchange relevant information. But these methods, however refined, can result only in approximate estimates of the actual amounts of travel receipts and payments.

A number of countries base their data on exchange records, which cover only settlements through official channels; in these cases, estimates for foreign travel are often incomplete.

Investment income. This category covers income from investment, as a rule before deduction of taxes paid to the country in which the income originates. The credits are income received by residents of the reporting country from investment abroad; the debits are income paid to foreigners on their investment in the reporting country. Amortization and sinking-fund payments represent a return of principal and are entered in the capital account. Stock dividends and bonus shares are not included since they do not represent income paid out.

Wherever possible, income on direct investment is shown as a separate subitem in the basic presentation for each country. Direct investment is defined as investment in enterprises located in one country but effectively controlled by residents of another country. Direct investment as a rule takes the form of investment in branches and subsidiaries by parent companies located in another country. Since effective foreign control of a company is sometime difficult to determine, the following working rules have been adopted in the absence of other information. Control of a company in country Y

by residents in country X is inferred if (1) 50 per cent or more of the voting stock is owned by residents of country X, or (2) 25 per cent or more of the voting stock is concentrated in the hands of a single holder or organized group of holders in X, or (3) specific groups of residents of X are represented on the board of directors. Such control may be exercised by the residents of two or more countries jointly. Investment in commercial real estate, other than government military installations, is also treated as direct investment.

The income on direct investment recorded here is intended to include interest and dividends earned from foreign subsidiaries, the undistributed net profits of subsidiaries, and the total net profits of branches. However, not all countries have included profits accruing but not transferred and interest and dividends due but not paid. When such income is included here, it is offset by entries in the capital account (see description below under "direct investment").

Some countries in which direct investment by foreigners is substantial have no records of the income on such investment. However, certain of these countries are able to calculate the income by an indirect method, which is particularly applicable to enterprises producing for export. This method consists of deriving investment income as a residual. The foreign transactions of the local company consist broadly of exports and imports, import freight, investment income payments, miscellaneous foreign expenditures and capital movements. The net balance of these transactions is, in general, equivalent to the net foreign exchange accruing to a country from the operations of the local company. The net balance can often be obtained from exchange records or other data reported by banks. The exchange record or trade returns will provide data on exports and imports. Miscellaneous foreign expenditures are likely to be limited in amount and relatively stable; therefore, if data are not available directly, they can be estimated without serious error. Capital movements can be derived from the local company's balance sheets or other information on the value of its net local assets. Such information on all other foreign transactions of the company makes it possible to derive investment income payments as a residual. For some countries where data on capital movements are not available, only the net balance on investment income and capital movements combined can be estimated. On the other hand, where direct information on all foreign transactions and on the net foreign exchange accruing is available, the transactions may be arranged in a balance of payments statement for the company in order to check the consistency of the data on the various transactions. This procedure is followed in the reporting forms used by several countries in collecting basic data from direct investment companies.

Other investment income included in this item covers interest and dividends on portfolio securities, charges on the use of IMF resources, interest and other charges on IBRD loans and debentures, income from non-commercial real estate, the income of partnerships etc.

Government goods and services. All transactions of the reporting country's central government in goods and services not included in "goods, freight and insurance" are included in "other services and private transfers" together with the personal expenditures of central government personnel in the foreign country where they are stationed. Also included are transactions in goods and services not included elsewhere between foreign central government institutions and their non-resident personnel stationed in the reporting country, on the one hand, and residents of the reporting country other than its central government, on the other.

The military transactions that are included here cover, on the debit side, expenditures abroad by the reporting country's military establishments, including expenditures by troops stationed abroad, and payments for common infrastructure constructed abroad. Similar expenditures in the reporting country by foreign military establishments are entered as credits. Goods and services provided without charge by countries to foreign military forces stationed in those countries and the costs of such goods and services are not entered in the balance of payments. This treatment is adopted because it has not been possible to devise generally applicable rules for classifying the counterpart of such transactions; while goods and services provided by a country to foreign forces without charge are clearly international transactions in goods and services, their counterpart, i.e., the costs borne by the government of the country where the forces are stationed, may be considered to be a purchase of a defence service, or a transfer payment appropriate to "central government transfers", or frequently a mixture of the two.

All other services. The transactions in services not specified above that are included here will probably include the following principal components: non-merchandise insurance; personal income and expenditure (excluding personal expenditures of crews on carriers and employees of central governments); management fees; underwriters' commissions; agents' fees; construction activity; communications; subscriptions to press; film rentals; and real estate rentals.

Private transfers. Private transfers cover all transfer payments between (1) residents of the reporting country other than the central government and (2) all foreigners. Transfer payments are the counterpart of international transactions that lack a *quid pro quo.* Where goods are sent or services rendered by one country to another without a *quid pro quo,* the primary entry is in the goods and services account, and the counterpart of this is called a "transfer payment in kind". Where the item transferred is cash or a financial claim, which results in a change in the assets or liabilities of the two countries, the primary entry is in the capital account and the counterpart is called a "transfer payment in cash".

Private transfer payments include the counterpart of transactions both with foreign central governments, such as income and other taxes paid and non-contractual pensions received, and with other foreign sectors, such as institutional remittances for missionary, educational, charitable and similar purposes, and personal remittances such as those arising from legacies and bequests and from gifts by migrants to their families. This last type of transfer payment, both in cash and in kind, constitutes an important source of income for some of the receiving countries. Some countries have derived data on these remittances from statistics of money orders and parcel post shipments. Others have used exchange records and have omitted remittances in kind and in cash through non-official channels.

In addition to genuine transfers, this item includes the so-called migrants' transfers, which are discussed in section (7) of the underlying principles. Migrants'

transfers refer to that real and financial capital which is effectively transferred by migrants, in connexion with their migration, from their old to their new country. The import or export of real capital is entered in the goods and services account, and the changes in financial assets or liabilities are reflected in entries in the capital account. In either case, an offsetting entry is made under private transfer payments, which accounts for the resulting increase (credit) or decrease (debit) in the compiling country's real capital or creditor-debtor position. Imports and exports of households goods owned by migrants are not included in the balance of payments, and migrants' transfers do not, therefore, include contra-entries for the physical movements of such goods from country to country.

Central government transfers

Central government transfers cover transfer payments between the reporting country's central government and all foreigners, including international organizations. Such transfer payments include non-contractual pensions, tax receipts from non-residents, reparations, other compulsory or contractual transfers and grants. The credit entries cover transfer payments received by central government institutions of the reporting country from foreigners; the debit entries cover all transfer payments made by the reporting country's central government institutions to foreigners. Transfer payments in cash include the cost of goods and services purchased by one country in another country and given back to that other country. Such purchases are not entered in the goods and services account, but are treated as the counterpart of the cash transferred from the purchasing country to the selling country.

In principle, goods, services or cash granted or received under military aid programmes should be entered in the appropriate items in the balance of payments, and their counterpart should be entered in this item. In practice, however, the data on military grants are usually withheld for security reasons. Therefore, military grants are excluded from the balance of payments tables for all countries.

Non-monetary sector capital

Direct investment. The category covers changes in direct investment as defined above in the description of direct investment income. Direct investment capital includes intercompany accounts, which are nominally short-term, as well as long-term creditor and equity investment. The data used for estimating changes in direct investment are generally obtained from companies' annual reports, income-tax returns, reports to governments in connexion with exchange control regulations, and, in several countries, questionnaires sent to the companies. The changes can also be estimated from changes in the net local assets of foreign-owned companies.

Because of the different sources and methods used for estimating changes in direct investment, the data are not fully comparable from country to country. For example, the reinvestment by foreign-owned subsidiary companies of their undistributed earnings is included by some countries and not by others (see description above of direct investment income). Again, some countries, e.g., the United States, include in direct investment the total investment by residents in a controlled enterprise, whether by the controlling interests or by other persons, while other countries, e.g., Canada, limit direct investment to the investment of the controlling interests. Where changes in direct investment are estimated from changes in company's net local assets, which are equivalent to changes in net foreign liabilities, the estimates will cover, in addition to direct investment, changes in the company's other net foreign liabilities or assets, e.g., commercial credits on foreign bank balances.

Other private capital. This category covers all transactions in assets or liabilities (other than direct investment) on which the domestic private non-monetary sector is creditor or debtor. It includes loans and transactions in securities. The latter take the form of private purchases and sales of existing securities (including repurchases for redemption by the debtor), new issues of private domestic securities and all private subscriptions to new foreign issues. In many of the loan transactions recorded in this item, the borrowers are public corporations that have been classified with private enterprises, as explained in the general note on classification, above. In addition, this category includes such miscellaneous transactions as purchases and sales of non-commercial real estate mortgage loans, long-term commercial credits and transactions in short-term assets and liabilities (with an original maturity of 12 months or less) such as foreign notes and coin, deposits in and debts to foreign banks, foreign government and corporate short-term obligations and commercial short-term claims and obligations. Open-book accounts and utilized lines of credit are included, except for intercompany accounts of direct investment enterprises, which are classified in the previous category.

Private short-term capital movements are, in general, inadequately reported, because of the statistical difficulties of estimating them. They may, however, be an important item in a country's balance of payments, especially in a period of capital flight or large changes in trade financed by short-term credits. Lack of information on these movements is believed to be a substantial source of errors and omissions. However, when merchandise transactions are based on exchange records, changes in commercial credits will ordinarily be merged with exports and imports. In this case, the lack of separate data on short-term commercial credits, even though changes in them may have been large, will not give rise to errors and omissions.

A few countries have obtained data from questionnaires sent to private individuals and businesses engaged in foreign commerce; others have used statistics derived from the registration of private foreign assets with government exchange control and vesting authorities. Certain countries with close ties to the United States of America estimate changes in residents' accounts with United States banks from data reported by United States banks and published in the United States.

Local government capital. This category also includes local government capital, i.e., the capital transactions of all government entities except the central government, including governments of states and provinces within a federation, union or commonwealth which is the reporting unit. The principal types of transaction are most likely to involve loans or securities.

Central government capital. Central government capital covers almost all transactions in assets and liabilities of central government institutions except public enterprises that are assigned to the private sector and monetary institutions, which are included in the mone-

tary sector. Included in the central government sector, however, are public enterprises financially integrated with the government, and those non-monetary institutions that have been established primarily as instruments of government policy.

Several significant exceptions to the institutional criterion for classification by sector that affect the coverage of the central government sector have been made in these tables. These exceptions refer mainly to important categories of transactions that, because of differing institutional arrangements in various countries, would not be symmetrically reported by all countries, with the result that the international comparability of the tables would be impaired. The principal exceptions made uniformly for all countries are as follows: (1) subscriptions and liabilities to the IMF are shown in the central monetary institutions' sector, regardless of whether the transactions are carried out by such institutions or by the central government; (2) government subscriptions to international non-monetary organizations, e.g., the IBRD, the IFC and the IDA, are allocated to the central government non-monetary sector. However, liabilities to these organizations are classified according to the sector that is nominally the debtor, i.e., no exception is made to the institutional criterion for sector attribution in the case of these liabilities; (3) all changes in payments agreement balances, whether they reflect balances under agreements in effect during the reporting period or repayments of balances that arose in previous periods, are included in the monetary sector. Thus, the taking over by the central government of a bilateral balance held by the central bank does not give rise to an entry in the balance of payments, and repayments by the central government of consolidated balances are shown in the monetary sector; (4) obligations issued in the domestic market by the central governments of the reserve centres, which (when held abroad) usually constitute reserve assets in the creditor country, are allocated to the sector for central monetary institutions. Specifically, United States and United Kingdom governments securities and treasury bills are shown as obligations of the monetary sector, since they are very closely related to bank deposits and similar liabilities of that sector; (5) local currency liabilities, such as those to the United States arising from purchases of surplus agricultural products under United States Public Law 83-480, that are mainly earmarked for grants or loans to the reporting country are assigned to the central government sector, even though these liabilities almost invariably take the form of deposits with the central bank or commercial banks. Since most of these liabilities are committed, from the time they are created, to use for future aid, they do not constitute, even potentially, a drain on the real resource or a threat to the exchange reserves of the debtor country. Instead, from an analytic point of view, they represent a kind of interim aid or timing adjustment to longer-term grants and loans that will eventually be received. It therefore seems desirable to exclude these liabilities from the monetary sector, since their significance is entirely different from that of most of the transactions included in that sector.

In general, data for central government capital transactions are among the most reliable in the balance of payments, since they are obtained from government records. The principle types of transaction covered are official lending and borrowing, repayments on official loans and transactions with international non-monetary organizations.

Monetary sectors

Private institutions. The category covers the foreign transactions of the deposit money banks whose liabilities are primarily demand and other deposits, and savings banks or similar institutions whose liabilities closely resemble those of the deposit money banks.

Central institutions. The category covers the foreign transactions of central banks, or of similar institutions (e.g., exchange stabilization offices), which are the monetary authorities that hold the official gold and foreign exchange reserves, intervene in the exchange market, issues currency or create reserve money for deposit money banks. These functions distinguish the central-monetary institutions from other governmental institutions; the classification of particular types of capital transactions is explained in the preceding section.

WAGES AND PRICES

Earnings in manufacturing[1]

General Statement

The series described below relate to average gross money wages per wage-earner in manufacturing industries expressed as average earnings.

Data on *average earnings*, generally taken from establishment payrolls, usually cover cash payments received from employers (before deduction of taxes and social security and other types of contributions payable by workers), such as remuneration for normal working hours, overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; remuneration for time not worked (annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave); bonuses and gratuities. In addition, data frequently include the value of payments in kind; family allowances are mostly excluded from the statistics. In a few cases, average earnings are compiled on the basis of social insurance records; social insurance statistics usually yield lower averages than payroll data because overtime payments, incentive pay etc., may not be included, as well as wages exceeding a certain upper limit.

Wage rates are based on collective agreements, arbitration awards or decisions of wage-fixing authorities, which generally specify minimum rates for particular occupations or groups of workers. In some countries, rates actually paid correspond closely to these minima. Generally, only rates of pay for adult workers are taken into account; they relate to normal hours of work and do not, therefore, include payment for overtime, premiums, allowances etc. Cost-of-living allowances are usually included.

In order to facilitate comparisons, the descriptions have been sub-divided under standard headings; these headings, with brief comments as to their contents, are as follows:

Definition: The national concepts of "earnings" or "rates" on which the statistical series are based.

Economic activities covered: The scope of the series in terms of divisions of economic activities covered; in some cases, these divisions are only represented by certain of the groups composing them.

Coverage: The scope of the series in terms of persons covered (with details as to skill levels, age groups and sex), geographical area to which the data relate and a brief description of the main sources on which the data are based.

Most of the series cover only wage-earners of both sexes without distinction as to age; in some cases, data relate to salaried employees and persons of other status groups.

Source of data: The principal sources from which the data are obtained, such as payrolls of establishments, social insurance records, etc.

Computation: The methods of computation used in the calculation of wage series and the compilation of industry and overall averages are described under this heading.

Average earnings per hour (or day) are normally compiled by dividing the total wages paid in a given period by total man-hours (or man-days) actually worked or paid in the same period, and earnings per week (or month) by dividing the total wage paid in a given week (or month) by the average number of workers employed in the same period.

National publication: Under this heading is given the title of one of the major current national publications in which wage statistics are released and the name of the issuing authority.

Wherever possible, the title and source of a national publication providing a detailed methodological description of the series is also indicated. It should be mentioned that most of the descriptions given have been derived from official replies to specifically designed methodological questionnaires, and that the information thus made available to the ILO may not have been released in national publications; nevertheless, failure to quote a national source on this point does not necessarily imply that such information does not exist in published form.

Country descriptions

Algeria

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to hourly rates of pay in manufacturing covering skilled workers.

Australia

Definition of rates: Hourly rates. Legal minimum time rates of pay prescribed in awards (incl. provisions of subsequent determinations) or collective agreements. Rates are usually determined for a normal week (in 1966: 40 hours) but are expressed in this series per normal hour.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Adult male and female wage-earners, generally 21 years of age and over, excluding foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. The series relates to all persons covered by the legal rates of pay.

Source of data: Records of awards (including provisions of subsequent determinations) and collective agreements.

Computation: Rates in force on the last day of the month (or quarter, for quarterly data) for representative occupations within each industry in each State are combined by using weights relating to the number of workers in each occupation and industry covered by

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Labour Office, Geneva.

awards, determinations and agreements, as shown by the results of surveys conducted in 1954.

National publication: *Wage Rates and Earnings*, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

For further methodological details, see *Wage Rates and Earnings*, Explanatory Notes, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

Austria

Definition of earnings: Monthly earnings. Total remuneration, including all premiums, bonuses and gratuities (e.g., payments for overtime, annual vacation, public holidays, housing allowances, value of payments in kind, etc.).

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing (excluding sawmills). The series covers also mining and quarrying.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes, 18 years of age and over, including apprentices and foremen. The entire country is represented. Reports are obtained from a sample of establishments with six or more workers, employing about 30 per cent of the total number of wage-earners engaged in the industries represented. In 1966, approximately 483,300 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages paid during the month are divided by the number of wage-earners employed in the reporting establishments in the same period. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment data obtained by the monthly survey covering all establishments with six or more workers.

National publication: *Monatsberichte*, see part *Statistische Übersichten*, Österreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (Vienna).

For further methodological details, see *Zur Statistik der Lohneinkommen, Beilage No. 32 der Monatsberichte des Österreichischen Institutes für Wirtschaftsforschung* (Vienna), XXVIII Jahrgang, No. 7, July 1955; 1957: Heft 12, page 407; 1962: Heft 4, page 157, and 1965: Heft 5, page 162.

Barbados

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to weekly earnings in manufacturing covering adult males.

Belgium

Definition of earnings: Daily earnings. Total remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, public holidays, bonuses and gratuities, value of payments in kind etc., granted to workers in pursuance of legal or contractual provisions.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Male and female wage-earners, excluding apprentices and workers in family undertakings, but including those foremen who have the same labour contract as wage-earners. The whole country is represented. The statistics are based on a large sample of quarterly reports submitted by establishments. On 30 June 1966, the inquiry covered approximately 904,000 wage-earners in manufacturing.

Source of data: Reports of establishments.

Computation: Gross total remuneration in the reporting quarter is divided by the number of man-days paid for during the same quarter. Industry and overall averages are computed by the same method.

National publications: *Revue belge de sécurité sociale*, Ministère de la prévoyance sociale (quarterly data) and *Rapport annuel*, Office national de sécurité sociale (Brussels) (annual data).

For further methodological details, see *Rapport annuel*, Office national de sécurité sociale (Brussels).

Brazil

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes.

Bulgaria

Definition of earnings: Monthly earnings. Total remuneration classified as "wage fund" including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; payments for annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave, and other paid leave; bonuses and gratuities; the value of payments in kind; allowances, but excluding family allowances and certain special payments and bonuses in cash and in kind classified as "special fund" items.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing. The series covers also mining, quarrying and electricity.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes, excluding foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are based on reports from all establishments of the socialized sector of the national economy. The frequency of reporting varies according to the relative importance of the economic activity to which the establishments belong. In 1966, approximately 967,600 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: The total remuneration ("wage fund") for the month or quarter of reference is divided by the average number of workers registered during this period including workers on paid absences (annual vacation, public holidays etc.). Workers on sick leave and on maternity leave are also included but payments received from social insurance funds are not included in the "wage fund". Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting period. Annual figures represent annual "wage fund" payments divided by the annual average number of workers registered.

National publication: *Statisticheski izvestia* (Monthly Statistical Bulletin), Central Statistical Office to the Council of Ministers (Sofia).

Burma

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing covering male and female wage-earners and salaried employees.

Canada

Definition of earnings: Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers, payments for annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave and bonuses paid regularly at monthly or more frequent intervals, but excluding bonuses paid less frequently.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners (mainly hourly rated) of both sexes including working foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are based on reports from establishments having employed 20 or

more persons in any month of the year. In 1966, approximately 1,043,000 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages paid during the last pay week in the month (including wages paid to persons absent from work) are divided by aggregate hours paid for in the reporting week. Industry and overall averages are weighted by the number of wage-earners employed in the reporting establishments during the same period.

National publication: *Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

For further methodological details, see *Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings*, Explanatory Notes, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

Ceylon

Definition and earnings: Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including all allowances (except family allowances).

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes, including apprentices and some foremen. The entire country is represented.

Source of data: Payrolls of a random sample of establishments in the industries covered.

Computation: The average earnings for individual industry and over-all averages are obtained by calculating the weighted averages of the earnings of the different categories of workers. Data refer to the months of March and September.

National publication: *Administration Report of the Commissioner of Labour*, Department of Labour (Colombo).

Chile

Definition of earnings: Monthly earnings. Total remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; payments for annual vacation, public holidays and other paid leave; bonuses and gratuities; and the value of payments in kind.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes, including foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are based on payrolls of a sample of establishments. Returns are obtained from 10 per cent of establishments with 20 to 49 workers, 20 per cent of establishments with 50 to 99 workers, 40 per cent of establishments with 100 to 199 workers and from all establishments with 200 or more workers. In April 1966, approximately 74,800 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages paid during the month (including wages paid to persons absent from work) are divided by the number of workers on the payroll in the reporting month. Industry and overall averages are weighted by the relative number of persons employed as shown by the results of the 1957 Census of manufacturing establishments.

National publication: The figures published by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Dirección de Estadística y Censos (Santiago de Chile).

For further methodological details, see *Indice de Remuneraciones (Base abril 1960 = 100)—Estudio Metodológico*, Dirección de Estadística y Censos (Santiago de Chile).

China (Taiwan)

Definition of earnings: Daily earnings. Total remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers, premiums, bonuses, family allowances and the estimated value of payments in kind.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Production workers of both sexes, 16 years of age and over, including foremen. The entire country is represented. Data are obtained monthly from a sample of establishments. In December 1966, 201 establishments were covered, employing about 77,100 wage-earners.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages paid in the month (including wages paid to persons absent from work) are divided by total man-days worked during the same period (workers who were not at work are not included in the divisor). Industry and overall averages are calculated using fixed weights based on employment data. Yearly averages are obtained by dividing total wages paid in the year by total man-days worked in the same period.

National publication: *Industry of Free China*, Industrial Development Commission, ESB (Taipei).

For further methodological details, see *Report of Taiwan Labour Statistics* (annual), Department of Reconstruction, Taiwan Provincial Government (Taipei).

Colombia

Definition of earnings: Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration including overtime pay, incentive pay, annual vacation, public holiday and other paid leave, bonuses and gratuities, but excluding all payments made for reasons other than work performed.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes. Since May 1962, the series is based on a sample of 1,550 establishments representing approximately 65 per cent of the total employment in manufacturing throughout the country. Data are obtained from 20 per cent of establishments with 5 to 14 workers, 40 per cent of establishments with 15 to 49 workers and from all establishments with 50 or more workers. In 1966, approximately 151,400 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages paid during the reporting week are divided by total hours paid for during the same period. The data are weighted by industry groups on the basis of the number of wage-earners employed, as shown in the 1953 Industrial Census.

National publication: *Boletín Mensual de Estadística*, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (Bogotá).

For further methodological details, see *Boletín Mensual de Estadística*, No. 141, Dec. 1962—Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (Bogotá).

Costa Rica

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes.

Cyprus

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to weekly earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes. The survey is taken on October of each year. Prior to 1963, the series refers to the same coverage but is based on different sampling.

Czechoslovakia

Definition of earnings: Monthly earnings. Total remuneration classified as "wage fund" including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; payments for annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave; bonuses and gratuities; the value of payments in kind; allowances, but excluding family allowances and certain special payments and bonuses in cash and in kind classified as "special fund" items.

Economic activities covered: Wages in manufacturing includes mining (except coal mining), quarrying and electricity and relates to wage-earners only.

Coverage: Wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including foremen but excluding apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are based on monthly reports from all establishments in the socialised sector of the national economy. The frequency of reporting varies according to the relative importance of the economic activity to which the establishments belong. In 1966, approximately 1,774,000 wage-earners in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: The total remuneration ("wage fund") for the month or quarter of reference is divided by the average number of workers registered during this period including workers on paid absences (annual vacation, public holidays, etc.). Workers on sick leave and on maternity leave are also included but payments received from social insurance funds are not included in the "wage fund". Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting period. Annual figures represent annual "wage fund" payments divided by the annual average number of workers registered.

National publication: Statistické Přhledy (Statistical Surveys), Státní statistický úřad (State Statistical Office) (Prague).

Figures published by the International Labour Office on monthly earnings of wage-earners in manufacturing, including mining (except coal mining), quarrying and electricity are received directly from the State Statistical Office and do not appear in national publications.

Denmark

Definition of earnings: Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including cost-of-living allowances, overtime, earnings of piece workers, premiums, annual vacation and public holidays.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing, construction and services.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes, aged 18 years and over, including working foremen; apprentices are not included. The entire country is represented. Data are based on quarterly reports from all establishments which are members of the Danish Employers Confederation. It is considered that the establishments included are not entirely representative of the general industrial and occupational wage structure of the country. As of 1966, approximately 302,800 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages are divided by hours actually worked in the reporting period. Beginning with 1963 data, industry and overall averages are calculated using fixed weights based on the average number of members of trade unions' unemployment insurance funds in 1962-63. Data relate to quarters ending in March, June, September and December.

National publication: *Statistiske Efterretninger*, Statistiske Departement (Copenhagen).

For further methodological details, see *Statistisk Årbog* (annual), Statistiske Departement (Copenhagen).

Dominican Republic

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing, mining, quarrying and services covering both sexes, wage-earners and salaried employees.

Ecuador

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to hourly earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes.

El Salvador

Definition of earnings: Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; payments for annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave; bonuses and gratuities.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Production and related workers of both sexes, including working foremen and apprentices. The series covers the San Salvador metropolitan area. Data are based on payrolls of establishments employing five or more workers. In 1966, approximately 14,500 workers were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages paid in the week ending nearest the 15th of the month are divided by total hours paid for in the same week. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting establishments during the period of reference.

National publication: *Estadísticas de trabajo*, Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social, Sección de Estadística (San Salvador).

Finland

Definition of earnings: Hourly earnings. Total remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; bonuses and gratuities; and the value of payments in kind.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing. The series covers also mining (excluding iron), quarrying and electricity.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes, 18 years of age and over, excluding foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are based on reports obtained by the Finnish Employers' Confederation from all establishments members of employers' associations. In the first quarter 1967, approximately 206,000 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Data are computed quarterly from payrolls which may cover two weeks, one month or the full quarter, depending on the different industries. Total wages paid are divided by total hours actually worked in the corresponding pay period. Persons on vacations, sick leave, military leave and strike are generally excluded from the computation. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment reported in the establishments in the reporting period.

National publications: *Tilastokatsauksia—Statistiska Översikter* (Bulletin of Statistics), Tilastollinen Päätoimisto—Statistiska Centralbyrån (Central Statistical Office), Helsinki. Figures released by the International Labour Office and the United Nations are received directly from the Central Statistical Office (Helsinki).

For further methodological details, see *Tilastokatsauksia—Statistiska Översikter* (Bulletin of Statistics), No. 10, 1958, Tilastollinen Päätoimisto—Statistiska Centralbyrån (Central Statistical Office) (Helsinki).

France

Definition of rates: Hourly rates of pay. Average straight-time pay of time-rated wage-earners (excluding overtime pay and incentive pay).

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes, over 18 years of age, excluding apprentices and foremen. The entire country is represented. Questionnaires are sent to all establishments employing more than 50 persons and to about one-half of the establishments employing from 10 to 50 persons. The enquiries refer to the first working day of January, April, July and October (in ILO and United Nations publications figures are presented under the respective previous month). In March 1962—latest population Census—approximately 3,674,000 wage-earners in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data: Statistics of establishments.

Computation: Averages for separate skill levels within industries in each wage zone are unweighted arithmetic averages of the individual rates quoted for the first working day of each quarter. National averages by individual industrial groups are obtained by weighting the data relating to the different wage zones, the weights used being based on the employment level as of 1962. Annual averages are calculated by dividing by four the total of the figures presented in ILO and United Nations publications under March, June and September plus half the December figures for the current and preceding year.

National publication: *Bulletin mensuel de statistiques sociales*, Ministère des affaires sociales, Paris. The series compiled by the ILO are received directly from the Ministère des affaires sociales and do not appear in national publications.

Germany, Eastern

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing, mining and quarrying in the socialised sector covering both sexes. Family allowances are included.

Germany, Fed. Rep. of

Definition of earnings: Average hourly earnings. Total remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; annual vacation, public holidays and other paid leave; bonuses and gratuities paid regularly at monthly or more frequent intervals; the value of payments in kind and the value of free board and lodging. The series include also family allowances paid directly by the employers in addition to allowances fixed by law (the latter being excluded).

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes, including foremen but excluding apprentices. The entire country is represented. Figures are based on payroll data furnished in January, April, July and October of each year by a sample of establishments. Reports are obtained from a representative sample covering about 25 per cent of wage-earners in manufacturing establishments with ten or more workers. In October 1965, approximately 4,429,000 wage-earners in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages paid during the period of reference are divided by the number of hours paid for the same period. Excluded are workers who were absent from work for more than three days in the case of sickness, accident or for personal reasons. Workers on paid absence from work (annual vacation, public holidays, jury duty etc.) are included. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment during the period of reference.

National publications: *Wirtschaft und Statistik* and *Preise, Löhne, Wirtschaftsrechnungen*, Reihe 15: Arbeitnehmerverdienste in Industrie und Handel, Teil I: Arbeiterverdienste, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden). Figures compiled by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Federal Statistical Office and do not appear in national publications.

For further methodological details, see *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, Heft 12, Dec. 1964, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Ghana

Definition of earnings: Monthly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay, payments for hours not worked (paid leave and sick leave), bonuses and gratuities.

Economic activities covered: Private sector in manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including foremen and apprentices, in the private sector of the economy. Data are based on quarterly returns from establishments employing more than ten persons in the preceding December. In December 1965, approximately 23,700 wage-earners and salaried employees were in manufacturing covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages and salaries paid during the month (including wages and salaries paid to persons absent from work) are divided by the number of wage and salary earners on the payrolls in the reporting month. Data relate to the months of March, June, September and December. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting establishments during the period of reference.

National publication: *Quarterly Digest of Statistics*, Central Bureau of Statistics (Accra).

For further methodological details, see *Labour Statistics—Statistical Reports, Series III* (annual), Central Bureau of Statistics (Accra).

Greece

Definition of earnings: Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, premiums, annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other wage supplements.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Production workers of both sexes including working foremen and apprentices. Since November 1964, the series is based on a stratified sample of some 1,700 establishments representing approximately 75 per cent of the total number of employees in manufacturing throughout the country. In November 1966, approximately 187,000 production workers were covered by the series. Data are obtained from 13 per cent of establishments with 10 to 19 employees, 14 per cent of establishments with 20 to 29 employees, 28 per cent of establishments with 30 to 49 employees and from all establishments with 50 or more employees.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages paid during the payweek ending nearest the fifteenth of the month of reference (including wages paid to persons absent from work) are divided by the total number of hours paid for during the same period. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting establishments.

National publication: *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

For further methodological details, see *Results of the Employment and Pay-roll Survey in Industry and Handicraft for the years 1962 and 1963* and *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, Feb. 1966 and April 1967, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

Guatemala (Guatemala City)

Definition of earnings: Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers and premiums.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of bothe sexes without distinction as to age, including foremen and apprentices but excluding persons on vacation, sick leave etc. The series relate to Guatemala City only. Returns are obtained monthly from a sample of firms employing five or more workers, representing a minimum of 65 per cent of the persons engaged in the industries covered as shown in the 1950 Industrial Register. In 1966, approximately 6,900 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages paid to persons at work during the reporting week, usually including the fifteenth of the month, are divided by total hours worked in the same week. Industry and overall averages are weighted by the number of workers reported during the same period.

National publication: The figures compiled by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Dirección General de Estadística (Guatemala City).

Honduras

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes.

Hungary

Definition of earnings: Monthly earnings. Total remuneration, including overtime pay, earnings of piece workers, incentive pay, bonuses, payments for hours not worked such as annual vacation, public holidays and other paid leave; the value of payments in kind and, beginning 1957, "loyalty money" paid to mining workers in August of each year.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing. The series covers also mining, quarrying and electricity.

Coverage: Wage earners of both sexes, excluding foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are based on monthly reports from all establishments in the State industry. In 1966, approximately 995,000 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages paid during the month are divided by the average number of wage-earners on the payroll in the reporting month, excluding persons either on sick leave for more than three months or on unpaid leave, and persons on military service. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting period. Annual figures represent annual payments divided by the annual average number of workers receiving pay.

National publications: *Statisztikai Havi Közlemények* (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), Central Statistical Office (Budapest).

For further methodological details, see *Statistical Yearbook*, 1966, Explanation of terms, Central Statistical Office (Budapest).

India

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing including services, electricity, gas and water; it covers wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes. The number of states covered by the series vary from year to year.

Ireland

Definition of earnings: Monthly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay and bonuses.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes, including foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Annual data are derived from Censuses of Industrial Production (taken in mid-October of each year) and quarterly figures from inquiries carried out in a sample of establishments.

Annual data cover all establishments in which three or more persons are engaged. In October 1965, approximately 145,100 wage-earners were covered by the annual data. Quarterly figures are derived from quarterly returns furnished by about 1,600 establishments representing approximately 90 per cent of the number of wage-earners employed in all manufacturing establishments covered by the annual censuses.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total earnings of wage-earners in the reporting week are divided by total hours worked to obtain average hourly earnings for each industry and overall averages for groups of industries. Normal working hours of workers on holidays with pay are included in these calculations. Annual data refer to mid-October

of each year and quarterly figures to the middle of March, June, September and December. In the publications of the International Labour Office, quarterly figures are shown as provisional until the results of the annual Census of Industrial Production become available.

National publication: *Irish Statistical Bulletin*, Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

For further methodological details, see *Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin*, June 1956, Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

Israel

Definition of earnings: Daily earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay, earnings of piece workers, premiums; payments for annual vacation, public holidays and sick leave. The series includes also family allowances.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage earners of both sexes. The entire country is represented. As from January 1964, the series is based on a sample of about 1,500 establishments representing approximately 60 per cent of the total number of employees in the industries covered; the sample is up-dated monthly by adding new establishments. In 1966, approximately 148,000 workers were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages paid during the month of reference are divided by the number of man-days in the same period.

National publication: *Statistical Bulletin of Israel*, Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem).

For further methodological details, see *Statistical Bulletin of Israel*, Part E—English Summary, No. 5-6 (May-June), 1964 (Jerusalem).

Italy

Definition of earnings: Hourly earnings. Total remuneration, including overtime, cost-of-living allowances, premiums for late shift and holiday work and the value of payments in kind, but excluding payments for annual vacation and public holidays.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes, including apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are based on quarterly surveys covering all establishments employing ten or more workers during the last week of each quarter. In 1966, approximately 2,404,000 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages (including the value of payments in kind) paid in the last pay period of each quarter are divided by the total number of hours actually worked in the same period. Wages for persons not at work are counted at the nominal rate paid for days off. Figures for individual industry or group of industries are weighted by hours actually worked in each reporting period. Annual data are arithmetic averages of quarterly data, weighted by the total number of hours actually worked.

National publications: *Statistiche del Lavoro* and *Supplemento al bollettino statistiche del lavoro*, Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale and *Rassegna di statistiche del lavoro*, Confederazione Generale della Industria Italiana (Rome).

For further methodological details, see *Statistiche del Lavoro*, No. 1—1965 and *Supplemento al bollettino statistiche del lavoro*, 1st quarter 1965, Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale (Rome).

Jamaica

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to weekly earnings in manufacturing covering wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes. Prior to 1963, the series includes sugar plantations.

Japan

Definition of earnings: Monthly earnings. Total cash remuneration including overtime pay and all other payments (e.g., payments for annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave, special allowances, bonuses and gratuities etc.). The series include also family allowances.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: All wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including juveniles, apprentices, foremen and management personnel. Temporary and casual workers who have worked in the establishment less than 18 days in either of the last two months or for less than 60 days in the last six months are excluded. The entire country is represented. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of establishments with 30 or more regular workers. The sample is stratified by industry and size of establishment according to the 1966 Census of Establishments, the sample design being revised at approximately three-year intervals. If the number of establishments sampled covers less than half the number of workers in a prefecture, smaller establishments are included; no survey is made, however, in prefectures where it would be necessary to survey establishments with fewer than ten regular workers. In December 1966, approximately 7,470,000 wage-earners and salaried employees in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages and salaries (including wages and salaries paid to persons absent from work) are divided by the average number of wage and salary earners on the payroll in the reporting period. Manufacturing averages are weighted by employment in the reporting establishments during the period of reference.

National publication: *Monthly Labour Statistics and Research Bulletin*, Labour Statistics and Research Division, Ministerial Secretariate of Labour Ministry (Tokyo).

For further methodological details, see *Year Book of Labour Statistics, Explanatory Notes*, Division of Labour Statistics and Research, Ministry of Labour (Tokyo).

Kenya[2]

Definition of earnings: Total cash remuneration, including basic salary, cost-of-living allowances, profit bonus, the value of payments in kind and employer's contribution to housing. Non-cash benefits such as retirement benefits and temporary assistance are excluded.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes including apprentices and part-time workers. Data are derived from the payrolls of the Annual Enumerations of Employees and Self-Employed persons conducted at the end of June of each year.

[2]Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Computation: Total wages paid at the end of each year is divided by the numbers of workers registered during the same period.

For further methodological details, see *Statistical Abstract 1966*, Statistics Division, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (Nairobi). The figures published do not appear in national publications.

Korea, Republic of

Definition of earnings: Monthly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers, premiums and vacation pay. The series includes also family allowances.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing (excluding tobacco and salt).

Coverage: Regularly employed production workers of both sexes including foremen. The entire country is represented. The series is based on monthly returns from a sample of establishments. In December 1964, approximately 125,100 workers were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total cash remuneration paid each month is divided by the number of production workers on establishments' payrolls at the end of the month. Persons on the payrolls but absent for more than 30 days (e.g., vacations or military service) and the wages paid to such persons are excluded. Industry averages are combined into overall averages, using fixed weights based on the number of production workers in each industry, as shown by the 1963 "Census of Mining and Manufacturing Establishments".

National publication: *Monthly Statistical Review*, Research Department, Bank of Korea (Seoul).

Luxembourg[2]

Definition of earnings: Total remuneration including overtime pay, loan on salary, including production bonuses and end-of-year bonuses before deduction of income taxes and social security contributions payable by the worker. The series exclude family allowances and social insurance contributions payable by the employers.

Coverage and source of data: The inquiry covers all wage-earners in manufacturing; statistics of the series are based on the payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages paid in the reporting establishments are divided by the total number of manhours paid in the same period.

For further methodological details, see *Annuaire statistique*, Service central de la statistique et des études économiques (Luxembourg).

Malawi

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing covering African wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes. The series includes the value of payments in kind.

Mexico

Definition of earnings: Monthly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; payments for annual vacation, public holidays and other paid leave; bonuses and gratuities.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes without distinction as to age. Data are derived from monthly surveys of a sample of establishments in 29 manufacturing industries in the industrial districts of Mexico City (Federal District), Guadalajara, Monterrey, Orizaba, Puebla and Torreón. In 1966, approximately 128,300 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages paid each month are divided by the number of workers on establishments' payrolls on the last working day of the month. Industry averages are weighted by employment reported on the last working day of each month.

National publication: *Revista de Estadística*, Dirección General de Estadística (Mexico, D.F.).

Morocco

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to hourly minimum rates in manufacturing and commerce covering adult males.

Netherlands

A. Series published in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

Definition of earnings: *Total gross remuneration* including overtime pay, piece rates, premiums and regular (weekly or monthly) payments in kind, but excluding family allowances and incidental bonuses, such as holiday allowances and profit bonuses.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes, including juveniles, excluding foremen. The entire country is represented. The inquiry, held once in 2 or 3 years, covers about 1/3 or all wage-earners in manufacturing. The half-yearly wage-inquiries in April and October cover about 9%.

Source of data: All establishments with 100 or more workers are included in the inquiry but they only furnish data for a random sample of their wage-earners. Establishments with 10-99 workers are only partly covered; those included in the sample furnish data for all their wage-earners.

Computation: Total wages paid during the reporting week are divided by the total number of manhours worked in the same period. The different branches of manufacturing are weighted by the estimated total employment in each branch to an over-all average for manufacturing.

National publication: *Sociale maandstatistiek*, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (The Hague).

B. Series published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Definition of rates: Index of hourly rates. Minimum wage rates (time rates for normal hours of work) as laid down in collective agreements, wage regulations etc., including cost-of-living allowances, holiday allowances and other guaranteed or unconditional wage allowances, but excluding family allowances.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Adult wage-earners of both sexes, aged 23 to 64 years. The entire country is represented.

Source of data: Records of collective agreements and awards.

Computation: Rates at the last day of each month are computed as relatives of the base period (1954). For computation of the index, occupations are weighted

by the estimated aggregate of the wage bill as of 1954. The index is converted by the International Labour Office to the base 1963 = 100.

National publication: *Sociale maandstatistiek* (Monthly Bulletin of Social Statistics), Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, The Hague; a series of indices of hourly rates (base 1954 = 100) relating to manufacturing *including* mining, quarrying and construction is regularly published in this periodical. Figures covering "Manufacturing" only compiled by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics and do not appear in national publications.

For further methodological details, see *Indexchifers van regeligslonen* (Index numbers of wages according to regulations), Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1960 (The Hague).

New Caledonia

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to hourly rates in manufacturing covering first category labourers. The series includes production bonuses.

New Zealand

A. Series published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Definition of earnings: Hourly earnings. Total remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers, annual vacation, sick leave and other special paid leave, bonuses and gratuities and the value of payments in kind such as board and lodging, but excluding the drawings of working proprietors.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including foremen and apprentices but excluding working proprietors. The entire country is represented. Reports are obtained from all establishments employing two or more persons (including working proprietors). In April 1967, approximately 272,900 wage-earners and salaried employees were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total earnings for the pay-week ending on or immediately preceding 15 April and 15 October are divided by total number of hours worked by full-time and part-time workers in the same period. Industry and overall averages are computed by the same method.

National publication: *Labour and Employment Gazette*, Department of Labour (Wellington).

For further methodological details, see *Labour Employment Gazette*, August 1957: Hours and Earnings (Technical Note).

B. Series published in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

Weekly minimum wage rates in manufacturing for a normal weekly hours of work by wage orders, awards, or industrial agreements. The data relate to workers of the age of 21 years and over.

For further methodological details, see *Statistical Yearbook of New Zealand*, Department of Statistics (Wellington).

Nicaragua

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to hourly earning in manufacturing covering both sexes.

Nigeria

Monthly earnings in manufacturing covering skilled workers of both sexes. The survey is undertaken in September of each year.

Norway

Definition of earnings: Hourly earnings. Total remuneration, including overtime, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers, bonuses, value of payments in kind, but excluding payments for annual vacation and public holidays.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing. For adult males, the series covers also mining and quarrying.

Coverage: Adult male and female wage-earners, excluding foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Quarterly data are based on the payrolls of a sample of larger establishments in each industry group employing from 70 to 80 per cent of the total number of all wage earners in the industries covered. In 1966, approximately 141,000 wage-earners were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages paid during the quarter are divided by total man-hours worked in the same period. Over-all averages are weighted by aggregate man-hours worked as shown in industrial production statistics. Data refer to quarterly averages ending in March, June, September and December.

National publication: *Statistisk Månedshefte* (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), Statistisk Sentralbyrå (Oslo).

For further methodological details, see *Lønnsstatistikk, 1966* (Wages Statistics 1966), Norges Offisielle Statistikk, Statistisk Sentralbyrå (Oslo).

Pakistan

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes.

Panama

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to hourly earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes. Prior to 1961, the series refers to the same coverage but based on a different sampling.

Peru (Lima and Callo)

Definition of earnings: Daily earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes without distinction as to age. The series relate to Lima, Callao and suburbs. In June 1965, approximately 55,400 wage-earners in manufacturing were covered by the series. Data are based on returns from establishments employing ten or more workers. The second quarter 1965 inquiry covered 984 manufacturing establishments.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages paid in the week including the 15th of the month are divided by the number of hours actually worked during the same period. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting establishments during the period of reference.

National publication: *Boletín SERH (Servicio del Empleo y Recursos Humanos), Mercado de Trabajo de Lima*, Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Indígenas (Lima).

Philippines

Definition of earnings: Monthly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay and pay for annual vacation, public holidays and sick leave. Excluded are such privileges as food rations, lodging, recreation etc.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes, including foremen and apprentices. Reports are obtained from about 790 establishments in all industries (approximately 70 per cent of the establishments are located in Manila metropolitan area). In December 1966, approximately 89,000 wage-earners in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total cash remuneration (including wages paid to persons absent from work) is divided by the number of wage-earners on the payrolls to obtain average monthly earnings for each industry group. Overall averages are obtained by adding the average monthly earnings of each industry group, and dividing the total by five (i.e., the corresponding number of branches of industries covered by the series).

National publication: *Statistical Bulletin*, Central Bank of the Philippines, Department of Economic Research (Manila). Figures released by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Central Bank of the Philippines and do not appear in national publications.

Poland

Definition of earnings: Monthly earnings. Total remuneration classified as "wage fund" including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; payments for annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave and other paid leave; bonuses and gratuities; the value of payments in kind; allowances, but excluding family allowances and certain special payments and bonuses in cash and in kind classified as "special fund" items.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing, mining, quarrying, electricity and sea fishing.

Coverage: Wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including foremen but excluding apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are based on reports from all establishments of the socialised sector of the national economy. The frequency of reporting varies according to the relative importance of the economic activity to which the establishments belong. In 1966, approximately 3,569,000 wage-earners and salaried employees in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: The total remuneration "wage fund" for the month or quarter of reference is divided by the average number of workers registered during this period, including workers on paid absences (annual vacation, public holidays etc). Workers on sick leave and on maternity leave are also included but payments received from social insurance funds are not included in the "wage fund". Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting period. Annual figures represent annual "wage fund" payments divided by the annual average number of workers registered.

National publication: *Biuletyn Statystyczny*, Główny Urzad Statystyczny (Central Statistical Office) (Warsaw).

For further methodological details, see *Rocznik Statystyczny* (Statistical Yearbook, 1967—General Notes, Chapter XX, Wages), Główny Urzad Statystyczny (Central Statistical Office) (Warsaw).

Portugal

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to daily earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes.

Puerto Rico

Definition of earnings: Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration (before deductions for old age and unemployment insurance, union dues etc.), including pay for overtime, shift premiums, annual vacation, public holidays and sick leave. Irregular bonuses, retroactive items, cash payments for annual vacation not taken, value of payment in kind and payroll taxes paid by employers are excluded.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Full and part-time production and related workers of both sexes (including working foremen) who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The entire country is represented. Data are based on payroll reports from a sample of establishments. In September 1967, approximately 105,400 production and related workers were covered by the series, representing about 84 per cent of those engaged in manufacturing.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages paid for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of each month are divided by the number of man-hours of production and related workers to obtain average hourly earnings. Industry and overall averages are weighted by aggregate man-hours reported for the pay period considered. Annual averages hourly earnings data are computed by dividing annual aggregate payrolls by annual aggregate man-hours.

National publication: *Employment, Hours and Earnings in the Manufacturing Industries in Puerto Rico*, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (San Juan).

For further methodological details, see *Employment, Hours and Earnings in the Manufacturing Industries in Puerto Rico*, Definitions, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (San Juan).

Réunion

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to hourly earnings in manufacturing covering adults of both sexes.

Rhodesia, Southern

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes. The series includes the value of payments in kind.

Senegal

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to hourly earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes.

Singapore

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to hourly earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes. The survey is undertaken in July of each year.

Spain

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing covering wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes.

Sweden

Definition of earnings: Hourly earnings.

Annual data: Total remuneration including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; payments for annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave; bonuses and gratuities and the value of certain payments in kind. Family allowances paid in accordance with collective agreements are also included.

Quarterly data: Total cash remuneration including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; bonuses and gratuities, but excluding payments for annual vacation, public holidays and sick leave, as well as retroactive wage supplements stemming from newly concluded agreements. Family allowances paid in accordance with collective agreements are also included.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing. The series covers also mining and quarrying. Establishments operated directly by government agencies are excluded.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes, including working foremen and apprentices. The entire country is represented. Annual data are based on annual reports from firms affiliated to the Swedish Employers' Confederation and from other firms included in a supplementary list. Quarterly data are based on quarterly reports from a sample of establishments.

Computation

Annual data: Total wages reported are divided by reported hours actually worked. The reporting period is one year.

Quarterly data: Average earnings per hour are estimated after weighting wages and hours reported according to sampling fraction and length of reporting period. The reporting period is one pay period in the middle of the months of February, May, August and November.

Industry and over-all averages are weighted by aggregate hours actually worked in the reporting period.

Data are published separately for adult males and for adult females (workers aged 18 years and over). Data for both sexes together include juveniles.

National publication: *Allmän Månadsstatistik* (Monthly Digest of Swedish Statistics), Statistiska Centralbyrån (Central Bureau of Statistics) (Stockholm).

Switzerland

Definition of earnings: Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including cost-of-living allowances, social benefits (including family allowances), regular supplementary benefits, and, beginning 1959, overtime pay.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Adult male and female wage-earners notified as having been victims of accidents to the "Caisse nationale suisse d'assurance en cas d'accidents". The entire country is represented. The wage notifications sent by the enterprises subject to the compulsory insurance and used for the calculation of the series do not refer to a specific day or pay period, but cover the whole of the period under consideration (six months or one year).

Source of data: Notifications of accidents recorded by the "Caisse nationale suisse d'assurance en cas d'accidents".

Computation: Average hourly earnings for the different categories of adult wage-earners are obtained for each industry group by dividing the total wages shown by individual notifications by the total number of notifications received. However, for the computation of the series, the individual earnings are taken into consideration up to a maximum amount determined by the law; this amount was 40 francs per day until the end of 1963, 50 francs until the end of 1966 and 70 francs beginning 1967. Over-all averages are computed on the basis of fixed weights.

National publication: *La Vie économique*, Département fédéral de l'économie publique, Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail (Berne). The data released by the International Labour Office on hourly earnings in manufacturing are received directly from the "Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail"; they do not appear in national publications.

For further methodological details, see *La Vie économique*, Nov. 1956 (fasc. No. 11, p. 442), Département fédéral de l'économie publique, Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail (Berne).

Syria

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to monthly minimum rates in manufacturing covering both sexes.

Tanzania, United Republic of

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing covering adult males in the former Tanganyika. The survey is undertaken in June of each year and, prior to 1961, in May.

Trinidad and Tobago

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to weekly earnings in manufacturing covering wage-earners of both sexes. The survey is undertaken in November of each year.

Turkey

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to daily earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes. The series includes the value of payments in kind.

USSR[2]

Definition of earnings: Monthly earning. Total cash remuneration includes allowances for hazardous, hard and harmful work, incentive pay, overtime pay, night-work differential pay, payments by the establishment for hours not worked as for holidays, vacations.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing, including mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water services.

Coverage: Wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes. The entire country is represented. In 1965, approximately 27 million persons were covered in manufacturing.

Source of data: Monthly reports of all establishments to the Central Statistical Board attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Computation: Total cash earnings paid during a month (the allocated monthly wages fund) are divided by the average number of persons registered during this period, including persons on sick leave and on maternity leave (who receive payments from the social insurance fund; but the sums received from social insurance fund are *not* included in the wages fund.)

National publication: *Narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR*, Statisticheskiy ezhegodnik. Tsentralnoe Statisticheskoe Upravlenie SSSR. ("The National Economy of the USSR", Statistical Year Book. Central Statistical Board of the USSR) (Moscow).

United Arab Republic

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to weekly earnings in manufacturing covering both sexes. The survey is undertaken in January and July of each year except 1959, 1962 and 1964 (in January) and 1957, 1958 (in July).

United Kingdom

A. Hourly earnings in manufacturing.

Definition of earnings: Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime, night work, bonuses and gratuities etc.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Adult wage-earners (men and women manual workers) aged 21 years and over (men) and 18 years and over (women), including apprentices and working foremen. The entire country is represented. Data are obtained from questionnaires sent to all known firms with ten workers or more and to a sample of smaller firms. As of October 1966, 3,984,000 full-time workers in manufacturing were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages paid to persons at work during all or part of a specified full work week in April and October are divided by total man-hours worked by those persons to obtain hourly earnings. Industry and overall averages are weighted by estimated total employment reported in each industry during the corresponding pay period. Annual figures relate to October of each year.

National publication: *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, Ministry of Labour (London).

B. Index of Weekly Rates in Manufacturing, published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Definition of rates: Minimum of standard full-time weekly rates of wages fixed for a normal work week (in 1967:40.2 hours) by collective agreements, arbitration awards and wage regulations orders.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes. The entire country is represented.

Source of data: Records of collective agreements, arbitration awards and wages regulation orders.

Computation: The percentage increases in the weekly wage rates at the end of each month as compared with 31 January 1956 are combined with weights based on the total wage-bill in 1955. The index is converted by the International Labour Office to the base 1963 = 100.

National Publication: *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, Ministry of Labour (London).

For further methodological details, see *Guide to Official Sources*, No. 1, *Labour Statistics*, H. M. Stationery Office (London).

United States

Definition of earnings: Hourly earnings. Total cash remuneration (before deductions for old age and unemployment insurance, union dues etc.), including pay for overtime, shift premiums, annual vacation, public holidays and sick leave paid directly by the firm for the pay period reported. Retroactive pay and irregular bonuses are excluded.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Full and part-time production and related workers of both sexes (including working foremen) who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the twelfth of the month. The entire country is represented. Data are based on payroll reports from a sample of establishments. In 1967, approximately 14,200,000 production and related workers were covered by the series, representing about 74 per cent of all employees in manufacturing.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages paid for the pay period including the twelfth of each month are divided by the number of man-hours of production and related workers to obtain average hourly earnings. Industry and overall averages are weighted by aggregate man-hours reported for the pay period considered. Annual averages hourly earnings data are computed by dividing annual total of aggregate payrolls by annual aggregate man-hours.

National publication: *Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force*, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

For further methodological details, see *Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies*, Bulletin No. 1458, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington, D.C.).

Viet-Nam, Rep. of (Saigon-Cholon)

Definition of earnings: Daily earnings. Total remuneration, including bonuses and the value of payments in kind.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing.

Coverage: Wage-earners of both sexes, 18 years of age and over, excluding foremen and apprentices. The series relates to Saigon-Cholon only. Returns are obtained twice per year from a sample of selected establishments.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages paid during the month of reference are divided by the number of days actually worked in the same period. Industry averages are weighted by employment reported for the corresponding period. Data relate to the months of June and December.

National publication: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, National Institute of Statistics (Saigon).

Yugoslavia

Definition of earnings: Monthly earnings. Total cash remuneration, including overtime pay, incentive pay, earnings of piece workers; payments for annual vacation, public holidays, sick leave (up to 30 days) and other paid leave; bonuses and gratuities.

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing. The series covers also mining, quarrying and electricity.

Coverage: Wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes, including foremen but excluding apprentices. The entire country is represented. Data are obtained on the basis of monthly reports from approximately 20,000 enterprises covering about 80 per cent (minimum 70 per cent) of the total number of persons employed in each division of economic activity of the socialised sector. In 1966, approximately 1,377,600 wage-earners and salaried employees were covered by the series.

Source of data: Payrolls of establishments.

Computation: Total wages and salaries paid during the month are divided by the number of wage-earners and salaried employees on the payrolls in the same period. Industry and overall averages are weighted by employment in the reporting period.

National publications: *Indeks* (Index) and *Statisticki Bilten* (Statistical Bulletin), Savezni Zavod za Statistiku (Federal Institute for Statistics) (Belgrade).

For further methodological details, see *Statisticki Bilten* (Bulletin statistique), No. 433, Nov. 1966 and *Statisticki Godišnjak*, 1966 (Statistical Yearbook, 1966—Methodological Explanations), Savezni Zavod za Statistiku (Federal Institute for Statistics) (Belgrade).

Zambia

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, relates to monthly earnings in manufacturing covering African wage-earners and salaried employees of both sexes. The series includes the value of payments in kind.

Index numbers of wholesale prices

General Statement

General index numbers of wholesale prices are designed to measure changes in the level of commodity prices at a non-retail stage of distribution. In actual practice, however, the point at which prices are obtained varies somewhat between commodities and between countries. They may represent the prices charged by representative manufacturers or producers to wholesalers, the prices charged by wholesalers to retailers, the prices paid by importers to producers etc.

The coverage of commodities included in the indexes also varies widely from country to country. Prices for a large number of commodities are collected in some countries in order that reliable group index numbers may be computed. On the other hand, some indexes are an aggregate of so limited a number of individual price series that they can afford only the most general measure of wholesale price trends.

It has been the general practice to combine wholesale price series into indexes for related groups of commodities. Within the last few years, however, attention has turned toward the compilation of indexes showing the price movements of goods flowing into and out of various sectors of the economy. In this approach, the weights represent the value of purchases and sales of principal commodities by each economic sector. There are two patterns used in weighting the purchases and sales of a given sector. In one case, usually called the gross sector approach, the weights used represent total purchases and sales. In the other case, usually called the net sector approach, the weights used represent the estimate of purchases from or sales to establishments outside the sector, and exclude purchases or sales made by one establishment to another within the same sector.

In the majority of countries, wholesale price index numbers are computed as base-weighted arithmetic averages. The formula used is either in the weighted aggregative form.

$$I = \frac{\Sigma\ p_n\ q_o}{\Sigma\ p_n\ q_o}$$

or its equivalent, the weighted average of price relatives

$$I = \frac{\Sigma\ p_o\ q_o \left(\frac{p_n}{p_o}\right)}{\Sigma\ p_o\ q_o}$$

where p_n is the price of the commodity in the reporting period, p_o is the price of the commodity in the base period and q_o is the quantity of the commodity sold in the base period. The weight base period of an index very often differs from its original comparison base period.

Weights of the general index of wholesale prices are usually derived from the total value of sales at the primary market level. In some countries the weights are limited to the value of goods consumed in domestic markets and thus include imports but exclude exports. Group indexes for imported and exported goods are usually subdivisions of the general index, and the weights include the value of goods produced for domestic consumption as well as of goods entering external trade. In some instances, however, separate index computations are carried out with weights relating solely to the value of imports or exports.

Index numbers for the major subdivisions raw materials, finished goods (or, in some cases, producers' and consumers' goods) domestic goods, imported goods and exported goods, building materials, farm and textile products are subdivisions of the general wholesale price index, unless otherwise noted in the country descriptions below.

A subsidiary index on the cost of residential building materials is also published in conjunction with wholesale prices of building materials. Many of these series are the building material components of residential building cost indexes. The prices employed in the computation of some of these indexes are generally those paid by contractors. The weights of the building cost indexes generally relate to the quantities of materials used in the construction of a typical residential building.

The indexes are converted to the base 1963 = 100, whenever possible. In the following note the original comparison base of the series is shown immediately below the name of the country.

Algeria

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1959 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the value of total supply of commodities for domestic use during 1959 (production plus import minus export and own consumption). In addition to the general index, 4 major groups and 37 subgroups are computed. The classification of the 214 commodities are based on their character and degree of processing. The percentage weights of the major groups and some subgroups are as follows:

		Percentage weights
Farm products		24.52
Foodstuffs		35.01
Water and energy		10.63
Industrial products		29.84
Building materials	2.66	
Textiles	4.65	
Yarn	(0.41)	
Fabrics	(4.24)	
TOTAL		100.00

Price specifications: The prices used in the calculation of the index include indirect taxes. For some commodities, government controlled prices were used, and for imported goods those of c.i.f. prices. In the case of seasonal items, adjustments were made for seasonal variation of price movement and supply.

Basic price data: 270 price quotations are gathered for 214 commodities from the most representative and stable of producers and wholesalers in the country. Prices relate to the thirteenth of each month and are collected bi-monthly through questionnaires.

Argentina

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1956 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and computation: The index is computed according to the economic flow principle. The weights used in the composition of the index are based on data derived as follows: for the domestic non-agricultural sector products on the value of production in the 1953 Industrial Census; for domestic agriculture, forestry and fishing products on the estimated value of production; for imported non-agricultural products on the value of registered imports. The percentage weights of each group are as follows:

	Percentage weights
Weights classified by sector:	
Domestic agriculture, forestry and fishing	26.5
Domestic non-agricultural	68.7
Imported non-agricultural	4.8
TOTAL	100.0
Weights classified by origin:	
Domestic agriculture, forestry and fishing	(100.0)
Vegetable production	57.5
Animal production	42.0
Fishing	0.5
Domestic non-agricultural	(100.0)
Food and beverages	28.3
Tobacco	2.3
Textiles	13.2
Clothing	7.2
Wood	4.3
Paper and paperboard	2.2
Chemicals	7.1
Petroleum products	4.0
Rubber	1.3
Leather	3.2
Stones, glassware and pottery	4.0
Metals, excluding machinery	9.0
Transport equipment and non-electrical machinery	8.5
Electrical machinery	3.7
Mining and quarrying	1.7
Imported non-agricultural	(100.0)
Food and beverages	22.2
Wood	16.6
Paper and paperboard	2.5
Chemicals	15.9
Rubber	4.4
Metals, excluding machinery	33.0
Combustibles	5.4

Price specifications: Prices refer to sale prices of products and importers. In the case of domestic products indirect taxes are included, while credit charges are excluded. For imported products c.i.f. prices are used.

Base price data: Monthly prices are collected on the 15th of each month from about 680 producers and importers through questionnaires for 580 varieties of approximately 30 commodities.

For further details see *Indices de Precios al por Mayor*, Informe C.I.A., October 1960. Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos (Buenos Aires).

Australia

Official title: Wholesale Price (basic materials and foodstuffs) Index.

Original base: Average July 1936-June 1939 = 100.

Computation: The index is constructed on the aggregative fixed-weights formula.

Weights and composition: The index relates to the home consumption of foodstuffs and industrial raw materials. The weights (quantity multipliers) are based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the period July 1928-June 1935. In most cases these estimates were obtained from production, export and import statistics. The index comprises 76 items of foodstuffs (excluding onions and potatoes) and basic materials, i.e., materials used in the earliest stages of productive processes carried on in Australia. The number of items in each group and their percentage of the total aggregate in 1964-1965 are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Metals and coal	8	16.82
Oils, fats and waxes	8	7.63
Textiles	7	3.13
Chemicals	13	3.28
Rubber and hides	4	1.37
Building materials	11	12.09
Foodstuffs and tobacco	25	55.68
TOTAL	76	100.00

The index is also grouped as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Goods principally imported	30	23.02
Goods principally home produced	46	76.98
TOTAL	76	100.00

Price specifications: Prices of domestic products are ex-farm, ex-factory and ex-store prices, and those of imported products are ex-bond or into factory prices. Indirect taxes are excluded, but customs duties are included.

Basic price data: Prices are collected monthly by mail-questionnaires directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from locally-produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets.

For further details see *Labour Report* No. 51, 1964, or the *Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia*, No. 52, 1966, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra).

Austria

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1964 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights used in the computation of the group index are based exclusively on the transaction values in 1958. For this purpose, sales data contained in the turnover tax returns were used.

The returns of those firms in which retail sales comprised 50 per cent or more of all transactions were not taken into account. Of the remaining returns, the proportion of sales representing retail transactions was also disregarded.

The weights of individual articles had to be based largely on estimated sales with the aid of official production and foreign trade statistics, since no actual sales data were available. In some cases domestic consumption and price-volume ratios were used.

The number of items and percentage weights used in the computation of the index are set out below:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
I. *Major groups*		
Agricultural products, foodstuffs and beverages	37	35.74
Raw materials and semi-finished goods	65	36.39
Finished goods	116	27.87
TOTAL	218	100.00
II. *Groups*		
Cereal	6	8.21
Feeding-stuff for animals	2	1.74
Livestock	6	2.84
Food and beverages	23	22.95
Crude materials, except fuels	15	5.10
Fuels	7	20.31
Semi-finished goods	43	10.98
Chemical products, drugs	24	6.19
Machinery and transport equipment	22	6.49
Household equipment and ironmongery	41	10.34
Paper manufactures	14	3.22
Miscellaneous	15	1.63
TOTAL	218	100.00

Price specifications: Prices include turnover taxes and in the case of imported goods, c.i.f. prices are used.

Basic price data: Prices are collected for 218 articles. The information for 192 articles is obtained from 172 reporting firms by means of questionnaires as of the 15th of each month. Prices for the remaining articles are received from various agencies.

For further details see *Statistische Nachrichten*, March 1966, Oesterreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt (Vienna).

Prior to 1966, the General and Farm products series relate to the previous index, base: March 1938 = 100, of 44 items, based on the domestic consumption pattern during 1926.

The index of cost of residential building materials is not a component of the general index, but a subdivision of the index of building costs in Vienna, original base April 1945 = 100. The weights are determined from the quantities of building materials (excluding those used in finishing processes, such as plumbing, wiring, etc.) required to construct in 1949 a typical small dwelling unit in Vienna, providing approximately 300 cubic metres of enclosed space. The index is computed monthly by the Oesterreichisches Ingenier- und Architektenverein and published by the Oesterreichisches Institut für Wirtschafts-forschung.

For further details see *Der Preisindex für Bauleistungen, Monatsberichte*, Beilage Nr. 10, April 1950, published by the Institute.

Belgium

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1936-38 = 100. Also published on base: 1953 = 100.

Computations Simple geometric mean of price relatives.

Weights and composition: An implicit weighting has been given to this index in that the number of items included in each group was chosen to be approximately equal to the relative importance of the group in the economic activity of Belgium. To establish the importance of the different groups, the economic and social census of 1937, foreign trade and production statistics were used. The number of items in the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items
Agricultural products of animal origin	13
Agricultural products of vegetable origin	14
Fats	2
Mineral products	19
Chemical products	11
Skins and hides	5
Rubber	1
Wood	6
Paper and cardboard	4
Textile products	21
Building materials	13
Metals and metallic products	26
TOTAL	135

The index is also classified as domestic, imported and industrial products.

Price specifications: Indirect taxes, subsidies and rebates are usually not taken into account.

Basic price data: 272 price quotations are obtained from the best known producers and wholesalers. Prices relate to the second half of each month. A price relative for each item is computed as a simple geometric average of the price relatives of the various commercial varieties of the commodity. The farm product index is the simple geometric mean of the index for agricultural products of animal and vegetable origin.

For further details see, *Bulletin de Statistique*, November 1948, Institut National de Statistique (Brussels).

Brazil

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1948 = 100 (also published on base 1953 = 100).

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the value of national production derived from official 1950 census figures plus the value of imports. Where possible, duplications during the various stages of production were avoided by using data relative to the value of industrial conversion or "value added". The number of items in each major group, classified according to activity, and the corresponding percentage weights are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food products	31	57.0
Fuel and lubricants	5	3.5
Metals and metal products	11	5.9
Construction materials	12	6.0
Leather and shoes	5	3.1
Textiles and clothing	7	16.8
Chemical products	12	1.8
Miscellaneous	10	5.9
TOTAL	93	100.0

The index is also classified according to stage of production:

	Percentage weights
Raw materials	61.1
Manufactured and semi-manufactured goods	38.9

The farm products index is a component of the general index and includes coffee and non-cultivated forest products but excludes timber.

Price specifications: Prices exclude turnover taxes, but include import duties. Transportation charges are included or excluded according to the nature of the commodity.

Basic price data: The majority of prices relate to Rio de Janeiro but, where possible, prices have been obtained from other production centres such as São Paulo and Porto Alegre. Most of the 124 prices used are obtained from commodity exchanges. The compilation is made by the *Fundaçao Getulio Vargas*.

For further details see *Conjunctura Economica* (International Edition), March 1955.

Burma

Official title: Producers' Index of Agricultural Commodities.

Original base: October 1961-September 1962=100.

Computation: The index is compiled at stages. An unweighted price index is first calculated for each commodity at reporting stations then sub-groups and group indexes are derived in stages as weighted arithmetic averages.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on 1961-1962 and 1962-1963 market value of all agricultural items at the primary market level. The value of the produce retained by the farmer for seed and own consumption has been deducted from the total value of production. The index comprises 37 varieties of 26 items for which the percentage weights are set out below:

	Percentage weights
Paddy	53.99
Wheat	1.00
Millet	0.54
Maize	0.65
Groundnut	12.27
Sessamum	3.76
Gram	1.80
Matpe	1.46
Pegyi	1.10
Pesingon	0.53
Sadawpe	0.61
Sultani	0.63
Bocate	0.38
Butter beans	0.32
Soya beans	0.31
Sugar cane	2.91
Chillies	2.32
Onion	1.47
Garlic	1.73
Ginger	0.25
Turmeric	0.20
Cotton	2.37
Jute	0.69
Tobacco	6.28
Dhani	0.97
Thanatpet	1.46
TOTAL	100.00

Basic price data: Prices are collected on the thirtieth of each month by agricultural officers mostly from government purchase centres throughout the country.

Canada

Official title: General Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1935-1939 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted aggregate with average values for the period 1935-1939 = 100.

Weights and composition: Weights are derived from the average values of domestic production marketed or exported plus imports during the base period. The weights represent full value in exchange at all levels of the marketing process covered by the index. Factor weights are obtained by dividing the five-year average values of marketings, corresponding to each price series, by the five-year base period price average. Gold is included in the commodity list. The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Vegetable products	115	23
Animal products	138	16
Fibres, textiles and textile products	78	10
Wood products	45	15
Iron products	38	14
Non-ferrous metal products	19	10
Non-metallic mineral products	95	8
Chemical products	75	4
TOTAL	603	100

The index is also grouped as follows:

Non-farm products

Combined iron and ferrous metal products

Raw and partly manufactured products

Fully and chiefly manufactured products.

Price specifications: Prices usually refer to actual sale prices of producers on ex-farm or ex-factory bases. Sometimes delivery prices are utilized after readjustment. Discounts are not taken into consideration, and indirect taxes are excluded.

Basic price data: The principal sources of basic price data are industrial firms and government agencies with direct market contacts. The majority of prices are collected monthly by mail, although seasonal items are represented by monthly averages of weekly quotations; for a few items monthly averages of daily prices are computed.

For further details, see *Wholesale Price Indexes 1913-1950*, Reference Paper No. 24, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

Official title: Wholesale Price Index of Canadian Farm Products.

Original base: 1935-1939 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weight and composition: The index is an independent series with prices differing in most instances from those included with the general wholesale price index. The weights are based on the average value of primary farm products marketed by farmers during the period 1935-1939. The index is classified into two groups according to the type of products (1) field and animal, and (2) regional origin: East and West.

Price specifications: Prices refer to terminal market prices or to buying prices of Canadian Wheat Board. Bonuses as well as subsidies are included.

Basic price data: 38 price quotations are gathered for 19 farm products in the case of Eastern, and 28 quotations for 16 products in the case of Western Canada. In the case of the Canadian Wheat Board the initial payment prices are first used and then revised as further payments are announced.

For further details, see *Wholesale Price Index Numbers of Canadian Farm Products*, February 1947, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

Official title: Price Index Numbers of Non-Residential Building Materials.

Original base: 1949 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The index is not a component of the General Wholesale Price Index. The weights are based on data relating to cost of building materials reported by 46 large general contractors and some subcontractors for a sample of 99 structures comprising 9 types of non-residential buildings (churches, factories, garages, hospitals, office buildings, schools, stores, warehouses, others).

The number of items and corresponding percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Aggregate, cement and concrete mixture	5	11.1
Blocks, brick and building stone	4	9.1
Tile	11	3.8
Lumber and lumber products	18	10.5
Plumbing, heating, other equipment	18	21.4
Electrical equipment and materials	6	11.5
Steel and metal works	15	20.1
Hardware	5	3.7
Lath, plaster, insulation	10	2.3
Roofing materials	5	2.9
Paint and glass	10	1.9
Miscellaneous	3	1.7
TOTAL	110	100.0

Price specifications: The prices refer to sales prices of manufacturers including federal sales taxes. For some commodities regional prices are collected and weighted by the estimated importance of non-residential building construction in the area.

Basic price data: Approximately 200 price quotations are gathered from manufacturers.

For further details, see *Non-Residential Building Materials Price Index*, 1935-1952, Reference Paper No. 43, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Ottawa).

Official title: Price Index Numbers of Residential Building Materials.

Original base: 1935-39 = 100 (also published on base 1949 = 100).

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The index is not a component of the General Wholesale Price Index. The weights are based on the estimated cost of building materials required in the construction of buildings covering 17 types of dwellings at 1946 prices. These are derived from on-the-site surveys by the Department of Reconstruction and Supply for the 1946 National Housing Programme.

The number of items and corresponding percentage weights used in the calculation of the index are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Cement, sand and gravel	14	7.61
Brick, tile and stone	7	4.97
Lumber and its products	23	42.64
Lath, plaster and insulation	5	11.31
Roofing materials	6	2.89
Paint and glass	4	3.20
Plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	13	18.57
Electrical equipment and fixtures	18	3.85
Other materials	10	4.96
TOTAL	100	100.00

Price specifications: Prices refer to selling prices of the manufacturers including sales taxes.

Basic price data: About 90 price quotations are gathered.

For further details, see *Price Index Number of Residential Building Materials, 1926 and 1948*, and *Prices and Price Indexes*, Ministry of Trade and Commerce (Ottawa).

Central African Republic (Bangui)

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1958 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on a survey conducted at the end of 1958. The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food	17	1.69
Energy	5	0.11
Industry	31	98.20
TOTAL	53	100.00

Price specifications: Prices include principal taxes such as, custom duties, transport charges etc.

Basic price data: Prices are collected monthly by agents in wholesale outlets in Bangui.

For further details see *Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique*, Service de la Statistique et de la Conjuncture (Bangui).

Chile

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1947 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and computation: The weights are derived from the value of domestic consumption in the base year. Commodity weights are proportional to the value of annual domestic consumption of all types of the commodity as estimated from production plus imports minus exports. The weights were imputed in the case of commodities representative of a large class of similar articles not included in the index. The number of items and percentage weight of each group are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Domestic products	(76)	(67.7)
Farm products	29	25.5
Minerals	4	4.9
Industrial products	43	37.3
Imported products	(20)	(32.3)
Raw materials and fuels	9	21.1
Foods and stimulants	5	6.1
Miscellaneous	6	5.1
TOTAL	96	100.0

Indexes of textiles and building materials are subdivisions of the industrial products group and represent 5.5 and 4.9%, respectively, of the total index weight.

Price specifications: In the case of domestic products ex-factory prices are used. For those of imported products c.i.f. prices plus indirect taxes and charges for delivery into factory are used.

Basic price data: Price quotations in general refer to Friday of each week in Santiago. They are obtained through special questionnaires.

For further details, see *Estadística Chilena*, March-April 1949, Dirección General de Estadística (Santiago).

China (Taiwan) (Taipei)

Official title: Index of Wholesale Prices in Taipei.

Original base: 1956 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on total quantities of commodities supplied for domestic consumption in Taiwan during 1956, estimated by the Statistical Office of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The index is composed of 179 items of both domestic and foreign origin. The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food	55	55.4
Clothing	16	10.5
Fuel and electricity	12	7.4
Metals and manufactures	23	4.5
Timber	6	5.7
Buildings materials	10	3.6
India rubber and manufactures	6	1.1
Woodpulp and paper	6	1.8
Chinese and foreign medicines	9	1.1
Chemicals and manufactures	21	6.8
Miscellaneous	15	2.1
TOTAL	179	100.0

The wholesale price index of textile products is the clothing component of the general index composed of 3 sub-groups: fibre materials, 2 items; half-manufactured and manufactured goods, 12 items; leather, 2 items.

Price specifications: Prices refer to actual sale price at the wholesale level except in the case of rice, sugar, tobacco and wine, petroleum and electricity, for which controlled prices are used. Discount prices and indirect taxes are included.

Basic price data: Prices are collected by agents of the Office of Accounting and Statistics of Taipei, Municipal Government, and relate to the second, fifth and eight days of the three ten-day periods of the month.

For further details see *Taiwan Monthly of Commodity Price Statistics*, Bureau of Accounting and Statistics (Taipei).

Colombia

Official title: Index of Wholesale Prices.

Original base: 1952 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives calculated by the Banco de la República.

Weights and composition: The items are grouped according to the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC). The weights are based on the value of commodity supply for domestic use during 1952 (i.e., value of production plus imports less exports). The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food products	51	57.28
Beverages and tobacco	14	7.06
Crude materials (excluding fuel)	15	2.79
Fuels and lubricants	13	3.39
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	4	0.75
Chemical products	55	2.69
Manufactured goods	68	13.64
Machinery and transport equipment	20	6.10
Miscellaneous	29	6.30
TOTAL	269	100.00

The general index is also published excluding food.

The wholesale price index of textiles is the "yarn and textiles" subdivision of the manufactured goods group in the general index. It is composed of 23 items and has a weight of 6.9% in the general index. The wholesale price index of building materials is composed of 29 items and is not a subdivision of the general index.

Price specifications: Ex-factory prices are used for domestic products. In the case of imported commodities, prices refer to wholesalers' or importers' selling prices including customs duties.

Basic price data: Prices refer to the middle of each month. They are collected by questionnaires from approximately 620 manufacturers, wholesalers and distributors in Barranquilla, Bogotá, Bucaramanga, Cali, Cúcuta, Ibagué, Pasto and Pareira.

Costa Rica (San José)

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1936 = 100 (also published on base 1953 = 100).

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average (aggregative form) calculated by the Banco Central.

Weights and composition: Weights are derived from the quantities of real or apparent consumption of each commodity during 1936. The number of items and percentage weights of each group are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Domestic products	(33)	(70.85)
Exported	3	3.29
Agricultural	8	19.40
Meat and dairy	5	16.34
Manufactured	8	15.24
Industrial	9	16.58
Imported products	(29)	(29.15)
Food	6	6.46
Textile	7	10.58
Industrial	16	12.11
TOTAL	62	100.00

The wholesale price index of farm products is the weighted arithmetic average of the "agricultural products" group of the general index.

Price specifications: Domestic products prices are net after discount deductions and exclude sales tax. Seasonal variations are not taken into account. For imported products, c.i.f. prices are used.

Basic price data: Weekly price quotations are obtained from warehouses, wholesalers and open markets in San José.

For further details see *Séptima Memoria Anual*, 1956, Banco Central de Costa Rica (San José).

Denmark

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1955 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the value of commodity supply for domestic use (production plus imports minus exports) in 1954 derived from industrial production, foreign trade, agricultural statistics and fishery reports. The weights of unpriced commodities including some goods such as heavy machinery were distributed proportionally over the commodities most closely related. The items included in the index are grouped according to the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC), and the percentage weights of each group are:

	Percentage weights
Grain, fodder and food	27.4
Beverages and tobacco	4.6
Raw materials, excluding fuels	5.7
Fuels	7.2
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1.6
Chemicals	5.4
Manufactured goods classified by type of raw material	24.4
Machinery and transport equipment	15.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8.7
	100.0

The index is also grouped as follows:

	Percentage weights
Producers' goods	60.1
Consumers' goods	39.9
Domestic goods	59.0
Imported goods	41.0

The wholesale price index of textile products relates to division 65 of the SITC "textile yarns, fabrics, made-up articles and related products, other than clothing and footwear".

Price specifications: Beginning 1962, prices exclude all indirect taxes, but include custom duties. Prior to 1962, these taxes were included.

Basic price data: 2,709 price quotations are collected monthly for 487 commodities from 563 leading manufacturers, wholesalers and importers.

For further details see *Statistiske Efterretninger*, No. 77, 1957, and No. 50, 1962, Statistical Department (Copenhagen).

The series have been linked at 1962 to the former index, base: 1955 = 100, which includes indirect taxes.

The wholesale price index of residential building materials is the material component of an independent *Residential Building Cost Index*.

Original base: 1955 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the quantities of materials used for the construction of a 3-storey apartment house in a provincial town in 1954. The typical building has a gross floor area of 2,648 m² and contains 36 apartments. The outer walls are brick with eternit roofing and floor separations are of concrete with beechwood floors. The index includes 132 of the most important building materials. The major groups of components are: bricklaying, carpentry and joinery.

Price specifications: Prices include charges for delivery. Cash rebates are also taken into account.

Basic price data: Price quotations are gathered quarterly for 132 items, in 10 provincial towns.

For further details see *Statistiske Efterretninger*, No. 61, 1954, No. 9, 1958 and No. 44, 1967 (Copenhagen).

Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1941 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average (aggregative form).

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the value of consumption in 1941. The number of items and percentage weights of each group are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food products	43	85.29
Of vegetable origin	(20)	(19.91)
Of animal origin	(12)	(42.51)
Beverages and other foodstuffs	(11)	(22.87)
Fuel	1	4.23
Miscellaneous	1	2.71
Industrial raw materials	11	7.77
TOTAL	56	100.00

Basic price data: Prices are monthly averages of quotations obtained every two weeks directly at the markets by the Secretaría de Estado del Trabajo y Economía Nacional (Santo Domingo).

Ecuador

Official title: National Index of Wholesale Price.

Original base: 1954 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the estimated value of the final and intermediate consumption in 1954. The index is classified according to the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC).

The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food products	42	57.1
Beverages and tobacco	10	6.9
Raw materials, excluding fuels	16	2.3
Fuels and mineral oils	9	8.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6	1.4
Chemicals	23	3.1
Manufactured products	72	11.5
Machinery and transport equipment	16	8.0
Finished goods	9	0.8
TOTAL	203	100.00

Price specifications: Prices refer to sale prices of producers and wholesalers.

Basic price data: Prices are collected on the fifteenth of each month in the cities of Tulcán, Quito, Ambato, Riobamba, Cuenca, Loja, Guayaquil, Manta and Bahía. Price quotations are gathered by agents of the Instituto de investigaciones Económicas de la Universidad Central, and the Central Bank from three establishments in each city except in Tulcán and Ambato where data are obtained from one establishment.

For further details, see *Indice Nacional de Precios al por Mayor*, January 1955, Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas de la Universidad Central (Quito).

El Salvador (San Salvador)

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1955 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives calculated by the Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the average of the value of production and imports during the period 1953-1955. The number and the corresponding percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Consumers' goods	50	69.81
Food	(16)	(55.20)
Non-food	(34)	(14.61)
Producers' goods	24	18.76
Farm	(4)	(4.20)
Industrial	(20)	(14.56)
Building materials	11	3.24
Combustibles	6	7.19
TOTAL	91	100.00
Excluding coffee	(90)	(71.07)

Basic price data: Monthly prices are collected in San Salvador by the Departamento de Estudios Económicos y de Estadísticas by means of questionnaires sent to 61 sources.

Ethiopia (Addis Ababa)

No general index of wholesale prices is compiled. The information set out below relates to index numbers of wholesale prices of imported and exported goods.

Official title: Addis Ababa Wholesale Price Index of Imported Commodities. Addis Ababa Wholesale Price Index of Exported Commodities.

Original base: 1964 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives calculated by the National Bank of Ethiopia.

Weights and composition: The index of imported and exported goods are weighted by the average value of imports and exports of 1964. 116 items are included in the computation of the import price index and 43 items in the export price index. The percentage weights of the major groups are:

Imported goods	*Percentage weights*
Food, drink and tobacco	5.7
Textiles (including raw cotton)	35.1
Footwear	2.1
Transport equipment	19.7
Petroleum products	13.3
Tires and tubes	4.8
Pharmaceuticals	4.0
Soap	2.4
Paints	1.0
Dyeing	0.8
Insecticides and disinfectants	0.4
Building material	7.3
Domestic electric equipment	0.6
Paper	2.8
TOTAL	100.0

Exported goods	*Percentage weights*
Coffee	66.5
Oilseeds	11.1
Hides	1.7
Sheepskins	4.8
Goatskins	2.5
Cereals	0.1
Pulses	5.6
Beeswax	0.5
Civet	0.3
Oil cakes	1.5
Meat, fresh, frozen and canned	2.2
Sugar	1.9
Salt	0.3
Chillies or peppers	0.6
Incense	0.4
TOTAL	100.0

For further details, see *Quarterly Bulletin of Ethiopia*, September 1965, National Bank of Ethiopia (Addis Ababa).

Finland

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1949 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the value of the total supply of commodities (gross domestic production plus imports minus exports) in 1949. The selection of commodities represents about 78% of total domestic supply. The total supply of commodities is then distributed into main and subgroups.

The number of items and percentage weights are classified as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
By the SITC		
Food	145	28.68
Beverages and tobacco	21	3.95
Inedible crude materials excluding fuels	54	16.03
Mineral fuels, lubricants, gas, electric energy and water	18	3.93
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	5	0.70
Chemicals	37	4.20
Manufactured goods	161	21.79
Machinery and transport equipment	63	12.20
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	54	8.52
TOTAL	558	100.00
By origin		
Domestic goods	426	79.30
Imported goods	132	20.70
By use		
Producers' goods	336	51.29
of which building materials	(64)	(7.93)
Capital goods[a]	48	9.89
Consumers' goods	236	38.82
By stage of production		
Crude materials and goods	100	26.69
Simply processed goods	171	29.22
More elaborately processed goods	287	44.09

[a] Machinery and transport equipment.

Price specification: Prices include turnover and excise taxes and custom duties. In the case of imported commodities average prices of commodities actually imported and f.o.b. foreign port prices plus the estimated cost of freight and insurance.

Basic price data: Prices generally relate to the 15th of each month, except for goods with highly variable prices or without daily quotations. In these cases, prices relate to periods of more than one day, usually around the middle of the month.

The Central Statistical Office of Finland also calculates the production price index and indexes of import price and export price.

For further details see *Tilastokatsauksia* (the Finnish Monthly Bulletin of Statistics) No. 12, 1960 (Helsinki).

France

Official title: General Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1949 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: Weights are derived from the value of all commodities transacted at wholesale level during 1949. In the case of commodities appearing on the market at different stages of production, the value of last stage was taken and then redistributed among the relevant products at various stages in production of their relative value of sale. The number of items as of January 1958 and percentage weights of the main groups in 1949 are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food products	105	40.0
Fuel and energy	45	15.0
Industrial products	314	45.0
Metallurgical products	(119)	(10.7)
Building materials	(16)	(2.4)
Mining products	(18)	(1.6)
Chemicals	(43)	(4.5)
Rubber	(17)	(1.8)
Industrial fats and oils	(11)	(2.2)
Textiles	(27)	(12.8)
Leather	(18)	(1.6)
Wood	(18)	(5.0)
Wood-pulp and paper	(27)	(2.4)
TOTAL	464	100.0

An index of imported products is computed, using 41 of these items with a total weight of 11.4% in the general index.

The index of textile products is the "yarn and fabrics" group of the textiles subdivision of industrial products, comprising 17 items with a weight of 8.2% in the general index. The building materials index is a subdivision of the industrial products group, comprising 16 items with a weight of 2.4% in the general index.

Price specifications: Prices include turnover and commodity taxes and delivery charges.

Basic price data: Prices relate to the end of the month and are collected by agents from wholesalers, organized commodity markets trade organizations, and for fixed government prices, from official documents.

For further details, see the *Supplément méthodologique au Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique*, December 1965, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (Paris).

Official title: Agricultural Producers' Price Index.

Original base: 1955 = 100 and 1954/55 = 100 (for the split year index).

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights of the split year index are based on the value of agricultural products obtained from the *ferme nationale* (national farm) during the last 5 split years valued at the base period prices, and are revised annually. To derive weights relating to calendar years from those relating to split years, fixed co-efficients, corresponding to the base period, are used. The weights of the monthly index are based on those retained during the preceding calendar year. The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups in 1966 are as follows:

	Number of items	*Annual index Percentage weights*	*Monthly index Percentage weights*
Vegetable origin	(10)	(29.5)	(28.9)
Wheat	1	12.6	12.1
Industrial beets	1	3.0	3.1
Potatoes	1	1.1	1.2
Wine	1	8.1	8.0
Other	6	4.7	4.5
Animal origin	(9)	(70.5)	(71.1)
Animals for slaughter	5	37.1	37.4
Milk	1	21.6	22.1
Poultry and rabbit	2	7.4	7.2
Eggs	1	4.4	4.4
TOTAL	19	100.0	100.0

Price specifications: In general, collected prices represent sale prices at the farm gate or in the open markets. Some prices refer to purchase quotations of industrial and trading enterprises after deduction of transport and packing charges. The elementary indexes are adjusted for seasonal variations, except those relating to products whose prices do not vary within the split year.

Basic price data: More than 450 price quotations are gathered monthly for 19 products.

For further details, see *Supplément Méthodologique au Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique*, April 1958, and the *Bulletins Mensuels de Statistique*, March 1966 and March 1967, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economique (Paris).

Gabon

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: June 1966 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the volume of wholesale transactions (excluding exports). The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights used in the calculation of the index are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food products and tobacco	23	20.8
Energy: combustible and water	10	12.5
Industrial products	80	66.7
TOTAL	113	100.0

Indices are also calculated for the following groups:

Imported products	92	79.8
Domestic products	21	20.2

Price specifications: Prices include indirect taxes and, for imported commodities, c.i.f. prices are used.

Basic price data: Prices are collected bi-monthly from large importers and wholesalers in Libreville.

For further details see *Etudes et enquêtes statistiques*, Service National de la Statistique, July 1966.

Prior to 1967, the series relate to a previous index with original base 1958 = 100.

Germany, Federal Republic of[1]

Official title: Index of Producers' Prices of Industrial Products.

Original base: 1962 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the reported turnover values in 1962 of internal sales of the industries in the Federal Republic and West Berlin derived from the 1962 Industrial Census. The classification is based on the German Standard Industrial classification. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Mining and quarrying	91	6.62
Energy	3	4.35
Iron, steel, smelter and non-ferrous metals	114	10.99
Steel building components, machinery, electrical equipment and motor vehicles	796	23.22
Professional, scientific, measuring and controlling instruments, optical goods, iron, plate and metal products, musical instruments, sports equipment and toys	215	4.96
Chemical, petroleum and coal products, pottery, china and earthenware, glass and glass products, synthetic products		

[1] See appendix.

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
(plastics), rubber, asbestos, leather and leather products[a]	262	16.29
Lumber, wood, wood products, pulp paper and paper products, printing	122	7.82
Textiles	160	6.11
Clothing	49	3.63
Food and beverages	157	13.43
Tobacco	8	2.58
TOTAL	1 977	100.00

[a] Including footwear.

Price specifications: Ex-factory prices charged by producers are used in most cases. Discounts and subsidies were also taken into account. When customary, delivery and free-on-rail prices are used, and list prices when no other available.

Basic price data: 8,656 price quotations are obtained for 1,977 commodities. They are collected by mail and relate to the twenty-first of each month.

For further methodological details, see *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, February 1965, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Official title: Index of Selected Basic Materials.

Original base: 1958 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives calculated by the Federal Statistical Office.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the amounts of domestically produced and imported basic materials purchased by the goods-producing sectors. In view of the unavailability of purchasing prices for these sectors, the gross production values obtained from the 1958 production statistics have been used as weights for domestically produced goods and the import values obtained from external trade statistics have been used as weights for imported goods.

The weights have been adjusted to exclude the exported quantities of basic materials and purchases made by other sectors (commerce, transport, public and private households) primarily as auxiliary materials and supplies, but also for final consumption (petroleum, fuel oil, lignite, briquettes, fruit, vegetables). The import values, where they could not be represented by indicating separately the movements in the import prices of the goods, were added to the production values.

The number of items and corresponding weights are as follows:

	Number of items	*Weights*
Weights classified by origin:		
Basic materials	102	1,000.00
Domestic		852.64
Imported		147.36
Agricultural, forestry and plantation	34	395.84
Domestic		(303.34)
Imported		(92.50)
Industrials	68	604.16
Domestic		(549.30)
Imported		(54.86)
Weights classified by sector:		
Agricultural, forestry and plantations		(395.84)
Foodstuffs		333.74
Non-food products		62.10
Industrials		(604.16)
Fuels		129.34
Energy		100.04
Building materials		62.35
Iron and steel		205.87
Non-ferrous metals		30.16
Chemicals		38.01
Fertilizers		17.54
Other		20.85
TOTAL		1,000.00

Price specifications: Producers' prices were used for domestic basic materials, whereas importers' purchasing prices free at the German border were used for imported basic materials.

Basic price data: The indexes for industrial goods were obtained from the statistics of producers' prices and from import price statistics. For agricultural products, new series of figures were computed on the basis of the calendar year 1958.

Annual data prior to 1958 have been re-calculated on the basis of the 1958 selection of goods and weighting pattern.

The index for "domestic goods" is a subgroup of the "price index of selected basic materials".

For further details, see *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, December 1962, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Official titles: Index of Purchase Prices of Foreign Goods (Import Price Index). Index of Selling Prices of Export Goods (Export Price Index).

Original base: 1962 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The value of goods exchanged over the border, i.e., the value of imports to and exports from the Federal Republic in 1962 were taken as basis for weighting the import and export price indexes respectively.

Since the foreign trade statistics include West Berlin, the weighting scheme was drawn up to include West Berlin.

The number of price series and the corresponding percentage weights for each index are as follows:

	Number of price series	*Percentage weights*
Purchase prices of foreign goods:		
Total index	2 759	100.00
By commodity groups:		
Food products[a]	720	29.51
Products of commerce and industry[b]	2 039	70.49
Capital goods	(251)	(8.95)
Consumer goods excluding food-stuffs and tobacco	(397)	(9.49)
By related production technique:		
Products of agriculture, forestry and fisheries	383	25.82
Industrial products	2 376	74.18
Products of the mining industry	(119)	(10.22)
Products of the processing industries	(2 257)	(63.96)
By economic regions (areas):		
Goods from EEC countries	984	33.50
Goods from "third countries"	1 775	66.50
By main consumer sectors:		
Supplies to agriculture and forestry	106	5.00
Supplies to industry and handicraft	1 841	72.80
Products for private consumption	812	22.20

	Number of price series	Percentage weights
By processing stage and types of use:		
Raw materials	621	33.60
Intermediary products	1 021	33.70
Finished products	1 117	32.70
Capital goods (including components and spares)	(305)	(10.50)
Consumer goods (including foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco)	(812)	(22.20)
Selling prices of exported goods:		
Total index	3 610	100.00
By commodity groups:		
Food products[c]	193	2.26
Products of commerce and industry[b]	3 417	97.74
Capital goods	(830)	(27.78)
Consumer goods excluding foodstuffs and tobacco	(530)	(14.45)
By related production technique:		
Products of agriculture, forestry and fisheries	76	0.93
Industrial products	3 534	99.07
Products of the mining industry	(68)	(4.90)
Products of the processing industries	(3 466)	(94.17)
By economic regions (areas):		
Goods for EEC countries	1 334	34.10
Goods for "third countries"	2 276	65.90

[a] Including beverages, tobacco, flowers and seeds for planting.
[b] Excluding manufactured food.
[c] Including beverages, tobacco and seeds for planting.

Price specifications: For the imported goods index, data are the c.i.f. prices or the prices free at the border, and for the exported goods index, the f.o.b. prices or the prices free at the border.

Basic price data: As far as possible, the data are obtained by mail questionnaires from exporters and importers at the date at which sales were actually concluded.

For further details see *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, No. 5, 1967, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Official title: Index of Producers' Prices for Farm Products.

Original base: Crop years 1961/62 to 1962/63=100.

Computation: The index is calculated as a weighted arithmetic average of price relatives with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the value of sales of agricultural products by farmers and farm enterprises during the crop years July 1961-June 1963, at average prices prevailing during that period. Allowance was made for harvest and price fluctuations. The index excludes the own consumption of producers. The number of items and percentage weights of major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Vegetable origin	(54)	(25.02)
Grains and legumes	6	8.75
Seeds	7	1.09
Root vegetables	3	7.59
Oil plants	1	0.25
Hay and straw	4	0.30
Beverages and tobacco	3	0.98
Fruits	9	2.60
Vegetables	20	1.84
Non-fermented wine	1	1.62
Animal origin	(19)	(74.98)
Animals for slaughter	11	39.08
Work animals	3	4.50
Milk	1	26.65
Eggs	2	4.69
Wool	2	0.06
TOTAL	73	100.00

Price specifications: In general prices refer to ex-farm prices charged by farmers, except for some product where market, delivery, free on rail or purchase prices were used.

Basic price data: The collection of prices covers a representative selection of 73 items for which 1,120 price series are available. Prices are collected by mail and refer to the seventh and twenty-first of each month.

For further details see *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, No. 5, 1965, Statistisches Bundesamt (Wiesbaden).

Ghana

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1961 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the value of commodity supply for domestic consumption and export purposes. The group "Exports of Domestic Produce" includes the main items of exports like cocoa, timber, diamonds, bauxite and manganese. In estimating the value of the marketable surplus of local foodstuffs, household survey data have been used after deducting subsistence consumption and marketing allowance for profits of retail merchants.

The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Local food	19	25.9
Imported food	13	7.7
Drink and tobacco	7	3.9
Fuel and electricity	6	2.1
Chemicals and vegetable oils	16	3.1
Manufactured articles	35	17.9
Machinery and transport equipment	10	9.6
Exports of domestic produce	8	29.8
TOTAL	114	100.0

Price specifications: Prices of imported and exported commodities are c.i.f. and f.o.b. prices respectively.

Basic price data: 343 price quotations are obtained monthly from leading wholesale traders and from the Food Marketing Board, through questionnaires.

For further methodological details, see *Statistical Newsletter*, No. 28, 27 July 1964, Central Bureau of Statistics (Accra).

Greece

Official title: Indices of Wholesale Prices.

Original base: 1961 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The compilation system of the new index is based on the principle of "economic flows", and measures price level changes of transactions between production and consumption sectors of the economy.

The weights are based on the output value of finished goods destined for final consumption, taking into account quantitative data of domestic primary and industrial production. Use was also made of the country's external trade data in 1961 and, for the agricultural sector, the value of production during the period 1957-1961. The percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

	Percentage weights
Final products of domestic primary production for home consumption	30.33
Agriculture and livestock	(27.77)
Final products of domestic industrial production for home consumption	44.86
Foodstuffs	(9.27)
Textiles	(11.01)
Exported products of domestic primary and industrial production	8.32
Agricultural and livestock	(6.16)
Final products of foreign origin	16.49
TOTAL	100.00

The index is also classified as:

Final products of domestic production for home consumption	75.19
Final products for home consumption	91.68

Price specifications: Prices of domestic agricultural products refer to prices received by farmers, whereas those of imported and exported goods refer to the final c.i.f. and f.o.b. prices respectively.

Basic price data: About 1,850 prices, representing 521 goods, are collected monthly from the principal productive and commercial enterprises.

For further details, see *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, January 1967, National Statistical Service of Greece (Athens).

Guatemala (Guatemala City)

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: January 1946 = 100 (rebased to 1950 = 100).

Computation: Simple arithmetic average of price relatives.

Composition: The major groups and the number of items in each are:

	Number of items
National products	(62)
Food and beverages	38
Textiles	6
Construction materials	10
Fuel	4
Miscellaneous	4
Imported products	(9)
Food and beverages	6
Fuel	3
TOTAL	71

Basic price data: Monthly prices are collected in Guatemala City.

The wholesale price index of building materials, original base 1937 = 100 (rebased to 1950 = 100), is a separate index of the prices of 10 building materials relating to the whole country, and is computed using the simple arithmetic average.

For further details concerning the general index, see *Boletín de la Dirección General de Estadística*, July 1946 (Guatemala City). Further details on the building materials index may be found in the May 1946 issue of the same publication.

Hungary

Official title: Producer Price Indexes for the Industry. Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Original base: Chain index using preceding year as the comparison base with 1955 = 100 as reference base.

Computation: Aggregative average weighted by given year quantities (Paasche formula).

Weights and composition: The index utilizes the gross sector or economic flow approach. The weights are based on the quantity of all products transacted between the different sectors of economy and also within each industrial sector in the accounting period. Indexes are calculated for the socialist, state, co-operative and private sectors.

Price specifications: Sale prices of publicly owned industrial enterprises at the end of the year, excluding turnover taxes but including subsides.

Basic price data: The prices are fixed by the Government and are valid for at least four years. Their changes are in general enforced as of 1 January and published in the gazettes of the National Price Office. Major price lists are published at the same time. Prices with base changing during the year are gathered annually by mail through questionnaires.

For further details see *Az Ipari Termelöi Arak Alakulása*, 1955-1967, Statisztikai Idöszaki Közlemények, No. 18 (Dynamics of Industrial Producers' Prices, 1955-1967, Statistical Periodical Release, No. 18), Central Statistical Office (Budapest).

India

Official title: Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.

Original base: April 1952-March 1953 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the estimates of marketed values of domestic production, plus the value of imports inclusive of duties in 1948/49. In the case of manufactured goods, weights correspond to the gross value of products as obtained from the 1948 Third Census of Indian Manufacturers, plus the value of imports. The items are classified according to the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC) with minor modifications. The number of items and percentage weights of each group are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food	31	50.4
Beverages and tobacco	3	2.1
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	23	15.5
Mineral fuels, power, light and lubricants	8	3.0
Manufactured goods	47	29.0
TOTAL	112	100.0

The index of textile products is a component of the "Manufactured goods" group and has a weight of 50.6% of this group. It includes cotton, jute, wool, silk and rayon manufactures.

Price specifications: In the case of non-agricultural products, actual transaction prices of producers are used. For agricultural products the sale prices of wholesalers at the first stage of transaction after leaving the farm are used.

Basic price data: 555 price quotations are obtained each Friday by agents and through mail questionnaires from producers and wholesalers in 143 cities.

For further details, see *Appendix to Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India* (Revised Series), 1956, Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India (New Delhi).

Iran

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 21 March 1959-20 March 1960 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives calculated by the Bank Markazi (Central Bank).

Weights and composition: The weights are based mainly on the estimated values of sales by producers in wholesale markets in Iran in the period 1958/59. The percentage weights are classified as follows:

	Percentage weights
By major groups	
Home produced and consumed goods	57.2
Imported goods	22.9
Exported goods	19.9
TOTAL	100.0
By processing stages	
Raw materials	31.0
Intermediate goods	12.8
Finished goods	56.2
TOTAL	100.0
By commodity groups	
Farm products	25.8
Processed foods	19.2
Building materials	9.0
Metals except building materials	0.9
Textiles	7.8
Fuels	18.5
Hides and leather	1.5
Chemicals and allied products	2.0
Household equipment	4.0
Beverages and tobacco	2.9
Machinery etc.	6.5
Other	1.9
TOTAL	100.0

The index of farm products covers raw farm products and farm foods whether domestically consumed or exported. The index of residential building materials is a special purpose index whose weights are not comparable with those of other series. The textile index is a commodity subgroup of the general index.

Basic price data: Monthly prices for each product are collected from a minimum of three large representative manufacturers or dealers by an agent of the Bank. Where both official and free market prices exist, the price which represents the greater volume of transactions is selected. Prices are collected for about 160 types of commodities and products.

The number of geographical locations in which prices are collected differs according to the type of commodity. Certain farm products, fuel and foods of widespread production and consumption are priced in the ten largest cities of Iran and in the south-eastern city of Kerman, and their prices are weighted into a national average price index on the basis of geographical distribution of the urban population.

For domestic manufactures, prices are collected in cities where the major producers are located, on which basis Teheran, having more than half of the nation's industry, is the location of most reporters. For imported and exported goods, prices are collected in Teheran which is the centre of international trade.

For further details, see *The Revised Wholesale Price Index*, Bank Markazi Iran, December 1960 (Teheran).

Prior to 1959, the data relate to a former index for Teheran only with base year ending 20 March 1937 = 100.

Iraq

The information set out below relates to separate indexes of foodstuffs, textiles and building materials. No general index of wholesale prices is compiled on the new base.

Official title: Index Numbers of Wholesale Selling Prices in Baghdad.

Original base: 1962 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the estimated value of quantities consumed during the base year. The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Foodstuffs		
Meat	2	15.51
Animal products and eggs	5	23.84
Sugar	2	9.47
Coffee and tea	2	14.11
Cereals and pulses	5	35.26
Vegetable and other agricultural products	4	1.80
TOTAL	20	100.00
Textiles		
Silk and satin	3	41.82
Domestic	(1)	(7.79)
Imported	(2)	(34.03)
Cotton	7	48.12
Domestic	(4)	(23.06)
Imported	(3)	(25.06)
Wool, domestic	2	10.06
TOTAL	12	100.00
Building materials		
Bricks and tiles	2	30.34
Cement and lime	2	25.29
Timber	3	13.01
Iron and steel	4	23.12
Glass	2	1.47
Paints	1	6.77
TOTAL	14	100.00

Basic price data: Weekly price quotations of the 46 items comprising 97 varieties are collected weekly by the Chamber of Commerce of Baghdad.

Prior to 1962, the data relate to the previous index with base December 1938-August 1939 = 100.

Ireland

Official title: Wholesale Price Index Numbers.

Original base: 1953 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The wholesale price index is compiled based on the economic flow principle. The basic weights represent the values of purchases and sales of each principal commodity by each economic sector in 1950, excluding purchases by or sales to other undertakings within the sector (i.e., net weights), derived from external trade statistics, the Census of Industrial Production and estimates of agricultural output for sale and purchased input into agriculture. These 1950 values were adjusted for price changes to January 1952. The value weights used in combining the various flows are shown below subdivided, where possible, into (*a*) crude products, (*b*) simply transformed, and (*c*) more elaborately transformed products.

Flow	*Value weight*			
	Total	*Crude products*	*Simply transformed products*	*More elaborately transformed products*
	(Thousands of pounds sterling)			
A. Agriculture to personal consumption	31 260	30 574	686	—
B. Industry to personal consumption	160 252	1 002	34 066	125 184
C. Imports to personal consumption	38 643	12 362	5 650	20 631
D. Industry to agriculture	21 243	—	17 856	3 387
E. Imports to agriculture	5 525	—	3 906	1 619
F. Agriculture to industry	51 049	...	...	...
G. Imports to industry	148 671	62 897	43 524	42 250
H. Agriculture to exports	47 740	36 228	11 512	—
I. Industry to exports	33 229	1 956	11 335	19 938
Capital:				
J. Industry to agriculture	1 184	—	—	1 184
K. Imports to agriculture	3 398	—	—	3 398
L. Industry to industry	4 433	—	—	4 433
M. Imports to industry	14 870	—	—	14 870
N. Flow to building industry	42 170	...	...	...

Certain of these flows have been combined as follows:

1. Home production for personal consumption (A + B).
2. Home production (A + B + H + I + J + L + N).
3. Total imports (including customs duty) (C + E + G + K + M).
4. Imports for personal consumption (including customs duty) (C).
5. Total personal consumption (A + B + C).
6. Materials for use in agriculture (D + E).
7. Materials for use in all industry (F + G) and the building industry (Special).
8. Products of agriculture (A + F + H).
9. Capital goods (J + K + L + M + N).
10. General wholesale price index number (A + B + C + H + I + J + K + L + M + N).

The general wholesale price index is the "home production index (2)"; the raw materials index is the index of materials for use in all industry and the "building industry (7)"; the index of producers' goods is the index of "capital goods (9)"; the index of consumer goods is the index of "total personal consumption (5)"; and the index of imported goods is the index of "total import (3)".

The textile index is a subgroup of the general index by main commodity groups. The farm products index is the special index for "agricultural produce (8)".

Price specifications: In the case of commodities purchased, excise and custom duties are included; in the case of commodities sold, they are excluded. Export prices are f.o.b. prices, and import prices include custom duties. Materials purchased by the agricultural sector (e.g., feeding-stuffs, fertilizers etc.) refer mostly to retail prices.

Basic price data: Prices refer to one particular day in each week, and are collected monthly. About 2,380 price quotations are obtained from approximately 195 industrialists and wholesalers for 730 commodities, of which 305 are represented by unit values (230 for imports and 75 for exports). Prices of agricultural products and materials are generally weighted averages of large numbers of quotations received each month from 41 fair and market reporters.

For further details, see *the Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin*, March 1955, Central Statistics Office (Dublin).

Israel

Official title: Wholesale Price Index of Industrial Output.

Original base: 1963 = 100.

Computation: The index is calculated as a base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights for the principal economic branches classified according to the *International Standard Industrial Classification* (ISIC) are based on the estimates of domestic industrial sales for 1963. The minor branches and groups of products classified according to the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC) are based on the same estimates for 1962/63 and the products weights on the estimates for 1961/62. The number of items and percentage weights of major groups are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Mining and quarrying	15	2.1
Foodstuffs	60	26.2
Textiles	25	9.7
Clothing (excluding footwear)	55	4.0
Wood, wood products and furniture	25	7.1
Paper, cardboard and products thereof	25	2.5
Leather and leather products (including footwear)	25	2.4
Rubber and plastic products	85	2.9
Chemical and oil products	60	5.3
Non-metallic mineral products	80	7.2
Basic metals	150	3.4
Metal products		5.9
Machinery	100	8.3
Electrical equipment	65	4.1
Transport equipment	50	7.7
Miscellaneous	60	1.2
All industry[a]	880	100.0

[a] Excluding printing and publishing, and diamond cutting and polishing.

Price specifications: Prices used in the calculation of the index include all taxes but exclude discounts and government subsidies.

For three groups of items (clothing, including footwear; air conditioners and heaters) seasonal variations are taken into account by imputing the price change of similar goods or group of goods to such items which disappear seasonally from the market.

Basic price data: 2,800 price quotations are collected by mail or telephone on the Tuesday nearest to the fifteenth of each month for 880 products from a sample of about 720 manufacturers.

For further details see *The Wholesale Price Index of Industrial Output for the Domestic Market*, Technical Publication No. 22, Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem) 1966 (Hebrew only).

The index of building materials is not a subdivision of this index.

Official title: Price Index of Inputs in Residential Building (Material component).

Original base: January 1964 = 100.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the value of materials purchased by contractors for the construction of residential buildings completed during 1961 and revalued at January 1964 prices. These data were derived from the Residential Building Cost Survey of 1963. The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Quarrying products, marble and tiles	21	14.0
Cement, ytong, silicate and their products	21	30.4
Iron and metal products	17	19.0
Wood and other products	21	21.4
Plumbing and wiring materials	52	15.2
TOTAL	132	100.0

Price specifications: Prices are those paid by the contractor in the typical transaction including taxes and subsidies where relevant. Delivery costs are included in the price of the material where it is usual to transact business at a price including delivery to the building site. This is the case primarily in quarrying and cement products.

Basic price data: Prices relate to the Tuesday nearest to the fifteenth of each month. 556 price quotations are collected monthly, usually by mail questionnaires (sometimes by enumerator), from about 160 wholesalers and producers.

For further details see *Statistical Bulletin of Israel*, Vol. XV; March-April 1964, Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem). *Price Index of Inputs into Residential Building*, Report of the Public Advisory Commission, Technical Publication No. 17, Central Bureau of Statistics (Jerusalem), 1964 (Hebrew only).

Prior to 1964, data relate to a former index, base 1 July 1950 = 100, based on a survey of large-scale building operations conducted during 1950.

Italy

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1966 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic mean of elementary indexes. The elementary index of each commodity is obtained as a simple or weighted arithmetic average of the price relatives for the different qualities or grades of the commodity.

Weights and composition: The weights used are obtained from the gross value of production in 1965, less the producers' own consumption plus imports. The index utilizes the gross sector or economic flow approach and is grouped according to the origin of goods and their economic destination. The origin of goods' sector is subdivided as follows:

	Number of items	Percentage weights
Agriculture:		(18.24)
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin	50	10.67
Foodstuffs of animal origin	18	6.01
Vegetable and animal products other than foodstuffs	7	1.12
Timber	3	0.44
Non-agriculture:		(81.76)
Products of food and related industries	29	15.98
Products of agricultural manufacturing industries other than foodstuffs	31	16.82
Mechanical engineering products	48	28.10
Fuel and lubricants	10	6.84
Building materials	8	3.45
Chemical and related products	58	10.57
TOTAL	262	100.00

The economic destination group is subdivided as follows:

Goods for final consumption:
- Foodstuffs
- Other non-durable consumer goods
- Durable consumer goods

Goods for fixed capital formation:
- Building materials
- Means of transport
- Plant, machinery and equipment

Other materials in enterprises:
- Fuels and lubricants
- Others

The three fundamental transaction flows among sectors are:
- Agriculture with industry and commerce
- Industry with agriculture and commerce
- Commerce with agriculture and industry

Basic price data: 2,240 price quotations of 262 commodities are obtained monthly from the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, by the Provincial Offices of Statistics and by certain industrial firms.

The textile index is computed by the United Nations Statistical Office from the yarn and textile components of the general index using a weight of 6.61 per cent.

For further details, see *Numeri indici dei Prezzi, base 1960 = 100, Metodi e norme*—Series A, No. 6, August 1967, Central Statistical Institute (Rome).

The series have been linked at January 1967 to the former index of 212 items, base: 1953 = 100, having the same structure but less comprehensive coverage.

Ivory Coast (Abidjan)

No general index of wholesale prices is complied. The information set out below relates to the index of building materials.

Official title: Wholesale Price Index of Building Materials.

Original base: June 1956 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average.

Weights and composition: The weights for imported items are based on the values of imports of the former West Africa in 1956, and for domestic items on the estimated values of local production. The percentage weights of each group are:

	Percentage weights
Cement	27.3
Asbestos	4.6
Lime and sand	1.0
Wood	9.1
Steel products	42.1
Lead products	0.3
Copper products	1.3
Zinc plate	0.1
Asphalt	1.3
Plaster	2.0
Linseed oil	2.3
Glass	2.6
Explosives	0.6
TOTAL	94.6

Tiles with a weight of 5.4 are not included in the index.

Basic price data: Prices are collected monthly.

For further details, see *Notes d'information et statistiques*, Institut d'émission de l'Afrique-Occidentale française, No. 34, May 1958 (Paris).

Japan

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1965 = 100 (also published on the base 1934-36 = 100).

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives computed by the Bank of Japan.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the gross national transaction value in 1965, derived by the Manufacturing Census, the Statistics of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Survey on Mining Trends of Japan and the Foreign Trade Statistics. The weights were imputed in the case of commodities representative of similar articles with similar fluctuations. The index is classified not only by commodity groups "Basic Index" of 806 commodities (including imports, excluding electricity and gas for household use, and perishable foodstuffs) with two special groups "by industry" and "by use", but also "by sector".

The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights are classified as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
BASIC INDEXES		
Foodstuffs	82	15.70
Edible farm products	(11)	(3.14)
Other foodstuffs	(71)	(12.56)
Textiles	114	10.73
Iron and steel	65	9.71
Non-ferrous metals	45	4.36
Metal products	37	3.84
Machinery	133	22.05
Oil, coal and products	31	5.55
Timber and products	51	6.16
Ceramics	43	3.00
Chemical goods	109	7.56
Paper, pulp and products	31	3.40
Miscellaneous	65	7.94
TOTAL	806	100.00
SPECIAL GROUPS OF BASIC INDEXES		
By industry		
Industrial products	718	82.00
Big business products (not including imported goods)	477	59.56
Small business products (not including imported goods)	226	20.96
Non-industrial products	88	18.00
Agricultural, forestry and aquatic products	(55)	(10.43)
Mining products	(25)	(4.56)
Others	(8)	(3.01)
By use		
Producer goods	611	56.971
Materials	462	41.633
Raw materials	(74)	(10.122)
Semi-finished goods	(388)	(31.511)
Fuels and energy	(25)	(4.607)
Building materials	124	10.731
Capital goods	100	14.382
Consumer goods	233	23.167
Durable consumer goods	(54)	(4.815)
Non-durable consumer goods	(179)	(18.352)
Exports	94	5.480
Investment goods (integrating building materials and capital goods)	224	25.113

Indexes by sector	*Input*	*Output*
Textile manufacturing sector	45	91
Iron and steel manufacturing sector	42	51
Chemical manufacturing sector	53	94
Machinery manufacturing sector	100	107
General machinery manufacturing sector	75	52
Electrical machinery	85	42

Price specifications: Average selling contract prices in cash transaction for wholesalers nearest to producers are collected. They include excise and similar indirect taxes. For imported goods c.i.f. prices are used, adding custom duties and other pending charges, or selling prices of importers.

Basic price data: Prices are collected every 10 days by mail and telephone from 750 reporters. 1,897 price quotations of 806 commodities are gathered for the *Basic Indexes*, and 2,035 quotations of 837 items for the *indexes by sector*.

For further details, see *Economic Statistics Monthly*, January 1968, by the Bank of Japan (Tokyo).

The series is linked at 1965 to a previous index with base: 1960 = 100.

Korea, Republic of[1]

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1960 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the market value of all commodities entering the domestic wholesale market, including electricity. The value of each commodity is derived as follows: the imports are added to the total market value of the commodity. Producers' own consumption, products used for further processing by the same plant, direct exports by the producers and indirect imports by the consumers are deducted. The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food and beverages	60	345.2
Fuel and power	14	90.2
Metals and metal products	58	66.5
Machinery and equipment	23	28.2
Timber	12	26.6
Ceramics and cement products	19	37.2
Textiles	42	159.3
Chemicals	59	109.0
Pulp and paper	16	23.8
Rubber and rubber products	14	39.6
Miscellaneous	43	74.4
Total	360	1000.0

The index is also classified as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Producers' goods	216	415.4
Raw materials	(124)	(240.9)
Building materials	(46)	(68.7)
Others	(46)	(105.8)
Consumers' goods	144	584.6
Total	360	1000.0

Price specifications: Prices of domestic goods include indirect taxes and packing cost, but exclude delivery charges. Prices of imported goods include custom duties.

Basic price data: Prices are collected by the Bank of Korea in ten major cities on the fifth, fifteenth and Twenty-fifth of each month for most items, and once a month—on the fifteenth—for commodities with little price fluctuation.

For further details, *see Monthly Statistical Review*, December 1963, Bank of Korea (Seoul).

Data prior to 1960 relate to the former index, original base: 1955 = 100.

Official title: Wholesale Price Index for Imported Goods.

Original base: 1964 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the value of imported goods entering the domestic market excluding relief goods and the raw materials that are imported directly by the manufacturers. Food, machinery and transport equipment are excluded from the index. The imported goods covered in the weights represent 51 per cent of total imports in 1964.

The 48 representative items are selected from among the price series included in the index of wholesale prices, base 1960 = 100. The prices for some domestic goods, which are supposed to be competitive with similar imported products, are also included. The percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Fuel	3	7.1
Metals and metal products	7	11.0
Fibres and yarns	3	18.5
Chemical products	25	39.6
Paper	3	5.8
Miscellaneous manufactured products	7	18.0
Total	48	100.0

Price specifications: Prices refer to c.i.f. prices plus various taxes levied at the custom clearance stage. For some imported items competitive with domestically produced goods, producers' and wholesalers' selling prices were used.

Basic price data: Prices are collected for 471 varieties of 48 items from about 1,000 outlets and selected business establishments by enumerators in 10 cities on the fifth, fifteenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

For further methodological details, see *Monthly Statistical Review*, April 1964 and May 1965, Bank of Korea (Seoul).

Mexico (Mexico City)

Official title: Wholesale Price Index in Mexico City.

Original base: 1939 = 100. (Also published on base 1954 = 100).

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average in the aggregative form, calculated by the Banco Central.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the estimated commodity consumption in the whole country during 1939. These estimates are derived from the Industrial Census of 1940, from data provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and from Foreign Trade

[1] See appendix.

Statistics. The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Consumers' goods	(114)	(60.4)
Foodstuffs		
Raw	29	27.6
Manufactured	41	13.8
Non-food products	44	19.0
Producers' goods	(96)	(39.6)
Raw materials		
Non-manufactured	15	13.8
Manufactured		
Metals, chemicals, vegetables, paper and other	47	7.9
Building materials	19	3.0
Fuel and energy	9	10.1
Vehicles and accessories	6	4.8
TOTAL	210	100.0

The wholesale price index of farm products is the raw foodstuffs component of the general index, while the index of textile products is the "textiles and yarn" subdivision of the "non-food products" group.

Price specifications: In most cases, prices include sales taxes and import duties. Subsidies are not taken into account. Price quotations for 44 seasonal commodities are adjusted for seasonal variations.

Basic price data: Approximately 316 price quotations are collected by agents directly from industrial establishments, traders and importers in Mexico City. The frequency of collection varies from daily to semi-annually, depending upon the fluctuations of the item concerned.

For further details, see *Memoria de la Primera Reunión de Técnicos sobre Problemas del Banco Central del Continente Americano,* 1946, Banco de Mexico (Mexico City).

Morocco (Casablanca)

Official title: Wholesale Price Index in Casablanca.

Original base: 1939 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and consumption: Weights are based on the value of goods domestically consumed in 1938. They are derived from data on production plus imports less exports. The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food products	(20)	(70.0)
Cereals	5	36.4
Meat	3	11.9
Other products	12	21.7
Raw materials and industrial products	(49)	(30.0)
Fuel	7	7.2
Minerals and metallurgical products	7	8.4
Textiles and hides	11	7.5
Chemical products	12	3.3
Paper and wood	8	1.5
Building materials	4	2.1
TOTAL	69	100.0

The index is also classified according to domestic and imported products with weights of 77 per cent and 23 per cent respectively.

Basic price data: Prices are obtained monthly in Casablanca from the Bourse de Commerce de Casablanca or directly from wholesalers. Some controlled prices are also included in the data.

Netherlands

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1948 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the commercial values of commodities consumed in 1948 derived from production and import-export statistics. The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Foodstuffs	(21)	(28.67)
Vegetable origin	12	13.27
Animal origin	9	15.40
Raw materials	(48)	(21.65)
Manufactured goods	(126)	(49.68)
Glass, earthenware etc.	6	1.63
Wooden wares	5	2.94
Chemical products	20	4.04
Textiles	20	10.48
Leather and rubber wares	8	2.58
Paper and paper wares	7	1.80
Metal products	23	5.82
Foodstuffs and luxury products	29	17.38
Other products	8	3.01
TOTAL	195	100.00

Price specifications: In the case of domestic products prices paid by the buyers are collected, including taxes and subsidies. For imported goods c.i.f. prices are collected, excluding import duties and other taxes. Seasonal variation is not taken into account.

Basic price data: 7,074 monthly price quotations are received by questionnaires from 1,707 commercial and individual respondents.

For further details see the *Maandschrift,* September 1950, Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics (The Hague).

New Zealand

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1958 = 100.

Computation: Fixed-weight arithmetic average of price data.

Weights and composition: The weights are derived from many statistical sources and involve an analysis by commodities of the flows between the various sectors of the economy. The weights are in general based on 1955 input-output data but are modified to take account of important later changes. Capital goods as well as current goods are represented in the various commodity flows.

Groups: The main groupings in the new index are as follows:

A. *Prices paid for commodities used by:*
- (i) Domestic industry
  - (*a*) Imported
  - (*b*) Home produced
  - (*c*) Total
- (ii) Consumers
  - (*a*) Imported
  - (*b*) Home produced
  - (*c*) Total
- (iii) All domestic industry and consumers
  - (*a*) Imported
  - (*b*) Home produced
  - (*c*) Total
- (iv) Other countries (exported)
- (v) All commodities
  - (*a*) Imported
  - (*b*) Home produced
  - (*c*) Total

B. *Prices received for commodities produced in New Zealand:*
- (i) Output of domestic industry
- (ii) For use in New Zealand
- (iii) For export

Price specifications: The prices used in part A include indirect taxes and are reported net after subsidies. The export prices are f.o.b. equivalent of overseas market prices. The prices used in part B are those received by producers and are before addition of indirect taxation or deduction of consumer or user subsidies.

Basic price data: 763 representative prices for New Zealand as a whole are used in the compiling of index numbers. In the majority of cases, each of these is an average of two or more quotations from different reporters. In most cases the prices reported are for mid-quarter dates, but items subject to frequent price changes are averages over the quarters. Due to the repetition of some prices in two or more flows the number of calculations with separate price is 1,200. Price quotations are gathered from over 400 producers, merchants, exporters, and importers.

For further details see *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices*, issued as a Supplement to the October 1959 issue of the *Monthly Abstract of Statistics* by the Department of Statistics (Wellington).

Norway

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1961 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and computation: The weights are derived from the estimated value of commodities supplied for domestic consumption. These are obtained from the value of production plus imports, minus exports. Excluded are ships, printing, some less important goods and farmers' own consumption. The items are classified according to the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC).

The number of price series and items, and the weights of the major groups are:

	Number of price series	*Number of items*	*Weighting coefficients*
Food	196	175	270.9
Beverages and tobacco	45	19	32.4
Raw materials	54	47	113.6
Mineral fuel, fuel oil and electrical power	23	10	70.1
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	13	11	14.6
Chemicals	201	61	58.8
Manufactured goods	588	148	214.6
Machinery and transport equipment	278	70	138.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	279	87	87.0
TOTAL	1 677	628	1 000.0

The index is also classified according to use:

	Weighting coefficients
Consumer goods	314.6
Non-durable producers' goods	591.7
of which: building materials	(100.5)
Durable producers' goods	93.7
TOTAL	1 000.0

Price specifications: Prices for domestic goods refer in general to sale prices of wholesalers and producers. For imported goods c.i.f. prices plus custom duties are used. For seasonal items the average prices during the season are utilized throughout the off-season.

Basic price data: 1,677 price series are collected on the fifteenth of each month from about 300 establishments in various parts of the country.

For further details see, *Statistisk månedshefte*, No. 6, 1964, Statistisk Sentralbyrå (Oslo).

The index of the cost of residential building materials, original base December 1938 = 100, is a subdivision of one of the building cost indices computed by the A/S Stormbull, Oslo. It is computed as a base-weighted arithmetic average of 27 items, and is based on a representative sample of building materials used in constructing a brick and concrete dwelling in Oslo during the period 1936-1937. Since the majority of dwellings in Norway are constructed in wood, the index does not necessarily indicate changes in the average cost of all residential building materials.

Pakistan

Official title: Wholesale Price Index Numbers.

Original base: July 1959-June 1960 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The index is a combination of two independent indices for East and West Pakistan. The weights for indices for East and West Pakistan are based on the total value of production, foreign imports and inter-wing imports during the period July 1960 to June 1961. For computation of "All Pakistan Index" inter-wing imports figures were deducted from the aggregate values in order to avoid double counting. The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

	Pakistan		*East Pakistan*		*West Pakistan*	
	Number of items	*Percentage weights*	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	48	68.66	22	71.78	26	59.09
Raw materials	16	14.96	8	17.70	8	16.37
Fuel	9	2.27	4	1.25	5	3.11
Manufactures	46	14.11	21	9.27	25	21.43
Intermediate products	(5)	(2.58)	(2)	(1.41)	(3)	(4.53)
Finished products	(41)	(11.53)	(19)	(7.86)	(22)	(16.90)
TOTAL	119	100.00	55	100.00	64	100.00

Price specifications: Ex-factory prices for manufactured products, and market prices for agricultural and imported goods.

Basic price data: 397 price quotations are gathered (196 in East and 201 in West Pakistan) weekly and monthly by government departments and private agencies.

For further details, see *Wholesale Price Index for Pakistan*, 1959-60 = 100, and *Statistical Bulletin*, No. 10, Vol. II, October 1963, Central Statistical Office (Karachi).

Peru

No general index of wholesale prices is compiled.

Official title: Construction Cost Index.

Original base: 1960 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on business transactions during 1963, derived from the National Economic Census undertaken by the National Bureau of Statistics and Census in July 1964. The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights for the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Base metal products	4	16.01
Agglomerating materials	3	39.08
Lumber	3	8.40
Sand and stone	3	3.96
Tiles	3	8.05
Bricks	5	11.47
Concrete structure	3	13.01
TOTAL	24	100.00

Price specifications: The prices refer to the materials already delivered to construction sites.

Basic price data: Prices are collected monthly from producers and major wholesale distributors in Lima and Callao.

For further details, see *Indices de Costo de Construcción*, Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos (Lima).

Official title: Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Products.

Original base: 1960 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the business transactions during 1964. Data on production was provided by the Technical Co-operation Convention existing between the Agrarian University and the Ministry of Agriculture. The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Tubers	3	20.77
Cotton	3	20.77
Grains	4	24.70
Fruit trees	7	10.49
Sugar	3	8.22
Coffee, cocoa and tobacco	4	7.44
Green vegetables	3	4.97
Dry legumes	3	2.64
TOTAL	30	100.00

Price specifications: For domestic products, prices paid by wholesalers and in the case of exported products, f.o.b. prices were used.

Basic price data: Prices are collected monthly from wholesale markets in Lima and private and state establishments in Lima and Callao.

For further details, see *Indices de Precios de Productos Agrícolas*, Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos (Lima).

Philippines (Manila)

Official title: Wholesale Price Index in Manila.

Original base: 1955 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives calculated by the Central Bank.

Weights and composition: The weights are derived from the value of domestic production plus the value of retained imports in 1955. The value data on domestically manufactured goods, imports and exports were taken from the statistics compiled by the Central Bank and in the case of agricultural, marine and mining products, from the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The index is classified according to the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC).

The number of items and percentage weights in the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food	55	47.54
Beverages and tobacco	7	8.08
Crude materials	27	11.08
Mineral fuels	8	3.31
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	5	1.23
Chemicals	25	4.74
Manufactured goods	56	12.19
Machinery and transport equipment	15	3.78
Miscellaneous	28	8.05
TOTAL	226	100.00

The following group and subgroup indexes are also compiled:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Domestic goods	149	85.87
Home consumed goods	141	(76.59)
Exported goods	63	(9.28)
Imported goods	122	14.13

Price specifications: Prices refer to actual sale prices of wholesalers. In the case commodities with seasonal absence of demand, the last quotations of the season are retained throughout the off-season, while the weights of commodities with seasonal exhaustion of supply are distributed among the relevant groups during the off-season.

Basic price data: 566 price quotations are gathered from wholesalers, producers and importers in Manila. Prices are collected either each Wednesday or on the fifteenth of each month, depending on the frequency of price fluctuation of the commodity.

For further details see the *Statistical Bulletin*, June 1957, and *Economic Indicators*, June 1957, published by the Central Bank of the Philippines (Manila).

Portugal (Lisbon)

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1948 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the value of domestic consumption during 1948 excluding farmers' own consumption, derived from the value of sales by wholesalers and producers. In the case of 16 commodities with remarkable fluctuation of annual supply, the value of consumption during the period 1948-1950 was utilized. The items are classified primarily according to the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC). The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food	93	45.07
Beverages and tobacco	39	14.69
Raw materials (excluding food and fuel)	29	8.16
Fuel and lubricants	17	12.29
Chemical products	18	4.56
Manufactured products	40	15.23
TOTAL	236	100.00

Some of these items have also been grouped as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Domestic products	50	54.97
Products manufactured from imported raw materials	12	17.11
Products of the overseas territories	11	6.24
Imported products	17	21.68
TOTAL	90	100.00

Basic price data: The majority of prices are obtained in Lisbon at the last wholesale transaction of goods destined for home consumption by representatives of the Instituto Nacional de Estadística. Prices as of the fifteenth of the month are collected for most items, while monthly averages are used for the more sensitive commodities.

For further details, see the *Boletin Mensal*, April 1953, and *Indices de preços por Grosso*, Estudos No. 25, 1954, published by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Lisbon).

The index of the cost of residential building materials, original base at 1st quarter 1949 = 100, is not a subdivision of the general wholesale price index. It is the building materials subgroup of an index of the cost of civil construction in Lisbon and is derived from the cost of 46 building materials used in building a three-storey apartment house with two apartments on each floor which would be inhabited by families of average income. Prices are obtained at public warehouses and do not include discounts.

For further details, see *Indice do Custo da Construção Civil em Lisboa*, Estudos No. 15, 1950, Instituto Nacional de Estatística (Lisbon).

Puerto Rico

No general index of wholesale prices is compiled. Details of the *wholesale price index of building materials* are set out below.

Computation: Fixed-weight arithmetic average of price relatives.

Original base: January 1957 = 100.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the average domestic consumption (i.e., production plus imports less exports) of construction materials during the period 1952-54. The index comprises 27 of the most important items sold by 60 dealers of construction materials. The number of items and percentage weights are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Lumber	4	18.65
Cement	1	18.92
Doors	1	4.38
Aluminium windows	1	10.18
Crushed stone	1	2.66
Pipes	2	7.39
Tiles	1	4.78
Paints and oils	4	9.00
Iron sheets	2	4.82
Iron bars	2	6.83
Nails	2	1.28
Sand	1	0.58
Concrete blocks	1	3.28
Wire, plain	1	0.33
Electric wire	1	5.77
Glass	2	1.15
TOTAL	27	100.00

Basic price data: Price quotations are obtained by telephone from wholesale establishments in the San Juan area about the fifteenth and thirtieth of the month. These wholesalers serve the whole Island.

Rhodesia, Southern

No general index of wholesale prices is compiled. Details of the price index of the cost of building materials are set out below.

Official title: Index of Costs of Materials used in building.

Original base: 1954 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weighting structure is based on the pattern of costs of building materials used in the United Kingdom and amended to suit local conditions. The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Bricks	2	13.5
Cement	1	13.8
Timber	5	24.1
Doors and windows	10	11.2
Roofing	5	4.2
Pipes and guttering	5	6.0
Paint	2	3.0
Sanitary fittings	5	4.9
Electrical fittings	6	7.9
Other	13	11.4
TOTAL	54	100.0

Price specifications: The prices collected exclude taxes, dues, subsidies etc.

Basic price data: Price quotations for 54 commodities are collected quarterly by postal inquiry from dealers.

Senegal

No general index of wholesale prices is compiled. *The index of building materials* is described below:

Original base: 1 April 1951 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are derived from declarations made by business outlets of the quantities and value of commodities sold at wholesale and by declarations of private contractors of the quantities and values of goods imported. The number of items and percentage weights are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Cement	2	27.3
Asbestos	1	4.6
Tiles	1	5.4
Lime and sand	2	1.0
Wood	4	9.1
Steel products	5	42.1
Lead products	2	0.3
Copper products	2	1.3
Zinc plate	1	0.1
Asphalt	1	1.3
Plaster	1	2.0
Linseed oil	1	2.3
Glass	1	2.6
Explosives	1	0.6
TOTAL	25	100.0

Price specifications: Prices used in the calculation of the index include taxes.

Basic price data: Monthly prices are collected from business outlets and private contractors in Dakar.

For further information, see *Notes d'information et statistique*, Institut d'émission de l'Afrique-Occidentale française, No. 34, May 1958.

South Africa

Official title: Indexes of Wholesale Prices.

Original base: November 1960 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: Two sets of indexes are calculated, one in which the sector approach is used and another set in which commodities are grouped together. The sector indexes are intended to represent the price movements of the sectors: agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, manufacturing and imports. A distinction is made between total output of producing sectors and output for South African consumption. The weighting system has been derived mainly from industrial production statistics for the year 1956/57, agricultural production statistics for the years 1955/56 to 1957/58 and trade statistics for corresponding periods.

The weighting pattern for the various sectors is as follows:

	For South African consumption per cent	*Total output per cent*
Output of South African industry		
Total	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	17.9	19.6
Food	(16.5)	(15.4)
Other	(1.4)	(4.2)
Forestry	0.6	0.5
Fishing	0.1	0.1
Mining and quarrying	3.0	7.5
Manufacturing	75.3	69.7
Food, excluding beverages	(19.9)	(18.6)
Tobacco manufactures	(2.4)	(2.0)
Beverages, alcoholic and non-alcoholic	(2.7)	(2.4)
Textiles	(2.2)	(1.9)
Footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	(6.6)	(6.0)
Wood products, except furniture	(1.8)	(1.6)
Furniture and fixtures	(1.6)	(1.4)
Paper and paper products	(3.9)	(3.4)
Leather and leather products, excluding footwear	(0.5)	(0.4)
Rubber products	(1.7)	(1.7)
Chemicals and chemical products	(6.0)	(5.9)
Petroleum and coal products	(1.7)	(1.6)
Non-metallic mineral products	(3.6)	(3.2)
Basic metals	(6.3)	(5.5)
Metal products	(4.1)	(4.0)
Machinery (excluding electrical machinery)	(2.1)	(2.3)
Electrical machinery	(2.2)	(2.0)
Transport equipment	(4.9)	(4.3)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	(1.1)	(1.5)
Electricity and gas	3.1	2.6
Commodity groups for South African consumption		
All commodities		100.0
South African	(48.9)	
Imported	(26.9)	
Other	(24.2)	
Of which:		
Manufactured commodities		83.8
South African	(34.1)	
Imported	(25.5)	
Other	(24.2)	
Food, excluding beverages		(15.3)
Tobacco manufactures		(1.8)
Beverages, alcoholic and non-alcoholic		(2.1)
Textile products, including clothing		(10.2)
Wood products, except furniture		(2.1)
Furniture and fixtures		(1.2)
Paper and paper products		(3.8)
Leather and leather products		(1.5)
Rubber products		(1.8)
Chemicals and chemical products		(6.2)

	For South African consumption per cent	*Total output per cent*
Output of South African industry (continued)		
Fuel, power and lighting materials, including coal		(6.4)
Non-metallic mineral manufactures		(3.1)
Metals and metal products		(10.4)
Machinery and transport equipment		(15.6)
Miscellaneous		(2.3)
Building and construction materials		7.1

The sector indexes, more particularly those in respect of manufacturing, are gross sector indexes, that is, they relate to all sales of products by establishments in each sector concerned, irrespective of whether such sales were made to other establishments in the relevant sector or not.

The series shown in the *Statistical Yearbook* and in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* are the series relating to consumption in South Africa, showing the total and distinguishing domestically produced and imported goods. The building materials and textile indexes are commodity group indexes within the sector.

Price specifications: The prices used for the indexes are manufacturers' prices in respect of South African manufactured goods; producers' prices or wholesale market prices in respect of South African agricultural and other products; and wholesale traders' prices in respect of imported goods. Manufacturers' or producers' prices at the production point or on a delivered basis are used, whichever prices are normally quoted or available.

Seasonal variations are taken into account.

Basic price data: Approximately 2,000 price quotations are gathered for about 1,200 commodities (950 domestic and 250 imported) from 780 producers and 190 importers. Monthly prices are collected by mail between the first and seventh of the month, except for agricultural products for which monthly averages are used.

For further details, see *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, April 1961, Bureau of Statistics (Pretoria).

Prior to 1961, the series relate to a previous index, with original base 1910 = 100, derived from the average national consumption pattern during 1922-1924.

Spain

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1955 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the value of domestic production plus imports during 1955. In the case of agricultural products the average value of domestic output during 1953 to 1955 was used. The indexes are analysed by commodity groups, shown in section A, based in part on the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC). A special group shown in section B is also available to provide indexes for special analysis. The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
A		
Food, beverages and tobacco	101	52.34
Textiles	31	13.44
Hides and leather	15	2.59
Building materials	15	3.71
Mineral ores	5	1.12
Metals, its products and machinery	54	9.41
Combustibles	20	9.11
Chemicals	44	5.96
Miscellaneous	11	2.32
TOTAL	296	100.00
B		
Raw materials	35	23.42
Finished goods	153	79.54
Imported goods	59	66.32
Exported goods	51	41.11
Farm products	51	78.94
Foodstuffs	25	28.06
Producers' goods	165	89.80
Mineral products	15	7.32
Fishing products	13	2.69

Price specifications: Prices used in the calculation of the index usually include indirect taxes.

Basic price data: Prices are collected monthly from approximately 600 establishments; 39 food prices are obtained through the Ministry of Agriculture.

For further details, see *Precios al por Mayor, nuevo sistema de números índices, 1960*, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Madrid).

Prior to 1959, the series relate to the previous index, with base: 1913 = 100, derived from the approximate value of business transactions in 1913. Prior to 1959, the textile index includes hides.

Sudan

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1953 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: Weights are obtained from the estimated quantities of goods sold in domestic markets during 1953. Commodities consumed directly by producers (e.g., dura) are not included in the estimates. In some cases subgroup weights are adjusted to represent a larger class of closely related commodities. The number of items in the main groups and the corresponding percentage weights are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food, beverages and tobacco	20	31.6
Industrial raw materials	15	46.7
Textile goods	1	3.8
Chemicals	1	17.4
Kerosene	1	0.5
TOTAL	38	100.0

Price specifications: For 20 items f.o.b. prices are used, including export duties and other taxes. 14 items are valued at auction market prices, excluding taxes, and the remaining 4 are valued at c.i.f. prices, excluding import duties and internal taxes.

Basic price data: Quotations for import and export goods are average f.o.b. and c.i.f. prices collected quar-

terly from foreign trade statistics. Auction market quotations are weighted average prices derived from quantity and value figures collected monthly from internal markets through local councils.

For further details see *Internal Statistics 1965 and 1966*, Department of Statistics (Khartoum).

Sweden

Official title: Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.

Original base: 1949 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives (aggregative form).

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the value of domestic sales (production plus imports minus exports in 1949). The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Animal food products	24	17.8
Cereals and their products	12	3.9
Other vegetable food products	31	9.1
Feeding stuffs	6	0.9
Fertilizers	8	0.7
Fuel	10	5.5
Lubricants	2	0.1
Products from mining, metal and engineering industry	102	25.3
Stone, pottery and glassware	10	2.8
Chemico-technical products	51	4.1
Hides and leather goods	7	2.7
Rubber and rubber goods	5	1.0
Spinning fibres and textiles	33	13.7
Wood-pulp, paper-board and paper	12	4.9
Wood and manufactures of wood	12	7.5
TOTAL	325	100.0

The price series are also grouped according to the following criteria:

Final use

Agricultural raw materials and supplies
Industrial raw materials and supplies
Fuel and lubricants
Machinery and transport equipment
Consumer goods

Origin of goods

Agricultural products (percentage weight 20.2)
Topical farm products
Industrial products

Stage of processing

Unprocessed or not essentially processed commodities (percentage weight 49.6)

Essentially processed commodities (percentage weight 50.4)

Price specifications: Prices usually refer to ex-factory prices including excise and other indirect taxes.

Basic price data: Monthly prices collected by mail from producers, wholesalers, distributors and trade associations are averages of approximately 720 price series.

Since July 1962 the index is compiled by Statistiska Central Byrån (Stockholm). Source: *Statistiska Meddelanden*, Series H.

For further details, see *Kommerskollegii Rivedirade Prisindex, Särtryck ur Kommersiella Meddelanden 1957*, No. 2, 4, 5 and 6 (Stockholm).

In addition, special indexes of import and export prices (1949 = 100) are calculated, weighted by the value of imports and exports in 1949 and composed of 152 and 120 items, respectively.

The index of the cost of building materials is part of the index of building cost of multi-dwelling houses.

Original base: 1 January 1950 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weighting system of the series relates to the average construction costs of about ten multi-dwelling houses in different parts of Sweden which were built during 1945-46 but adjusted to the level of prices of 1 January 1950.

The number of items and corresponding percentage weights used in the calculation of the index are as follows

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Concrete, masonry	21	22
Timber and timber products for carpentry and joinery	18	18
Iron	21	8
Other material for builders' own work	25	13
Painting materials	6	3
Sub-contractors[a]	24	17
Materials for heating and plumbing	40	15
Materials for installation of electricity	19	4
Total material costs	174	100

[a] Including material, wages and expenses.

Price specifications: Taxes are included in the collected prices.

Basic price data: Price quotations of 174 building materials are collected from 130 representative firms, mainly in Stockholm, every second month, and relate to the prices offered to an average contractor for a building of about 50 dwellings. The materials for pricing are purposively selected and their quantities and qualities are carefully defined and continuously revised.

For further details about the index, see *Statistiska Meddelanden*, Series Bo, Statistiska Central Byrån (Stockholm).

Switzerland

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1963 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: Two sets of indexes are calculated, one by commodity groups and another, published in the *Statistical Yearbook* and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* reflecting the primary use of the commodities. The weights are based on the average annual turnover value of domestic producers and importers during the years 1959 to 1961. The indices reflect the price movements of some 800 materials and products representative of goods sold by domestic producers and importers. In determining the weights used in calculating indexes which combine the price movements of several materials or products, the value of goods for which no

price series are available is imputed to price series which may be expected to move similarly. The percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods	428	65.76
Fuel, power and related products	14	8.96
Consumer goods	166	25.28
TOTAL	608	100.00

The indexes are also grouped as follows:

Domestic goods	70.63
Imported goods	29.37

Price specifications: The prices used for domestic goods refer in general to "ex-work" prices. Import prices are c.i.f.

Basic price data: Price quotations are in general collected monthly (quarterly, halfyearly or yearly for items showing little price fluctuations) by about 400 agents from a great number of firms, economic associations and special organizations.

For further methodological details, see *La Vie économique*, January 1966.

Prior to 1964, the data relate to the previous index, base: July 1914 = 100, derived from the domestic consumption pattern during 1926/27.

Thailand (Bangkok)

Official title: Wholesale Price Index for Bangkok.

Original base: April 1938-March 1939 = 100. (Also published on base 1948 = 100).

Computation: Base-weighted geometric average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are derived from the value of quantities marketed for domestic use in the base year as estimated from various statistical returns (e.g., customs reports etc.). The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Agricultural produce	9	25.3
Foodstuffs	12	52.6
Spices and condiments	6	5.1
Leather products	2	0.3
Clothing (6 kinds of cotton piece goods)	1	5.8
Fuel and light	3	2.7
Mineral products	4	2.1
Building materials	7	2.6
Chemical products	4	0.1
Miscellaneous	7	3.4
TOTAL	55	100.0

The wholesale price index of textile products is the clothing group of the general index.

Basic price data: Approximately 110 price series are computed from prices obtained weekly by agents from at least 90 selected wholesalers in Bangkok and Thonburi.

Syria

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1962 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights used in the computation of the index are the average values of the products sold at wholesale markets during 1962. The number of items and the percentage weights of the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Foodstuffs	47	55.98
Cereals and flour	(8)	(30.60)
Legumes, dry	(8)	(2.09)
Meat	(6)	(3.75)
Oils and fats	(5)	(4.64)
Fruits, seeds and roots	(13)	(6.42)
Other foodstuffs	(7)	(8.48)
Raw Materials	30	23.16
Agricultural	(8)	(21.07)
Industrial	(22)	(2.09)
Industrial products	26	4.65
Semi-finished	(10)	(0.83)
Finished	(16)	(3.82)
Building materials	11	8.11
Fuels	8	8.10
TOTAL	122	100.00

Basic price data: Prices are collected monthly from selected companies and wholesale dealers.

For further details, see *Statistical Abstract*, 1965, Ministry of Planning, Directorate of Statistics (Damascus).

Prior to 1961, the data relate to the previous index for Damascus, base: 1952-1954 = 100, derived from the estimated value of production plus imports during 1952-1954.

Tunisia

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1949 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the average annual value of commodities marketed during 1936 to 1940 and revalued at 1940 prices. The quantities were estimated from statistics of production, imports and exports. The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Foodstuffs	(20)	(65.38)
Vegetable origin	13	54.16
Animal origin	7	11.22
Industrial products	(20)	(34.62)
Minerals and metals	6	8.54
Fuel oils	3	5.26
Alcohol	2	0.37
Wood and cork	3	2.36
Miscellaneous	6	18.09
TOTAL	40	100.00

The index is also grouped as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Domestic goods	29	63.3
Imported goods	12	36.7

Price specifications: Prices refer mainly to sale quotations of wholesalers and producers. For imported and exported goods, c.i.f. and f.o.b. prices are used respectively.

Basic price data: Prices are obtained from the *Journal Officiel Tunisien*, the Secrétariat d'Etat aux Travaux Publics et à l'Habitat, trade associations, principal wholesalers and the Direction du Marché Municipal de Tunis. Some controlled prices are included. Certain prices are obtained directly by agents at the markets. For some items, an average of the minimum and maximum prices during the month is used in the index calculations; for others, the prices relate to the end of the month. Prices are collected monthly.

For further details, see *Bulletin du Service Tunisien des Statistiques*, 4ème trimestre, 1947, Service Tunisien des Statistiques (Tunis).

Turkey

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1938 = 100 (also published on base 1958 = 100).

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average computed by the Business Research Department of the Central Statistical Office.

Weights and composition: The weights are derived from the value of commodities supplied for domestic use during 1938 (domestic production plus imports minus exports). The value of some agricultural products was estimated from the value of consumption during the crop years 1933/34 to 1935/36. The number of items and corresponding percentage weights are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food and fodder	(44)	(62.5)
Fodder	6	8.2
Products of vegetable origin	26	36.2
Animals	7	6.4
Products of animal origin	5	11.7
Raw materials and semi-manufactured products	(51)	(37.5)
Fuels	4	7.9
Metals	5	4.7
Textiles	8	11.7
Leather and hides	7	2.9
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	4	1.4
Minerals and industrial oils	6	3.6
Paper	7	1.7
Building materials	10	3.6
TOTAL	95	100.0

Basic price data: Approximately 140 price quotations are employed in computing the index. They are obtained primarily by correspondence from the trade and cattle exchanges of 15 cities. Prices not quoted at the trade exchanges are either collected directly by agents at the market of Istanbul or by correspondence with certain wholesale dealers.

For further details, see *Konjonktür*, October-December 1947, Ministère de l'Economie et du Commerce (Ankara).

USSR

Official title: Wholesale Price Index of Industry. Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Original base: 1961 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The index covers transactions between (1) industrial enterprises and wholesale supply organizations, (2) the wholesale and retail trade organizations, agricultural purchasers, capital construction projects and export trade organizations. The weights are based on the output of each representative commodity produced during 1961, with the exception of machinery and metal products group in which the prices are based on the value of the gross output of all commodities. 961 commodities are grouped into 11 branches of the industry covering 56% of the total value of the industry.

Heavy industry:
- Iron and steel
- Coal and products
- Petroleum and products
- Electricity
- Construction materials
- Timber and wood products
- Paper
- Chemical
- Machinery and metal products

Light industry:
- Food
- Other

Price specifications: There are two sets of wholesale price indexes, including and excluding the turnover taxes. The first, published in the *Statistical Yearbook* is equivalent to the producer prices. As a rule, prices are f.o.b. point of dispatch for chemicals, coal, paper, electric power, machinery and metal products; and f.o.b. prices are point of destination for iron and steel, petroleum, timber, building materials, food and commodities of the light industry.

Basic price data: Prices are obtained from the government list prepared approximately every 5 to 7 years or whenever general or partial revisions are taking place.

For further details, see *O tzenach i tzenoobrazovanii v SSSR* (Prices and price formation in the USSR), by S. G. Stoljarov, Moska, 1963.

United Arab Republic

Official title: Wholesale Price Index of Principal Products in Cairo and Alexandria.

Original base: June-August 1939 = 100.

Computation: Geometric average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: An indirect weighting system is used whereby the number of price quotations for each item is proportional to its importance in wholesale trade during 1939. The commodities selected comprise the chief staple items either produced in or imported into the country and include raw materials, semi-finished goods and finished goods. The number of items and the corresponding quotations are as follows:

	Number of items	*Number of price quotations*
Foodstuffs		
Cereals and pulses	8	49
Dairy products	3	14
Edible oils	1	12
Meat and fish	3	17
Sugar, tea and coffee	3	13
Other	13	41
Industrial products and materials		
Fuel	4	13
Soap and chemicals	7	30

	Number of items	*Number of price quotations*
Paper	1	9
Building materials	8	94
Fertilizers	3	4
Metals	7	19
Textiles	2	140
Hides and tanning materials	1	20
Drugs	...	...

Price specifications: Prices refer to list prices of wholesalers excluding indirect taxes. Discount and subsidies are not taken into account.

Basic price data: 583 price quotations are collected bi-weekly for 191 varieties of 88 commodities by representatives of the Statistical Department of the Ministry of Finance and Economy, who frequent the markets and record the prices, and by mail from approximately 300 merchants, in Cairo and Alexandria.

For further details, see *Annuaire Statistique 1949-50 et 1950-51*, published in 1953 by the Département de la Statistique et du Recensement (Cairo).

United Kingdom

Official title: Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.

Original base: 1954= 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The index numbers are calculated from the price movements of some 9,000 materials and products representative of goods purchased and sold by the United Kingdom industry. The weights used to combine the price relatives of different items are based on the value of sales and purchases in 1954, derived from the Census of Production, the Trade and Navigation Accounts, information supplied by trade associations, and other sources. In determining the weights used in calculating indexes which combine the price movements of several materials or products, the value of goods for which no price series are available is imputed to price series which may be expected to move similarly. Commodity price index numbers are combined into sector index numbers representing:

(1) Materials purchased by broad sectors of industry; and

(2) Output of broad sectors of industry.

Net weights are used to combine the commodity index numbers into sector indexes; that is, the sector indexes exclude sales by one undertaking to another within the same sector.

The basic materials index is the sector "basic materials (excluding fuel) used in manufacturing industry" (Materials purchased by broad sectors of industry). The commodity groups in the index and their corresponding percentage weights are:

Basic materials	*Percentage weights in sub-index*
Food and drink	31.3
Tobacco	2.5
Ferrous ores and metals	4.8
Non-ferrous ores and metals	9.6
Crude oil	9.2
Coal for carbonization	3.6
Textiles	16.0
Timber	7.0
Woodpulp	3.4
Newsprint	0.7
Oilseeds and nuts	4.8
Hides and skins	1.5
Rubber	1.9
Other materials	3.7
TOTAL	100.0

The finished goods index is the sector "all manufactured products-home market sales" (Output of broad sectors of industry). The products groups included in the index and their corresponding percentage weights are:

	Percentage weights
Food, drink and tobacco	33.1
Chemical and allied products	7.9
Metal manufactures	2.1
Mechanical and electrical engineering products	15.7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	4.1
Vehicles	7.7
Other metal products	2.9
Textile products	4.6
Leather and fur products	0.4
Clothing and footwear	7.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	4.0
Timber, furniture, cork etc.	3.8
Paper and printing	4.6
All other manufactured products	2.0
TOTAL	100.0

The textile products index is the sector "textile industries other than clothing-home market sales" (Output of broad sectors of industry).

The building materials index and the index of the cost of residential building materials are the "construction materials" and the "house building materials" sector indexes, respectively (Materials purchased by broad sectors of industry).

Price specifications: As far as possible "delivered" prices are used in compiling the indexes of materials purchased by industry; "ex-works" prices are used in compiling the indexes of commodities produced in the United Kingdom unless it is the normal custom of the trade to deliver, when "delivered" prices are used. The prices are exclusive of purchase tax but include any subsidy paid to or duty paid by the producer.

Basic price data: Prices are collected daily from producers, merchants, brokers and from trade publications, except for some products with little price fluctuation for which quarterly prices are collected.

For further details, see the *Board of Trade Journal*, 21 March and 19 September 1958 and 13 February 1959, United Kingdom Board of Trade (London).

Official title: Agricultural price indices for the United Kingdom.

Original base: July 1954-June 1957 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the average value of agricultural products sold by farmers to establishments in other industries valued at gross prices, and on the purchases of agricultural materials bought by farmers from establishments in other industries valued at net prices during the crop years July 1954 to June 1957. Some commodities such as home-grown feedingstuffs, which left the farm and re-entered it later were counted both as output and input, while

direct farm to farm sales were excluded from the index. The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights for the major groups are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Farm crops	4	18.7
Fatstock	10	31.8
Livestock products and poultry	4	40.9
Fruits and vegetables	26	8.6
All products	44	100.0

Price specifications: Market prices for products are priced at the first practical point after the farm gate, e.g.: producer auction market prices in the case of fatstock, marketing boards prices in the case of livestock products. In the case of fruits and vegetables, the highest and lowest weekly prices of wholesalers and producers were averaged in order to minimize the effects of extreme price quotations. Gross prices are obtained by adding to the above market prices subsidies, deficiency payments and guarantee payments by the Government to farmers. Market prices for materials refer to those at the nearest practicable point before farm gate, e.g.: producers' list prices in the case of fertilizers and compound feedingstuffs and sale prices of wholesalers and retailers in the case of fuel. Net prices for subsidized material are market prices less subsidy rebates to farmers.

Basic price data: Price quotations are gathered weekly and monthly for approximately 50 products and about 10 materials from producer auction markets and marketing board in the case of output and from manufacturers and wholesalers in the case of input.

For further details, see *Economic Trends*, February 1962 and *Agricultural Statistics* (London).

United States

Official title: Wholesale Price Index.

Original base: 1957-1959 = 100.

Computation: Modified Laspeyres average of price relatives (see description of weights below).

Weights and composition: The weights represent the total net selling value of commodities produced and processed in the United States (or imported for sale), and flowing into primary markets. Values include production for export and production in Alaska and Hawaii. The values are f.o.b. production point and are exclusive of excise taxes. The values of interplant transfers, military production, and goods sold to household consumers directly by producing establishments are also excluded.

Currently the weights are based on data from the 1963 Census of Manufactures, Census of Mineral Industries, United States Department of Agriculture and other sources. The 1963 values, adjusted for price change to December 1966 were introduced into the index as of that date.

The total index consists of 15 major product groups. These major groups are further divided into subgroups, product classes, and subproduct classes. This classification is complemented by two sets of sector indexes with items combined in accordance with selected economic criteria.

The Stage of Processing indexes are classified as (1) Crude materials for further processing; (2) Intermediate materials, supplies and components; and (3) Finished goods. Each of these three is further subdivided by end-use and durability. When a commodity falls into more than one sector, the weight is distributed to the various sectors.

The Durability of Product indexes are classified as (1) Durable goods; and (2) Non-durable goods. These are further divided into manufactured goods and raw or slightly processed goods.

The number of items in each of the major groups, as of January 1967, and the percentage weights as of December 1966, based on 1963 weights (the last major weights revision) are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Farm products	110	10.637
Processed foods and feeds	196	16.533
Textile products and apparel	187	7.149
Hides, skins, leather, and related products	47	1.264
Fuel and related products and power	51	7.130
Chemicals and allied products	341	6.378
Rubber and rubber products	45	2.339
Lumber and wood products	73	2.418
Pulp, paper and allied products	74	4.877
Metals and metal products	347	12.799
Machinery and equipment	557	12.110
Furniture and household durables	91	3.584
Non-metallic mineral products	46	3.040
Transportation equipment	73	7.244
Miscellaneous products	118	2.498
TOTAL	2 356	100.000

The relative importance of the major components of the sector indexes in the total all commodities index is shown below:

	Percentage weights (Dec. 1966 based on 1963 weights
Stage of processing	
Crude materials for further processing	11.268
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	44.937
Finished goods	43.795
	100.000
Durability of product	
Durable manufactures	41.343
Non-durable manufactures	41.834
Durable raw or slightly processed goods	.888
Non-durable raw or slightly processed goods	15.935
	100.000

Basic price data: The prices used in constructing the index are obtained from a representative sample of manufacturers or other producers. A few prices are reported by trade associations and organized exchanges, and some are taken from trade publications or from government agencies which collect price quotations as a part of their regular work. For the most part, the prices used are those for the Tuesday of the week in which the thirteenth of the month falls. Before January 1967, the pricing date was the Tuesday of the week containing the fifteenth.

The wholesale price index of building materials is a specially constructed subdivision, "Construction materials index", of the general index and is composed of 243 items as of January 1967. Before January 1958, the "construction materials index" (formerly titled "building materials") was made with special weights relating to the use of the included commodities in construction. Between January 1958 and December 1960, the weights are based chiefly on the net selling value of commodities

shipped in 1954. In December 1960, 1958 selling values were introduced. The wholesale price index of textile products is the "textile products and apparel" group of the general index.

A number of special grouping indexes are currently published. These combine segments of the "Wholesale Price Index" using its weighting structure. The composition of each of these special grouping indexes is published each month in *Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes*, table 5.

For further details, see *BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies (BLS Bull. 1458, 1966)* Ch. 11; *Weight Revisions in the Wholesale Price Index, 1890-1960*, United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Reprint No. 2384 from the Monthly Labor Review, February 1962 (Washington, D.C.); and *Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes*, January 1967 (final) and February 1967 (final).

Venezuela

Official title: Index of Wholesale Prices.

Original base: 1956-1957 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives computed by the Banco Central de Venezuela.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the value of commodity supply for domestic use during 1956-1957 (domestic output plus imports minus exports). The percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Percentage weights
Farm products	16.9
Manufactured foodstuffs	16.2
Textiles	7.6
Hides and skins	1.3
Fuel and light	5.1
Chemicals and pharmaceutical products	4.6
Wood	1.5
Paper and paperboard	1.9
Furniture and household equipment	2.6
Machinery	17.2
Buildings materials	14.5
Beverages and tobacco	7.0
Miscellaneous	3.6
TOTAL	100.0

The index is also grouped as follows:

	Percentage weights
Domestic goods	54.9
Imported goods	45.1

Price specifications: Prices in general refer to ex-factory prices, excluding indirect taxes, and sale prices of wholesalers. Discounts are taken into account, but subsidies are excluded from the prices. For seasonal items last quotations of the season are retained throughout the off-season.

Basic price data: Price quotations are gathered monthly for 416 commodities from 208 producers, wholesalers, open markets and official sources.

For further details, see *Indice General de Precios al por Mayor para Venezuela*, addendum to the *Revista del Banco Central* Nos. 164-166, Oct.-Dec. 1958 (Caracas).

Viet-Nam, Republic of (Saigon-Cholon)

Official title: Indexes of Wholesale Prices in Saigon.

Original base: 1949 = 100.

Computation: Fixed-weight geometric average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are proportional to the annual value of market transactions for each commodity in Saigon-Cholon in 1949. For some commodities the value weights were adjusted so as to represent the larger categories of commodities of the same nature but otherwise excluded from the index. The number of items and percentage weights of the major groups are:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Foodstuffs	17	55.3
(of which rice and paddy)	(3)	(33.2)
Fuels and minerals oils	5	5.5
Raw materials	10	18.2
Semi-manufactured products	7	7.4
Manufactured products	7	13.6
TOTAL	46	100.0

The articles are also grouped as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Domestic goods	25	68.0
Imported goods	21	32.0

Basic price data: Prices are monthly averages of price quotations obtained by questionnaire from important commercial enterprises in Saigon-Cholon.

For further details, see *Indices Economiques Indochinois*, September 1949, Statistique Générale de l'Indochine (Saigon) and *Bulletin Economique de l'Indochine*, November-December 1951, Centre d'Information Economique (Saigon).

Yugoslavia

Official title: Index of Producers' Prices.

Original base: The index base is represented by the average prices of the preceding year taken as 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the value of unmanufactured goods sold in the domestic markets by the producers during 1962. The goods included in the index are those whose turnover amounts to at least 50 per cent of the total turnover of the given industrial branch. Monthly average prices of manufactured goods have been computed using constant weights. Annual averages are unweighted averages of prices covering 12 months. The index is composed of the following major groups:

By industrial branches

- Electricity
- Coal and coal products
- Crude petroleum and petroleum products
- Ferrous metallurgy
- Non-ferrous metallurgy
- Non-metallic mineral products
- Metal products
- Electrical machinery
- Chemicals
- Building materials
- Wood and furniture

Paper and paper products
Textiles
Leather and footwear
Rubber products
Food and beverages
Tobacco and tobacco products
Logging

The index is also classified as:

Raw materials
Producers' goods
Consumers' goods

Price specifications: Prices are understood to be free on rail (f.o.r.) at the producers' loading stations, excluding trade discounts and until July 1965, including turnover taxes. Seasonal variations are not included.

Basic price data: Monthly quotations for 880 items are collected by mail from 808 selected enterprises.

For further details, see *Metodi i tehnika izracunavanja indeksa No. 122* and *Cene-Statisticki Belten*, Yugoslav Federal Institute for Statistics (Belgrade).

Official title: Index of Purchase Prices of Agricultural Products in Wholesale Trade.

Original base: The index base is represented by the average prices of the preceding year taken as 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The prices are based on the total amount of purchases from individual producers and economic organizations authorized to purchase agriculture products. The average annual prices represent the weighted average of monthly prices. The index is composed of the following major groups:

Crop farming
Fruit growing
Livestock breeding
Fishery
Primary processing of agricultural products

Price specifications: Free on rail (f.o.r.) prices at the producers' loading stations, excluding discounts. Turnover taxes and subsidies are included.

Basic price data: Monthly quotations are collected for 100 items from about 3,000 agricultural producing organizations.

For further details, see *Metodoloski materijali No. 122* and *168*, and *Cene-Statisticki Belten*, Yugoslav Federal Institute for Statistics (Belgrade).

Zambia

No general Index of wholesale prices is compiled. Details of the index of the building materials prices are set out below.

Official title: Building Materials Cost Index.

Original base: 30 June 1966 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: Weights are based on a comprehensive study of buildings of many types in the first year of the National Development Plan. The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights used in the calculation of the index are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Bricks (including structural clay products)	1	9.42
Cement	1	9.74
Timber; wood and pulp products	8	17.33
Quarry and sand pit products	6	7.55
Other chemical products	11	5.55
Other non-metallic mineral products	22	11.18
Paint and allied products	7	4.05
Metal products	35	24.77
Electrical materials	17	10.41
TOTAL	111	100.00

Price specifications: Discounts are not taken into account in the calculation of the index.

Basic price data: Quotations from all major suppliers except in the case of bricks and quarry and sand pit products where only a (large) sample is taken.

For further details, see *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, Central Statistical Office (Lusaka).

Prior to 1967, data relate to a former index with base: March 1961 = 100.

Wholesale prices of selected commodities

General Statement

The table in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* contains 184 price series for 41 basic commodities which are important in international trade.

Price is a phenomenon of the market and the recorded price will differ according to the stage at which the price is quoted. A price designated *export f.o.b.* is recorded in the market between exporters and importers gross of excise and export taxes levied by the exporting country and net of export subsidies, international transportation and insurance charges, import duties and importers' profit. A price designated *import c.i.f.* differs from the export f.o.b. price only by the inclusion in the former of international transportation and insurance charges; the import c.i.f. price is therefore *inter alia* net of import taxes and duties and gross of subsidies applying in the importing country. An export or import price is designated *domestic/export f.o.b.* or *domestic/import c.i.f.* when transactions at that price apply both in the domestic wholesale market of the country concerned and in the market between exporters and importers. Where an export or import price differs only by insignificant amounts, due to small profits, commissions, the cost of storage and other minor charges, from one of the prices just described, the designation f.o.b. or c.i.f. is omitted from the description. When a wholesale price differs significantly from an export or import price, as may happen where duties, subsidies or excise taxes are in force, it is called *domestic*. A price agreed directly between governments is designated as a *contract* price.

A description of the type of price and a complete specification for each series is published in each issue of the *Bulletin*.

Most of the individual series are used by the Statistical Office of the United Nations in compiling the quarterly price indexes of basic commodities in external trade which are described in this *Supplement*.

Consumer price index numbers[1]

Consumer price index numbers are designed to show changes over time in the cost of selected goods and services which are considered as representative of the consumption habits of the population concerned. Methods of computation used by statistical offices vary from one country to another. In order to facilitate comparisons, country descriptions have been subdivided under standard headings; these headings, with brief comments as to their contents, are as follows:

Official title: The title of the index as used by the country.

Official base: The base year or period used by national offices in the computation of the index, and also for national publication purposes.

Computation: The price data of the different items included in the computation of an index are normally weighted in order to take into account the relative importance of each item as related to total consumption expenditure. In most countries, the indexes are computed in an aggregative form, using Laspeyres' formula

$$\frac{\Sigma p_n q_0}{\Sigma p_0 q_0}$$

or in the equivalent form of weighted arithmetic averages of price relatives between the base period and the period under consideration

$$\left[\frac{\Sigma p_0 q_0 \left(\frac{p_n}{p_0}\right)}{\Sigma p_0 q_0}\right]$$

In these expressions, p_0 and q_0 are respectively the price and quantity of the individual items in the base period, and p_n is the price of the individual items in the period under consideration. The expression "weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period" refers to either of these methods.

Other formulae are used in some instances, as indicated in the descriptions of the series.

Weights and composition: The choice of weights and items is usually determined by studies on the consumption habits of the population covered by the index; such studies are generally based on the results of family expenditure surveys. Where data on family expenditure are not available, or are insufficient for obtaining a system of weights, special calculations are normally made for the purpose of establishing theoretical budgets. In a few cases, weights are derived from the estimated total national consumption of the items under consideration. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are given by groups of expenditure: food (including drinks, unless otherwise specified), rent, fuel and light, clothing, miscellaneous (which may cover such expenditure as medical charges, education, personal hygiene etc.).

Price data: Retail prices of consumer goods and costs of services included in the index are generally collected at regular intervals from retail outlets (stores, markets etc.) and from service establishments in the area covered by the index. Wherever possible, the frequency and method of collection, the number of outlets, particular techniques followed for the collection of certain charges (e.g., rent), and methods used for taking seasonal price fluctuations into account are described.

National publication: Under this heading is given the title of one of the major current national publications in which the index is released and the name of the issuing authority. Wherever possible, the title and source of a national publication providing a detailed methodological description of the series is also indicated. It should be mentioned that most of the descriptions have been derived from official replies to specifically designed methodological questionnaires, and that the information thus made available to the ILO may not have been released in national publications.

Limitation of space in the *Statistical Yearbook* and in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* permits publication of the food group index only in addition to the general all items index. As the original base period of the series varies from one country to another, a uniform base period (1963) has been adopted for the presentation of the data and as many series as possible have been converted to the uniform base period. When data are available only for periods subsequent to 1963, the indexes are generally shown with the first calendar year for which the figures are available as the base period. This operation does not involve any change in the weighting system used for the computation of the series.

Algeria (Algiers)

Official title: Retail Price Index.

Official base: 1964 = 100.

Consumption: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and consumption: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1959 in the middle and large urban centres of the country. The index relates to the consumption patterns, in 1964, of 560 families of skilled and unskilled workers, salaried employees and low-salaried officials living in Algiers and its suburbs. The total number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	.	520
Housing:		
Fuel, light and water	.	40
Rent	.	90
Clothing and household linen	.	65
Furniture and household equipment	.	30
Cleaning, personal and medical care	.	120
Transport	.	55
Miscellaneous and entertainment	.	80
TOTAL	167	1,000

Price data: Prices are collected by agents in five districts of Algiers. Prices for food items are obtained from retail stores and markets; depending on the type of outlets, they are ascertained daily or monthly with two to three price collections every month. Prices for other items are collected once a month. Rent quotations for a flat with three rooms are obtained from official

[1] The data and descriptions relating to this chapter have been furnished by the International Labour Office, Geneva.

records on rent controlled dwellings. Data on gas, electricity and transport are obtained from service establishments. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by varying items within monthly baskets of constant weights.

National publication: *Statistiques générales*, Direction générale du plan et des études économiques, Ministère des Finances et du Plan, Algiers.

Prior to 1964 the series relate to the former index of 250 items, base July 1956-June 1957 = 100, derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during 1954 in Algiers. These series have been linked at 1957 with a former index of 213 items, base 1949 = 100, derived from a study of the consumption pattern of workers in Algiers in 1949.

Angola (Luanda)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1939 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period; the weights are arbitrary and constant.

Composition: The index relates to the middle class population in Luanda; the number of items used in the computation of the index is as follows:

Group	*Number of items*
Food:	
Animal origin	17
Vegetable origin	13
Fuel, light, water and soap	7
TOTAL	37

Price data: Prices are collected by agents each month from large shops and markets in Luanda.

National publication: *Boletin Mensal*, Direcçao dos Serviços de Economia e Estatística Geral, Luanda.

Argentina (Buenos Aires)

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: 1960 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from family expenditure survey conducted in Buenos Aires in 1960 among 1,419 industrial workers' families with monthly incomes ranging from 4,500 to 8,500 pesos; each family comprises of a married couple with two children between 6 and 14 years of age. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	150	59.2
Housing:		
Rent	1	3.1
Electricity	1	2.0
Clothing	66	18.7
Household expenditure (including fuel and ice)	18	3.9
Miscellaneous	64	13.1
TOTAL	300	100.0

Price data: Prices are obtained from a total of 275 retail outlets and service establishments, of which 206 outlets provide price information at weekly or fortnightly intervals; for the remaining outlets (56 shops and 13 markets) agents collect item prices daily.

National publication: *Costo de Vida*, Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Secretaría de Estado de Hacienda, Buenos Aires.

For further methodological details, see *Costo del Nivel de Vida en la Capital Federal — Nueva encuesta sobre condiciones de vida de familias obreras, año 1960*, Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Secretaría de Estado de Hacienda, Buenos Aires.

The series have been linked at 1963 to the former index of 160 items, base 1943 = 100, relating to the families of unskilled workers with a monthly income of 100-250 pesos.

Australia

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1952-53 = 100.

Computation: The index is a chain of fixed weight aggregative indexes, linked at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960 and December quarter 1963 to form a continuous series.

Weights and composition: The sets of weights used for the successive periods covered by the index have been derived from various sources (analyses of production and consumption statistics, censuses and continuing surveys of retail establishments, etc.). Significant changes in weighting and composition were effected at linking periods; the index weights from the beginning of the current linked series (December quarter 1963) were derived from estimated consumption patterns of households of mainly wage earners' families in the six State capital cities, and represent an adjusted 1957-58 to 1961-62 consumption pattern valued at December quarter 1963 prices. The approximate number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the current series are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	64	32.1
Housing:		
Home ownership	3	9.0
Rent of privately owned houses	1	2.8
Rent of Government owned houses	1	0.8
Household supplies and equipment:		
Fuel and light	4	4.6
Household appliances	10	3.6
Other household supplies	67	6.3
Clothing and household drapery	80	16.9
Miscellaneous	46	23.9
TOTAL	276	100.0

Price data: Prices for most of the items are collected quarterly from selected retailers and other outlets in the six State capital cities. Prices for food items are obtained monthly. Rent quotations are ascertained quarterly from returns of weekly rents for unfurnished houses of four, five and six rooms; particulars as to costs of building new houses, charges for rates and other local government services, and prices of materials for repairs and maintenance are collected for inclusion in the sub-group "Home ownership". Price averages for the six State capital cities combined are obtained by weighting the average prices of each city by the corresponding population figures.

National publication: *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra, A.C.T.

For further methodological details, see *Labour Report No. 51, 1964*, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra, A.C.T.

Austria

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1966 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1964 among a random sample of 7,304 urban households. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	76	371.4
Rent (including maintenance and repairs)	5	74.1
Fuel and light	10	56.2
Clothing	35	126.8
Household equipment	36	88.6
Cleaning materials	12	27.2
Tobacco	7	20.2
Medical and personal care	23	44.8
Transport and communications	19	107.8
Education and recreation	30	82.9
TOTAL	253	1,000.0

Price data: Prices are collected in ten towns the second Wednesday of each month in 236 stores and from service establishments. Price collection is made either by agents (for 119 items) or by means of mail questionnaires (for the remaining 134 items). Rent quotations relate to four types of dwellings for which a moving average is computed. No particular account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication: *Statistische Nachrichten*, Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt, Vienna.

For further methodological details, see *Index der Verbraucherpreise Revision 1966*, Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt, Vienna.

The series have been linked at 1966 to the former index of 220 items, base 1958 = 100, derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1954-55 among 3,989 salaried employees' and wage earners' families of average income and average size.

Prior to 1958, the series relate to the former retail price index for Vienna, original base March 1938 = 100.

Barbados

Official title: Retail Price Index.

Official base: October 1965 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from two family expenditure surveys conducted during a twelve-month period in 1960-61 and during a six-month period in 1964 among a representative sample of about 1,050 urban and rural households with monthly income not exceeding $325 at the time of the surveys. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	54	587
Fuel and light	3	49
Housing:		
Water, repairs and construction materials costs	6	91
Household operations and furnishing	17	40
Clothing	19	69
Medical care	3	20
Personal care	13	33
Transportation	8	55
Education, recreation and miscellaneous	11	56
TOTAL	134	1,000

Price data: Prices are collected by agents, weekly for fruits and vegetables and monthly for other consumer goods, from about 50 stores and retail outlets and quarterly from service establishments. Seasonal price fluctuations are accounted for by omitting the seasonal item from the index during its off-season period and assigning its weight to the remaining items in the subgroup.

National publication: *Selected Monthly Indicators*, Statistical Service, Garrison, St. Michael.

Prior to 1966, the figures relate to the former index of 118 items, base June 1953 = 100, derived from a family expenditure survey conducted among 807 households in four selected areas of Barbados during the period November 1951-February 1952.

Belgium

Official title: Retail Price Index.

Official base: 1953 = 100.

Computation: The index for each of the 62 localities is a simple arithmetic average of the individual price relatives of 65 items. These indexes are then weighted to obtain a national index, the weights used being proportional to the total population of the 62 localities according to the 1947 population census.

Weights and composition: The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	35	53
Heat and light	4	6
Clothing	12	19
Services	5	8
Miscellaneous	9	14
TOTAL	65	100

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices are collected between the 5th and 20th of each month by agents from approximately 3,500 retail dealers, department stores, co-operatives, etc. in 62 localities.

National publication: *Bulletin de Statistique*, Institut National de Statistique, Ministère des Affaires Economiques, Brussels.

For further methodological details, see *Bulletin de Statistique*, July-August 1955, Institut National de Statistique, Ministère des Affaires Economiques, Brussels.

Bolivia

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: January 1957 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted among middle class households composed of two adults and three children. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	29	84.74
Clothing	8	0.67
Fuel and light	5	2.65
House rent	3	0.10
Miscellaneous	8	11.83
TOTAL	53	100.00

Price data: The prices are collected by agents from retail outlets and open markets. Food prices are collected weekly, clothing, fuel and light once a month and house rent and miscellaneous every three months.

National publication: *Boletín Estadístico*, Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, La Paz.

Brazil (São Paulo)

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: 1951 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1951-52 among 300 workers' families in São Paulo. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	17	42.9
Rent, water and light	3	25.0
Fuel	6	3.2
Clothing	6	9.1
Tobacco and other personal expenditures	3	3.1
Household cleaning goods	.	2.2
Transportation	4	3.9
Medical, dental and related services	.	3.7
Furniture	.	2.9
Miscellaneous	4	4.0
TOTAL	.	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected monthly by agents from public markets and retail stores. Rent quotations are obtained daily from newspaper classified advertisements.

National publication: *Boletim Estatístico*, Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, Conselho Nacional de Estatística, Rio de Janeiro.

For further methodological details, see *Boletim Estatístico*, April-June 1956, No. 54, Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, Conselho Nacional de Estatística, Rio de Janeiro.

British Honduras (Belize)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: June 1958 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in May, June and July 1958 among a sample of 333 "working class" families in Belize. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	42	50.3
Rent	1	7.7
Fuel, light and ice	4	6.9
Clothing	23	12.4
Household operations	7	3.7
House furnishing and appliances	10	4.3
Miscellaneous	23	14.7
TOTAL	110	100.0

Price data: Prices are generally collected monthly by agents from about 200 retail outlets and service establishments; prices for selected perishable food items are ascertained weekly. Rent quotations are obtained half-yearly from a random sample of 30 dwellings. Prices for some items (electricity, newspapers, tuition fees etc.) are collected quarterly or half-yearly.

National publication: *British Honduras Gazette*, Belize.

For further methodological details, see *Report to the Government of British Honduras on a Survey of Family Expenditure, 1958 and on New Consumer Price Indexes* (ILO/TAP/British Honduras/R.1), International Labour Office, Geneva.

The all-items index has been linked at 1958 to a former cost of living index, base September 1939 = 100, based on a budget survey of 100 families with an income of less than $15 a week in 1942. Prior to 1959, the food group index also relates to the former cost of living index, base September 1939 = 100.

Bulgaria

Official title: Index Numbers of State Retail Prices.

Official base: 1952 = 100.

Computation: The index is a chain index with yearly links.

Price data: Prices for all items including charges for services items are those fixed by the government authorities.

Burma (Rangoon)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1958 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1958 among households of the lower and

middle income group in Rangoon. The index relates to families whose income does not exceed 400 kyats per month. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food and beverages	78	66.8
Tobacco	4	4.7
Rent etc.:		
House rent	1	6.0
House repairs	4	1.6
Fuel, light and water	9	6.9
Clothing	21	4.7
Miscellaneous	33	9.3
TOTAL	150	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents and by mail questionnaires from about 350 small and medium-sized retail stores and 6 markets in Rangoon. Prices for most items are collected fortnightly; certain food prices are collected weekly. Rent quotations are obtained by means of annual sample surveys. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh vegetables and fresh fish are accounted for by maintaining during the off-season period the closing price from the preceding season.

National publications: *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics* and *Retail Prices and Consumer Price Index at Rangoon* (monthly), Central Statistical and Economics Department, Rangoon.

Cambodia (Phnom-Penh)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1949 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1952 among families of Cambodian workers at Phnom-Penh. The index relates to a workers' family of two adults and three children. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	13	60
Housing (including fuel, water and certain household expenditure)	4	20
Clothing	4	8
Miscellaneous	6	12
TOTAL	27	100

Price data: Prices of food, clothing and certain articles in the miscellaneous group are collected weekly from markets and retail outlets.

National publication: *Bulletin statistique*, Institut national de la Statistique et des Recherches economiques, Ministère du Plan, Phnom-Penh.

For further methodological details, see *Statistical Year Book of Cambodia, 1937-1957*, Ministry of Planning, Phnom-Penh.

Cameroon (Yaoundé)

Official title: Consumer Price Index for non-indigenous families (Europeans).

Official base: May 1966 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Yaoundé from March to July 1965 among 91 households of more then one person. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the indexs are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Weights
Food	60	486
Fuel and light	2	53
Water	1	10
Clothing	6	36
Household equipment	8	38
Domestic services	2	92
Transport and recreation	23	220
Personal and medical care	11	65
TOTAL	113	1,000

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices are collected twice to three times per month by agents from retail stores for food items and by means of monthly questionnaires addressed to various outlets and service establishments for other items. Quotations for domestic servants' wages stem from the minimum wage scales fixed by the Government. The choice of items in the vegetables group has been made so as to ensure uniformity all the year round.

National publication: *Résumé des statistiques du Cameroun Oriental*, Service de la statistique générale, Ministère des Affaires économiques et du Plan, Yaoundé.

The series have been linked at May 1966 to the former index of 129 items, base March 1961 = 100, derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Yaoundé among European families in March 1961.

Canada

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1949 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base. From October 1952 to December 1960, the weights correspond to 1947-48 family expenditure patterns and beginning with January 1961 to family expenditure patterns of 1957.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during 1957; the survey consisted of a series of 12 monthly surveys of food expenditure in each of the five metropolitan areas across Canada, and one survey covering nine cities in which data were collected on all items of expenditure during the year. The index represents families ranging in size from two adults without children to two adults with four children, with annual incomes ranging from $2,500 to $7,000, and living in cities with over 30,000 population. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	89	27
Housing:		
Rent	2	9
Home ownership (including repairs and maintenance)	5	9
Fuel and light	4	4
Other household operation	43	10
Clothing	55	11
Transportation	15	12
Health and personal care	29	7
Recreation and reading	12	5
Tobacco and alcohol	4	6
TOTAL	258	100

Price data: The bulk of prices for the majority of items are collected monthly by agents in 16 major cities and by means of mail questionnaires in 17 cities; prices refer to the first few days of each month. Rent quotations are obtained through monthly household surveys covering some 10,000 rented dwellings in urban areas. Items not subject to changing price behaviour are priced less frequently—for example, motor cars are priced every two months, newspapers twice yearly and car licences and property taxes annually. For foods for which family expenditure patterns exhibit seasonal variations, varying monthly base weights are used. However, each month's seasonal-food basket is equivalent to all other months, in terms of the aggregate of item quantities valued at annual average prices of the base period. The seasonal-food sub-group has a fixed base weight (1957) of 13.7 per cent. In contrast, constant base year item weights are used for non-seasonal foods with the fixed weight for this sub-group totalling 13.0 per cent.

National publications: *Prices and Price Indexes* and *Price Movements*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Prices Division), Ottawa.

For further methodological details, see *The Consumer Price Index for Canada (1944 = 100) — Revision Based on 1957 Expenditures*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Prices Division), Ottawa.

Cape Verde (Praia)

Official title: Retail Price Index.

Official base: 1950 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a simple unweighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Composition: The prices used in the computation of the index are those of essential consumer goods. The number of items is as follows:

Group	*Number of items*
Food:	
Animal origin	23
Vegetable origin	31
Fuel, light, water and soap	7
TOTAL	61

Price data: Prices are collected quarterly by agents and by means of mail questionnaires from four main stores and from the municipal market. Data for electricity are obtained from the administration of the "Concelho". No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publications: *Boletim Trimestral de Estatística*, Secção de Estatística, Serviços de Administração Civil, Praia and *Boletim mensal Ultramar*, Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Lisbon.

Central African Republic (Bangui)

Official title: Consumer Price Index for indigenous families (Africans).

Official base: 1960 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights were derived from an inquiry conducted between 1958 and 1959 in Bangui among middle-class families with a monthly income ranging from 15,000 to 40,000 francs. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	51	507
Drinks and tobacco	14	163
Fuel, electricity, water and cleaning	11	79
Clothing, household linen and certain items of personal care	18	67
Domestic service	1	12
Miscellaneous	38	172
TOTAL	133	1,000

Rent is not included as an index item although it is taken into account in the determination of the weights assigned to the group "Miscellaneous".

Price data: Prices are collected by agents from various shops and markets.

National publication: *Bulletin mensuel de statistique*, Service de la Statistique et de la Conjoncture, Ministère de l'Economie nationale, Bangui.

Central African Republic (Bangui)

Official title: Consumer Price Index for non-indigenous families (Europeans). Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official base: 1956 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights were derived from an inquiry conducted between 1955 and 1956 in Bangui. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	48	58
Fuel, electricity, water and cleaning	10	8
Clothing and household linen	11	8
Domestic service	4	11
Miscellaneous	30	15
TOTAL	103	100

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices are collected monthly by agents from various shops and markets.

National publication: *Bulletin mensuel de statistique*, Service de la Statistique et de la Conjoncture, Ministerè de l'Economie nationale, Bangui.

Ceylon (Colombo)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1952 =100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during 15 consecutive days in November 1949 among 455 manual workers' families in Colombo. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	94	61.9
Fuel and light	4	4.3
House rent	1	5.7
Clothing and household linen	63	9.4
Miscellaneous	57	18.7
TOTAL	219	100.0

Price data: Prices for most items are collected three times a month by agents from retail outlets in ten market areas. Rents are obtained quarterly from 148 working-class houses in the city. No particular account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in prices but, since 1953, prices of seasonal vegetables have been combined by a simple geometric average of price relatives.

National publication: *Ceylon Labour Gazette*, Department of Labour, Ministry of Labour, Colombo.

For further methodological details, see *A New Consumers' Price Index*, Sessional Paper VI, 1953, Government Publications Bureau, Colombo.

Chad (Fort-Lamy)

Official title: Consumer Price Index for European families.

Official base: January 1964 =100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Fort-Lamy among European households with monthly income above 100,000 francs CFA; the index relates to the consumption patterns, for January 1964, of families with an average of 2.2 consumption units. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Weights
Food	67	453
Electricity, gas and water	4	84
Clothing	9	31
Domestic service	4	69
Cleaning, personal and medical care	17	90
Transport and household goods	11	165
Miscellaneous	13	108
TOTAL	125	1,000

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices are collected by agents between the 15th and the 20th of each month from 14 outlets and service establishments and from markets for vegetables and fish.

National publication: *Bulletin mensuel de statistique*, Service de la Statistique Générale, Fort-Lamy.

The series have been linked at 1964 to the former index, base 1958 = 100, and at 1958 with the previous index, base October 1950 = 100.

Chile (Santiago)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1958 =100

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Santiago in November 1956 and February May and August 1957, among 2,099 families (960 families of salaried employees and 1,139 families of wage earners). The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	58	47.6
Housing:		
Rent	1	111.
Fuel, light and water	1	6.4
Other household operation	13	5.7
Clothing	24	17.3
Miscellaneous	23	11.9
TOTAL	125	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents on a weekly basis for food, and monthly for other items, from retail stores and co-operatives. Rents are collected quarterly from a sample of approximately 2,500 dwellings

National publication: *Indice de precios al consumidor*, Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Santiago de Chile.

For further methodological details, see *Estadística Chilena*, Nov.-Dec. 1957, Servicio Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Santiago de Chile.

The all-items index has been linked at 1957 to the former series of 47 items, base March 1928 = 100, derived in part from a survey of salaried employees' families.

China (Taiwan)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1956 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period May 1954-April 1955.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during the period May 1954-April 1955 among urban consumers in all major cities of Taiwan, except the Yang-ming-shan area and the Pescadores. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	62	61.6
Rent	1	5.9
Fuel, water and electricity	12	5.1
Clothing	21	8.5
Medical care	13	5.1
Education and recreation	11	3.2
Furniture	8	1.7
Transport and communications	6	1.6
Miscellaneous	16	7.3
TOTAL	150	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents twice per week in four major cities. Weighted arithmetic averages of prices for the four major cities combined are obtained by weighting the prices of items for each city by the corresponding population figures.

National publication: *Taiwan Monthly Commodity-Price Statistics*, Bureau of Accounting and Statistics, Provincial Government of Taiwan, Taichung.

Prior to 1958, the series relate to the former cost of living index of 29 items, base 1952 = 100, derived from quantities of selected commodities consumed monthly by each member of a middle-class public servant's family.

Colombia (Bogotá)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: July 1954-June 1955 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Bogotá in August 1953 among 212 wage earners' families composed of three or more persons including at least one child under 15 years of age. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	32	48.7
Housing:		
Rent	1	13.6
Fuel, light and water	5	4.2
Other	15	3.9
Clothing	21	12.1
Miscellaneous	33	17.5
TOTAL	107	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents from stores in residential areas, commercial centres and markets. Prices for clothing items and most food items are collected monthly; for certain food items prices are collected twice per month from markets. Rent quotations are obtained from a total of 300 dwellings every two months, one half of the total number of dwellings being covered every month. Prices for remaining items are collected quarterly, half-yearly or annually, depending on the price variability of each category of items. No account it taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication: *Boletín Mensual de Estadística*, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística, Bogotá.

For further methodological details, see *Economía y Estadística*, No. 85, IV época, año de 1958, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística, Bogotá.

The series have been linked at 1954/55 to the former index of 55 items, base February 1937 = 100, derived from a study of wage-earners' families of more than three persons sampled in commercial or industrial working class districts in Bogotá.

Congo (Brazzaville)

Official title: Consumer Price Index for European families.

Official base: January 1964 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from February to March 1963 by means of questionnaires addressed to a certain number of European households in Brazzaville. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	73	51.0
Electricity, gas and water	3	5.4
Clothing and household linen	14	8.2
Domestic service	5	6.7
Household expenditure:		
Household goods	4	1.2
Household cleaning goods	8	2.2
Personal care	6	3.5
Pharmaceutical goods and medical care	5	2.6
Miscellaneous	20	19.2
TOTAL	138	100.0

Rent, education and transportation are not included as index items, nor are they taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices are collected monthly by agents from various outlets and service establishments. Data for electricity are obtained from supply authorities. The choice of items in the vegetables group has been made so as ensure uniformity all the year round.

National publication: *Bulletin mensuel des statistiques*, Direction du Service National de la Statistique, des Etudes Démographiques et Economiques, Brazzaville.

The series have been linked at 1964 to the former index of 60 items, base 1956 = 100, derived from a family budget study conducted during November and December 1945 among European office employees, civil servants and the military.

Congo, Democratic Republic of (Kinshasa)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: November-December 1961 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Kinshasa between 3 October and 1 November 1962 by means of questionnaires addressed to 85 government employees with a monthly salary

ranging from 4,000 to 12,000 francs; 64 questionnaires were returned of which 52 were retained for final analysis. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	36	368
Fuel, light and water	4	32
Clothing	7	439
Household equipment and personal care	6	62
Transport and entertainment	4	99
TOTAL	57	1,000

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices are collected by agents from the 7th to the 13th of each month. Prices for most food items are obtained from four important markets.

National publication: *Bulletin trimestriel des statistiques générales*, Direction de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Haut Commissariat au Plan et à la Reconstruction Nationale, Kinshasa.

Costa Rica (San José metropolitan area)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1964 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family income and expenditure survey conducted in San José metropolitan area during the period April-June 1961 among a sample of 470 families with lower and middle income and 30 families with higher income. The index relates to the consumption patterns of families with lower and middle income. In the computation of the index 457 families only were taken into account of which 177 with a monthly income below 800 colons (lower income group) and 280 with a monthly income ranging between 800 and 3,000 colons (middle income group). The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	46	43.4
Housing:		
Elecricity and fuel	2	3.2
Rent	1	12.8
Cleaning materials, furniture and household equipment	20	7.5
Clothing	48	13.2
Transport	3	5.4
Personal and medical care	21	5.2
Miscellaneous	12	9.3
TOTAL	153	100.0

Price data: Prices for most items are collected by agents from 349 outlets and service establishments during the week which includes the 15th of the month. Rent quotations for 142 dwellings and quotations for the remaining items of the group "Housing" are obtained quarterly.

National publication: *Indices de precios al por menor*, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Industria y Comercio, San José.

For further methodological details, see *Encuesta de Ingresos y Gastos Familiares 1961*, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda, San José.

The series have been linked at 1964 to the former index of 144 items, base February-December 1952 = 100, derived from a family expenditure survey of 258 middle-class and workers' families in the city of San José during September 1949.

Cyprus

Official title: Retail Price Index.

Official base: March 1957 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The index is applicable to a family of two adults and two children living in a rented house with a monthly budget expenditure of £25 at the base period. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	48	47.5
Tobacco and liquor	5	6.2
Rent, water and maintenance of dwellings	2	20.0
Fuel and light	4	2.8
Clothing	11	11.5
Household and personal requisites	21	12.0
TOTAL	91	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents on the Thursday nearest to the middle of each month from approximately 350 retail outlets distributed over Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca and Limassol. Rent quotations are obtained from 100 dwellings of which 13 are rent controlled. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by varying items and quantities of items within monthly baskets of constant percentage weights.

National publication: Statistical Summary, Statistics and Research Department, Ministry of Finance, Nicosia.

For further methodological details, see *Report on the revision of the Retail Price Index*, 1957, Government Printing Office, Nicosia.

The series have been linked at 1957 to the former index of 75 items, base January 1950 = 100, derived from an estimated budget of an urban wage-earner's family composed of a man, wife and two children, having a monthly expenditure of £12.10s.

Czechoslovakia

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1961 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1960 among 2,198 households of which 1,479 were wage-earners' households and 719 were salaried employees' households. The number of items used in the computation of the index is as follows:

Group	Number of items
Food and beverages	251
Tobacco	10
Textiles	225
Footwear and leather goods	62
Household goods	64
Fuel and light (excluding electricity and water)	14
Health, hygiene, recreation, transport etc.	123
Buildings materials	19
Services (including, rent, electricity and gas)	357
Meals taken outside home	179
TOTAL	1,304

Price data: Up to 1968, prices of all items including charges for services are government controlled and are uniform throughout the country, price changes being communicated through official announcements. Rent quotations are obtained through housing census results. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by varying seasonal items within quarterly baskets and comparing the price of the current quarterly basket with that for the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

National publication: *Statistiká Ročenka Československé socilistické republiky*, State Statistical Office, Prague.

For further methodological details, see *Statistika a kontrola* (published in Czech with brief English summary), No. 6, 1962, Central Office of the State Control and Statistics, Prague.

The series have been linked at 1960 to the former index of 372 items, base June 1953 = 100, derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1955 among 1,126 households, of which 933 were households of wage earners and salaried employees.

Denmark

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1964 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the estimated distribution of national private consumption expenditure in 1963.

Weights and composition: The percentage weights used in the computation of the index were derived from national accounts estimates of the distribution of private consumption expenditure in 1963 of the entire population and are as follows:

Group	Percentage weights
Food	22.0
Drinks	6.7
Rent	8.7
Fuel and light	3.4
Clothing	9.5
Household goods	8.8
Tobacco	6.0
Miscellaneous	34.9
TOTAL	100.0

Price data: Most prices are collected monthly by local councils from retail dealers, department stores, cooperatives etc. in 200 localities. Rent quotations are obtained through yearly surveys of some 2,000 dwellings.

National publication: *Statistiske Efterretninger*, Danmarks Statistik, Copenhagen.

For further methodological details, see *Statistiske Efterretninger*, No. 48, 1966, Danmarks Statistik, Copenhagen.

Prior to 1965, the series relate to the former index, base July 1957 = 100, derived from the distribution of consumption expenditure in 1957 of the entire population of the country.

Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: 1941 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in November 1941 among 320 families in Santo Domingo, and relate to the survey results of 49 families of five persons each with family incomes not exceeding 30 pesos per month. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	31	39.0
Rent, electricity and water	3	26.4
Coal, matches and candles	3	2.4
Clothing	9	16.2
Miscellaneous	11	16.0
TOTAL	57	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents on the 15th and 30th of each month from 23 retail outlets. Rent quotations are obtained from the records of two companies specialized in renting dwellings. Seasonal price fluctuations are accounted for by maintaining during the off-season period the closing price of the preceding season.

National publication: *Indice del Costo de Vida en Santo Domingo*, Oficina Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Santo Domingo.

Ecuador (Quito)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1951 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Quito in 1950 among 50 wage earners' families with monthly incomes ranging from 300–800 sucres. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	46	56.9
Rent	1	7.5
Fuel and light	7	4.3
Clothing	40	17.1
Household equipment	16	5.6
Miscellaneous	22	8.6
TOTAL	132	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents at monthly intervals for food items and quarterly for all other items except rent, for which quotations are obtained half-yearly.

National publication: *Indice de Precios del Consumo*, División de Estadística y Censos, Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica, Quito.

El Salvador (San Salvador, Mejicanos and Villa Delgado)

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: June 1954 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during the period 25 May to 23 June 1954, among 300 wage earners' families of five members living in San Salvador, Mejicanos and Villa Delgado. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	52	53.7
Housing:		
Rent, light and water	4	9.5
Fuel	5	3.6
Household equipment	12	3.4
Clothing	24	13.4
Miscellaneous	17	16.4
TOTAL	114	100.0

Price data: Prices for most items are collected monthly by agents from shops, markets and service establishments. Rent quotations are obtained quarterly from 41 dwellings.

National publication: *Indice de Precios al Consumidor Obrero para San Salvador, Mejicanos y Villa Delgado*, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía, San Salvador.

The series have been linked at 1955 to the former index of 30 items, base 1937 = 100, derived from a food expenditure study made in June 1949 among 52 workers' families in San Salvador.

Falkland Islands

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: 1948 = 100.

The index applies to labourers and artisans living in Stanley.

Fiji

Official title: Retail Price Index.

Official base: 1st Quarter 1960 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted at Suva in June 1959 among Indian and Fijian workers' families. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	50	52.1
Housing:		
Rent	1	16.8
Water	1	2.1
Household operations:		
Fuel and light	3	3.4
Appliances, furniture, textiles, equipment etc.	15	7.0
Clothing	16	3.9
Transporation	1	5.4
Miscellaneous	16	9.3
TOTAL	103	100.0

Price data: Rent quotations are obtained from 60 properties by agents during the last quarter of each year; prices for all other items are collected by agents each quarter from retail shops and municipal markets in the five main centres of Vitilevu (the main island of Fiji), from about 128 outlets including approximately 35 service establishments.

National publication: *Fiji Royal Gazette*, Government Press, Suva.

Prior to 1960 the series relate to the former index, original base: August 1939 = 100, derived from a family budget survey taken in 1943-44 among 100 workers' families in Suva, with an income of £2.10s. or less per week.

Finland

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: October-December 1957 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during 1955-56 in 18 localities covering wage earners' and salaried employees' families. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	68	38.7
Rent (including costs of home-ownership)	3	12.9
Heat and light	8	4.3
Clothing	26	12.6
Other items	81	31.5
TOTAL	186	100.0

Price data: Prices for most items are collected monthly by agents from approximately 800 retail outlets distributed over 33 towns; prices of certain food items are collected weekly. Rent quotations are obtained annually from over 10,000 dwellings. Seasonal price fluctuations are accounted for by maintaining during the off-season period the closing prices of the proceeding season.

National publication: *Tilastokatsaüksia-Statistika Översikter* (Bulletin of Statistics), Central Statistical Office, Helsinki.

For further methodological details, see *Social Tidskrift*, No. 1-2, 1958, Utgiven av Socialministeriet, Helsinki.

The series have been linked at 1957 to the former index of 142 items, base October 1951 = 100, derived

from a survey of the expenditures among 538 families of workers and low-salaried employees in 15 localities during February 1950 to January 1951.

France

Official title: National Consumer Price Index for middle-class families.

Official base: 1962 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted on a sample basis in 1956-57 among "middle-class" wage earners' and salaried employees' households in urban centres with over 10,000 inhabitants; the 1956-57 survey results were adjusted to 1962 levels according to the changes in the consumption expenditure pattern and prices which had taken place since 1956. The national index is computed as the weighted arithmetic average of the regional indices, the value of the weights being dependent on the number of households satisfying the original survey requirements and located in urban centres with at least 10,000 inhabitants. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	100	45.0
Dwelling costs:		
Housing (rent, rates and repairs)	7	7.1
Fuel and light	5	5.1
Household equipment	33	6.3
Health and hygiene	34	8.6
Transport	14	6.5
Clothing and household linen	39	13.3
Entertainment and miscellaneous	27	8.1
TOTAL	259	100.0

Price data: Prices for most items are collected monthly by agents from 12,000 retail outlets distributed over 100 urban centres with at least 10,000 inhabitants; prices of certain food items are collected weekly. Rent quotations are obtained half-yearly from a sample of 1,200 dwellings distributed over urban centres with at least 10,000 inhabitants; the value of housing allowances is deducted from rent quotations. Prices for pharmaceutical items and medical charges used in the index computations are the net costs to insured persons after benefit refunds. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables, eggs, milk, butter and potatoes are accounted for by means of various statistical methods which are explained in detail in the source cited at the end of this description.

National publication: *Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique*, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Paris.

For further methodological details, see *Etudes Statistiques*, Supplément trimestriel du Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique, Nouvelle série, No. 2, April-June 1964, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Paris.

Prior to 1962 the series relate to the former index of 250 items, base July 1956-June 1957 = 100, derived from a survey conducted in Paris and suburbs among wage-earners' and salaried employees' families of 2 adults and 2 children under 16 years of age. These series have been linked at 1957 to a previous index of 213 items, base 1949 = 100, derived from a study of Paris wage-earners conducted from 1948 to 1950.

French Polynesia—Tahiti (Papeete)

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: August 1966 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The index relates to the population. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	36	55
Rent	1	15
Fuel, light, water, household cleaning goods and miscellaneous	19	15
Clothing and household linen	15	15
TOTAL	71	100

Price data: Prices are collected by agents during the 15 days before and the 15 days after the 1st February, May, August and November, from most important stores and other retail outlets on the municipal market and from service establishments. Prices for fish are collected twice a month. Rent quotations for 12 dwellings are obtained quarterly. Data for electricity stem from official tariffs. The choice of items in the fruits and vegetables group has been made so as to ensure uniformity all the year round.

National publication: *Bulletin de Statistique—Départements et Territoires d'outre-Mer*, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Paris.

Prior to August 1966 the series refer to the former index of 75 items, base: February 1959 = 100, relating to the whole population of Papeete. Prior to 1959 the series relate to the former index, base April 1948 = 100.

Gabon (Libreville)

Official title: Consumer Price Index (Africans).

Official base: 1962 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during 1961-62 among African families in Libreville. The index relates to African workers' families of two to five persons. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	35	65.0
Housing:		
Building materials	2	4.1
Fuel	2	2.5
Clothing and household linen	10	16.3
Miscellaneous	16	12.1
TOTAL	65	100.0

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices are collected by agents during the months of February, April, June, August, October and December from five markets, retail shops and commercial outlets. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication: *Bulletin mensuel de statistique*, Service National de la Statistique, Ministère de l'Économie Nationale, du Plan et des Mines, Libreville.

For further methodological details, see *Bulletin mensuel de statistique*, No. 44, Nov. 1962, Service de la Statistique, Libreville.

Gabon (Libreville)

Official title: Consumer Price Index (Europeans).

Official base: January 1964 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in March 1963 among certain European households with monthly income above 100,000 francs CFA (mainly civil servants and wage earners employed in the most important private firms) living in Libreville, Port-Gentil and Moanda. Questionnaires for 40 households, representing one-fortieth of all European households, were retained for final analysis. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	68	498
Electricity, gas and water	3	40
Clothing and household linen	10	55
Domestic service	3	87
Cleaning, personal and medical care	22	77
Transport and household goods	13	140
Miscellaneous	16	103
TOTAL	135	1,000

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices are collected by agents around the 15th of each month from the main retail stores, markets and service establishments.

National publication: *Bulletin mensuel de statistique*, Service National de la Statistique, Ministère de l'Économie Nationale, du Plan et des Mines, Libreville.

For further methodological details, see *Bulletin mensuel de statistique*, No. 55, Oct. 1963, Service de la Statistique, Ministère de l'Économie Nationale, du Plan et des Mines, Libreville.

The series have been linked at 1964 to the former index of 101 items, base 1959 = 100, derived from a family budget survey conducted among the non-indigenous population in Libreville in 1959.

Germany, Eastern

Official title: Consumer Price Index for Workers' and Employees' Families.

Original base: 1960 = 100.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the pattern of consumption expenditure, derived from a survey conducted during 1960, among wage earners' and salaried employees' families ranging from two to four persons.

Germany, Federal Republic of

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1962 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during 1962 among a sample of urban wage earners' and salaried employees' households, each household comprising two adults and two children (with one child being under 15 years of age at the time of the survey); the survey was restricted to households within the middle income group and with the head of the household as the only breadwinner.

Rent is included for three types of dwellings, i.e., those built before July 1918, those constructed between July 1918 and June 1948 and finally those built after June 1948. Within the over-all rent subgroup the weights assigned to these types of dwellings are respectively: 29.3, 20.2 and 50.5 per cent. Arithmetic averages of prices for each province (Land) and West Berlin are weighted with the corresponding population figures in order to obtain average prices for the whole country.

The approximate number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food and tobacco	126	439.8
Rent	1	93.6
Fuel and light	10	45.8
Clothing	66	120.0
Household operation	113	109.8
Health and personal care	33	31.0
Education and entertainment	46	63.0
Transport and communications	22	62.0
Other goods and services	12	35.0
TOTAL	429	1,000.0

Price data: Prices for most items are collected monthly by agents and by means of mail questionnaires in localities with 20,000 and more inhabitants. Rent quotations are obtained quarterly for the three types of dwellings mentioned above. In the computation of the general index, no account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices; however, a separate food index —not released in ILO and United Nations publications— taking account of seasonal fluctuations in the prices of eggs, potatoes, fresh fruits, vegetables and fish is calculated by the country.

National publication: *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden.

For further methodological details, see *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, Heft 8, August 1964 and *Studies on Statistics—Consumer Price Index, base 1962*, Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden.

The all-items series has been linked at 1962 to the former index, base: 1958 = 100. Prior to 1962, the

food series relates to the former index, original base: 1958 = 100, not comparable with the one having the base: 1962 = 100.

Ghana (Accra)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: March 1963 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Accra during the period mid-August to mid-November 1961 among Ghanaian households with annual income below £600; one person households were excluded from the computation of the index. In view to maintaining continuity with the former series (original base June 1954 = 100), a special consumer price index has been calculated and linked to the former index in March 1963; it was limited to households whose annual expenditure was less than £250 at the time of the 1961 survey. These households were considered to be on a par with those included in the former series (whose income was below £180 per annum). The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index relating to households with annual income below £600, as well as weights used in the computation of the "special consumer price index" are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*	*Weights for special CPI*
Local food	47	458.9	505.3*
Imported food	14	39.1	42.7
Drinks and tobacco	9	49.4	53.7
Rent	7	95.7	59.7
Fuel and light	5	43.3	36.0
Clothing	38	120.3	99.8
Durable goods	12	12.1	14.3
Health and hygiene	7	30.3	32.7
Transport and communications	4	78.2	98.9
Miscellaneous	10	72.7	56.9
TOTAL	153	1,000.0	1,000.0

* In the computation of the "special index", adjustments are made to account for the exclusion, in the former series, of items now included in the sub-group "Fish".

Price data: Prices for most items are collected on Thursday of each week by agents from stores, markets and other outlets. Rent quotations are obtained monthly from a sample of about 374 households. No particular account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices; however, in case where fresh fruits and vegetables are not on the market in certain months their respective weights are imputed to the remaining section items.

National publication: *Quarterly Digest of Statistics*, Central Bureau of Statistics, Accra.

The series have been linked at 1963 to the former index of 82 items, base June 1954 = 100, derived from the 1953 Accra family expenditure survey, relating to 453 African families whose heads were wage-earners in the income range of £50-£180 per annum. These series have been linked at 1955 to the previous provisional index, base June 1948 = 100, which related to manual and related workers in Accra and excluded rent and services.

Gibraltar

Official title: Retail Price Index.

Official base: January 1966 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1964-1965 among a random sample of families drawn from the entire population. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows (the distribution of the number of items given for each group is approximate):

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	89	330.7
Drinks and tobacco	8	62.4
Rent	1	51.5
Fuel, light and water	4	45.6
Clothing	26	139.1
Household durable goods	9	74.5
Miscellaneous goods	24	138.4
Services	24	157.8
TOTAL	185	1,000.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents during the last full week of each month. Prices for food items are collected on public markets and from 11 retail outlets; prices for other consumer goods are ascertained from a minimum of six outlets. Rent quotations are obtained from a sample of 51 dwellings. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by calculating a simple arithmetic average based on the average of the three highest and that of the three lowest price quotations obtained for each item.

National publication: The all items index is published quarterly and the food group index monthly in *Gibraltar Gazette*, The Government Printer, Gibraltar.

The series have been linked at January 1966 to the former index of 261 items, base January 1954 = 100, derived from an expenditure survey based on data extracted from the 1951 Census.

Greece

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: June 1959 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from April 1957 to March 1958 among 2,568 households in 25 urban centres with 10,000 and more inhabitants. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	80	43.7
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	4	5.4
Rent, fuel and light	12	9.9
Clothing	32	14.3
Medical and personal care	17	5.6
Education and recreation	14	7.4
Household goods	39	5.7
Transport and communications	7	6.0
Miscellaneous	7	2.0
TOTAL	212	100.0

Price data: Price quotations for food items subject to short-term fluctuations, e.g., fresh fruits, vegetables, meat, fish etc., are collected weekly by agents in 16 towns; prices for most of the other items are collected monthly. Rent quotations referring to a sample of 500 dwellings of all kinds are obtained four times a year in the case of controlled and once a year in the case of free market rents. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by omitting the seasonal item from the index during its off-season period and assigning its weight to the remaining items in the sub-group.

National publication: *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, National Statistical Service of Greece, Athens.

For further methodological details, see *Consumer Price Index*, National Statistical Service of Greece, Athens.

Prior to 1959, the series relate to the former cost of living index for Athens, composed of 40 items, base 1952 = 100, derived from a 1938 survey of 100 families of salaried employees with average income.

Greenland

Official title: Retail Price Index.

Official base: 1956-1957 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from information relating to 102 households of wage and salary earners, obtained from a family expenditure survey conducted between April 1956 and March 1957 in 17 localities and 24 settlements in East and West Greenland. The number of item subgroups within main groups and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of sub-groups*	*Percentage weights*
Food	12	34.6
Beverages etc.	4	6.2
Housing	1	4.2
Fuel and light	4	7.9
Clothing	3	16.6
Furniture and household utensils	2	4.2
Washing and cleaning	1	1.5
Personal hygiene	2	1.6
Hunting, fishing and agricultural equipment	6	5.6
Tobacco	3	8.5
Transport	1	0.2
Miscellaneous	10	8.9
TOTAL	49	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected on 1 January and 1 July of each year. Prices of most items are obtained through the Royal Greenland Trade Department which conducts most of the retail trade in Greenland; in addition, the treasurers of all municipalities provide price information on particular Greenland products, items sold by private retailers and certain services, the Ministry of Greenland providing price information on public services. Rent data are computed on the basis of construction costs of new dwellings.

National publication: Information on changes in the Greenland index appear twice per year in *Statistike Efterretninger*, published by the Danish Statistical Department, Copenhagen.

The series have been linked at 1958 to the former index, base April 1950 = 100.

Grenada

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: February 1964 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during the period October 1960-October 1961 and were revised according to the consumption patterns of 1964. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	53	620.0
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	6	50.7
Fuel and light	4	45.9
Housing:		
Rent	1	28.9
Repairs	1	41.2
Clothing	9	62.0
Household and miscellaneous items	11	77.5
Services	14	73.8
TOTAL	99	1,000.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents in St. George's the second Wednesday of each month from eight stores and groceries, one bakery and two public markets. Rent quotations are obtained from a sample of six households. Seasonal items are not included in the computation of the index.

National publication: *Grenada Government Gazette*, The Government Printer, St. George's.

Prior to 1964, the series relate to the former index of 70 items, base June 1957 = 100, derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during the period September-December 1942 among 275 agricultural labourers' families. These series have been linked at 1957 to the former index, base August 1939.

Guatemala (Guatemala City)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: August 1946 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in August 1946 and relate to the expenditures of 59 workers' families in Guatamala City. The average size of the families in the study was 5.1 persons with incomes between 32 and 107 quetzals and an average of 56 quetzals per month. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	25	57.3
Rent	1	15.2
Heat and light	4	6.2
Clothing	8	9.1
Miscellaneous	9	12.2
TOTAL	47	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents on the 15th of each month from 27 retail outlets. Rent is fixed at the level of May 1948.

National publication: *Trimestre Estadístico*, Dirección General de Estadistica, Ministerio de Economíca, Guatemala City.

For further details, see *Estudio sobre las Condiciones de Vida de 179 Familias en la Ciudad de Guatemala*, June 1948, Dirección General de Estadística, Guatemala City.

Guyana (Georgetown and New Amsterdam)

Official title: Urban Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1956 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1956 among a sample of 1,327 urban working-class families with monthly income not exceeding $200 and composed of two or more persons living in Georgetown and New Amsterdam. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	91	49.2
Rent	1	6.7
Fuel and light	4	3.8
Clothing	73	10.2
Other household expenses	30	7.3
Miscellaneous	42	22.8
TOTAL	241	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents from approximately 40 retail outlets. Prices for most food items are collected weekly; prices for other items are collected on the 15th of each month. Rent quotations are obtained quarterly from 100 tenants occupying dwellings distributed proportionally between Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

National publication: *The Official Gazette*, Georgetown.

For further methodological details, see *Survey of Family Expenditures, 1956*, Ministry of Labour, Health and Housing, Georgetown.

Haiti (Port-au-Prince)

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: 1948 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1949 and 1950 among lower income group families in Port-au-Prince. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food (including soap, fuel and light and tobacco)	29	68.6
Rent	2	11.9
Clothing	4	19.5
TOTAL	35	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents; prices for food items are obtained weekly (every Wednesday and Saturday) from the three main markets and monthly from 30 stores for the other items. Rent quotations are obtained monthly for about 50 dwellings ranging from two or three rooms per dwelling. Seasonal price fluctuations are accounted for by computing an average price for the relevant items.

National publication: *Bulletin Trimestriel de Statistique*, Institut Haïtien de Statistique, Port-au-Prince.

For further methodological details, see *Bulletin Trimestriel de Statistique*, No. 2, Oct. 1951 and No. 4, Institut Haïtien de Statistique, Port-au-Prince.

Honduras (Tegucigalpa)

Official title: Price Index for Families of Average Income.

Official base: 1948 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1950 in Tegucigalpa by the Banco Central and the Banco Nacional de Fomento; budgets of 78 families were selected. The index is applicable to a wage earners' or salaried employees' family composed of at least two members with an annual income ranging from 1,000 to 2,500 lempiras at the time of the survey. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food (including matches and firewood)	28	48
Beverages and tobacco	4	11
Rent	1	17
Clothing	16	13
Personal care	9	4
Household necessities and electricity	8	4
Miscellaneous	3	3
TOTAL	69	100

Price data: Prices for most items are collected on the 15th of each month by agents and by means of mail questionnaires from retail stores, markets and service establishments. Rent quotations are obtained by means of inquiries taken every there or five years from dwellings with five rooms, the index remaining constant during the interim period. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication: *Boletín Mensual*, Banco Central de Honduras, Tegucigalpa.

For further methodological details, see *Indice de Precios al por Menor para Familias de Ingresos Moderados en Tegucigalpa*, June 1955, Banco Central de Honduras, Tegucigalpa.

Hong Kong

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: September 1963-August 1964 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a household expenditure survey conducted during the period September 1963 to August 1964 among a representative sample of 2,727 urban wage earners' and salaried employees' households with a monthly expenditure ranging from $100 to $2,000 per month at the time of the survey. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	28	48.3
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	3	3.3
Fuel and light	5	3.0
Housing:		
Rent and rates (including owner-occupied dwellings), water, maintenance, repairs etc.	3	15.2
Clothing	11	6.2
Durable household goods	6	2.1
Miscellaneous goods	10	4.2
Transport and vehicles	5	3.2
Services	11	14.5
TOTAL	82	100.0

Weights are subject to periodic revisions based on the results of a monthly continuous household expenditure survey which started in July 1965.

Price data: The frequency, method, source and scope of price collection vary with the particular item. Prices are collected from about 550 outlets and service establishments. Rent quotations are obtained once every six months, the index remaining constant during the interim periods. Seasonal price fluctuations are accounted for by omitting the seasonal item from the index during its off-season period and assigning its weight to the remaining items in the sub-group.

National publication: *Hong Kong Government*, The Government Printer, Hong Kong.

For further methodological details, see *The Household Expenditure Survey 1963-64 and the Consumer Price Index*, April 1965, Statistics Branch, Commerce and Industry Department, Hong Kong.

Prior to 1965, the series relate to the former index of 176 items, base March 1964 = 100, derived from family expenditure surveys conducted in March 1947 and June 1948 among Asian and Portuguese clerical and skilled technical workers.

Hungary (Budapest)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: The base period of the index used in national publications is the identical month of the previous year taken as 100. In order to permit the presentation of the index on a fixed base, the Hungarian Central Statistical Office undertakes to recalculate it on the base used by the ILO and the United Nations.

Computation: The index is a chain index computed separately for each month as a weighted arithmetic average, the weights corresponding to the consumption patterns of the respective months in 1960, and taking the identical month of the previous year as 100.

Weights and composition: Beginning in 1962 the weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1961 in Budapest and relating to the consumption pattern for 1960 of wage earners' and salaried employees' families. In 1962 the index has been linked with the previous index based on a survey conducted during 1955-56. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index for 1960 are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights (Yearly average)
Food	39	52
Fuel and light	5	5
Clothing	34	16
Services (including rent)	7	11
Miscellaneous	27	16
TOTAL	112	100

Price data: Prices for most items are fixed by decree for a long period of time and published monthly in official price lists. Prices for seasonal food items, which are changing more often, are collected daily by agents in the ten largest markets.

National publication: *Statisztikai Havi Közlemények*, Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, Budapest.

Iceland (Reykjavik)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: March 1959 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Reykjavik in 1953-1954 among families of salaried employees, wage earners and civil servants composed of man with wife and at least one child. The index includes direct taxes and adjustment is made to account for the value of family allowances. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	91	35.1
Rent	1	15.4
Fuel, light and water	6	5.9
Clothing	40	14.8
Taxes and insurances	7	14.2
Miscellaneous	100	17.2
Sub-total	245	102.6
Less:		
Family allowances	.	2.6
TOTAL	245	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected at the beginning of each month by agents from about 65 retail outlets; the item rent is regulated on the basis of a special index showing changes in the cost of occupying a certain type of flat.

National publication: *Statistical Bulletin*, The Statistical Bureau of Iceland and Central Bank of Iceland, Reykjavik.

The series have been linked at 1959 to the former index of 107 items, base March 1950 = 100, derived from a family living study conducted from 1 July 1939 to 30 June 1940, covering 40 fishermen's and workers' families in Reykjavik.

India (All-India)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

The Interim series of the All-India Average Working Class Consumer Price Index, original base 1949 = 100, is an average of separate working class indexes for 27 centres distributed throughout the country. As the indexes of the centres are constructed on various base periods, the series are converted where necessary to base 1949 = 100; the individual centre-indexes are then weighted by the respective centre's factory employment during 1949 for the computation of the All-India index.

The summary description given hereafter refers to the former Delhi index, one of the 27 centre-indexes still used in the computation of the All-India index; similar methodology is used in compiling indices for the other centres.

Official base: 1944 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from an expenditure survey conducted in Delhi during the period October 1943-September 1944 among a sample of working-class families having 3.8 consumption units. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	20	61.0
Rent	1	6.4
Fuel and light	6	8.8
Clothing and bedding	10	10.8
Miscellaneous	6	13.0
TOTAL	43	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents every week from two representative retailers in each of the four predominantly working class localities in Delhi. Rent is obtained at irregular intervals and figures remain unchanged between inquiries.

National publication: *Indian Labour Journal*, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Simla.

For further methodological details, see *Cost of Living Index Numbers in India*, 1954, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Simla, and *Supplement to the Monthly Abstract of Statistics, Definitions and Explanatory Notes, 1956*, Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

Indonesia (Djakarta)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: March 1957-February 1958 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Djakarta in 1957-58 among a sample of industrial workers' families. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	.	63.4
Housing:		
Rent	.	5.1
Fuel and light	.	4.6
Water	.	1.1
Clothing	.	8.5
Miscellaneous	.	17.3
TOTAL	62	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents from approximately 40 retail outlets and relate to the 15th of each month. Rent quotations are obtained at half-yearly intervals from 100 families.

National publication: *Statistik Konjuntur*, Biro Pusat Statistik, Djakarta.

Prior to 1958, the Food index relates to the former series composed of 19 foodstuffs, base 1953 = 100, derived from an inquiry into the cost of living in 1932 at Djakarta.

Iran

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: 21 March 1959-20 March 1960 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a survey of urban family expenditure conducted during 1959-1960 among 3,237 wage earners, salaried employees and own-account workers' families living in ten large cities with populations of over 100,000 inhabitants and 22 towns from 5,000 to 100,000 inhabitants. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	49	53.7
Housing:		
Rent	1	6.4
Repairs and maintenance	8	4.9
Household operation:		
Fuel, electricity, water and ice	6	4.5
Other household operation	4	1.8
Clothing	47	10.4
Miscellaneous	54	18.3
TOTAL	169	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents around the 15th of each month from approximately 2,200 food stores and 3,100 other retail outlets distributed over 32 localities; so-called high class stores are excluded from the monthly price survey. Rent quotations are obtained each quarter from approximately 3,100 dwellings. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables in a particular city are accounted for by estimating a price movement (based on nearby cities or similar period in previous years) for the item during the off-season period; the difference between the esti-

mated and the actual price change is corrected when the seasonal item reappears in the city.

National publication: *Bulletin*, Research Department, Bank Markazi, Teheran.

For further methodological details, see *The Revised Cost of Living Index*, February 1961, Economic Research Department, Bank Markazi, Teheran.

The series have been linked at 1959 to the former index of 31 items, original base 21 March 1936-20 March 1937 = 100, derived from a family living study conducted among 617 families of salaried employees, artisans and tradesmen.

Iraq (Baghdad)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1963 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1961 in Baghdad and surroundings among families of unskilled labourers with monthly expenditure not exceeding 20 dinars per consumption unit. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	9	53.0
Rent	1	8.3
Fuel	1	3.3
Electricity	1	2.0
Clothing	15	7.0
Cleaning materials	1	2.5
Furniture	8	5.7
Cigarettes	1	2.8
Miscellaneous	1	15.4
TOTAL	38	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents once in the middle of each week from 12 markets for food items and from 5 markets for clothing items. Rent quotations are obtained every six months from 39 blocks of dwellings. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by relating current prices for such items to those of the corresponding month in 1963 (base year) and not to the average price in the base year as in the case of other commodities; during off-season periods, prices of seasonal items are estimated.

National publication: *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics*, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Baghdad.

Prior to 1963, the series relate to the former index of 47 items, base January 1958 = 100, derived from a family expenditure survey conducted on January-February 1954 among 350 families of unskilled labourers in Baghdad. These series have been linked at 1958 to the previous index base 1939 = 100.

Ireland

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: Mid-August 1953 = 100. (The all items index is also published on the base mid-August 1947 = 100.)

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from early 1951 to September 1952 among 3,000 households, representing all sections of the non-agricultural population living in towns and villages. The survey data have been adjusted for price changes between 1951-1952 and the base period, August 1953. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	71	40.8
Housing:		
Rent and rates of rented dwellings	1	4.4
Rates of owner-occupied dwellings	1	0.9
Repairs and decorations	1	0.9
Fuel and light	7	7.0
Clothing	58	12.7
Miscellaneous	70	33.3
TOTAL	209	100.0

Price data: Prices for all items are collected by agents in 118 towns and villages, including suburban areas. Prices for food, clothing, fuel and miscellaneous items are collected quarterly. The number of price quotations exceeds 30,000. For electricity, tariffs alter only occasionally and relevant information is periodically obtained from the Electricity Supply Board. Data on rents are ascertained by means of an annual inquiry conducted in mid-November. Prices of eggs, milk and potatoes are corrected for seasonal fluctuations.

National publication: *Irish Statistical Bulletin*, Central Statistics Office, Dublin.

For further methodological details, see *Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin*, Dec. 1953, Central Statistics Office, Dublin.

Israel

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official: 1964 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted between July 1963 and June 1964 among a representative sample of approximately 1,600 urban wage earners' and salaried employees' families in 34 areas with population of more than 10,000 inhabitants. The weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Weights*
Food (excluding fruits and vegetables)	245.8
Fruits and vegetables	79.3
Housing	149.6
Household maintenance (including fuel and light)	86.9
Furniture and household equipment	97.5
Clothing	98.7
Health	41.3
Education, culture and entertainment	88.6
Transportation and postal charges	76.3
Miscellaneous	36.0
TOTAL	1,000.0

Price data: Prices for most items are collected monthly by agents from 1,320 outlets distributed over the 34 areas (about 30,000 price quotations). For certain items and services, prices are collected by means of mail questionnaires. Rent quotations are obtained each month from a sample of 600 tenants; own-housing costs are collected through special quarterly surveys. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by shifting monthly item weights within the constant group weights.

National publication: *Statistical Bulletin of Israel*, Central Bureau of Statistics, Jerusalem.

For further methodological details, see *Statistical Bulletin of Israel—The Revision of the Consumer's Price Index*, Part E, English Summary, Sept.-Oct. 1965, Central Bureau of Statistics, Jerusalem.

The series have been linked at 1964 and 1962 to the former indexes original base: January 1959 = 100, and at January 1959 to the previous index, original base: September 1951 = 100.

Italy

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1966 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights were derived from the 1966 consumption patterns—excluding the producers' own consumption as well as the rental of flats ownership—of the entire population. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food and tobacco	93	45.9
Rent	6	5.8
Fuel and light	8	3.4
Clothing	32	10.0
Furnishing and household equipment	29	6.2
Personal and medical care	25	7.2
Transport and communications	22	9.3
Education and recreation	29	7.0
Miscellaneous	12	5.2
TOTAL	256	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected in the chief towns of the 92 provinces by agents from approximately 19,500 outlets (9,000 for food, 3,500 for clothing and 7,000 for other items) and from 5,500 service establishments. Prices for food items are ascertained three times per month, those for clothing and personal services around the 15th of each month. Price collection on costs of public services is made four times per year in February, May, August and November. Rent quotations are obtained for 13,500 flats on the 15th of January, April, July and October. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by maintaining, during the off-season period, the closing price from the preceding season and by using, for computing subgroup indices, moving weighted averages of the respective indices of the three last months.

National publication: *Bullettino mensile di statistica*, Instituto Centrale di Statistica, Rome.

The series have been linked at 1966 to the former index, official base: 1953 = 100, derived from consumers' expenditure pattern in 1953.

Ivory Coast (Abidjan)

Official title: Consumer Price Index (Africans).

Official base: February 1960 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in August-September 1956 among African wage earners' and salaried employees' families in Abidjan, and relate to African families of four or five persons, excluding families with more than three adults and more than one wage or salary earner. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	47	51.1
Rent	2	11.6
Fuel, light, water and soap	6	8.1
Clothing	12	8.4
Household goods	13	7.3
Services	9	8.5
Miscellaneous	11	5.0
TOTAL	100	100.0

Price data: Prices for food, fuel and certain other items are collected daily from four important markets. Prices of other goods and services are obtained once a month. Rent quotations refer to low-priced apartments of three rooms.

National publication: *Bulletin mensuel de statistique*, Direction de la Statistique, des Etudes économiques et démographiques, Ministère des Finances, des Affaires et du Plan, Abidjan.

Ivory Coast (Abidjan)

Official title: Consumer Price Index (Europeans).

Official base: 1960 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in June 1961 among European families of two or more persons in Abidjan. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	57	50
Fuel, light and water	5	4
Clothing, household linen and various household equipment	28	8
Cleaning materials, personal hygiene, medical expenses	22	10
Domestic service	2	8
Miscellaneous	26	20
TOTAL	140	100

Rent is not included as index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices for all items are collected by agents from five markets, four large stores, and service establishments. Prices of local food, fuel and certain other items are collected daily, prices of imported food items are collected weekly; prices of all other items are collected at the end of each month.

National publication: *Bulletin mensuel de statistique*, Direction de la Statistique, des études économiques et démographiques, Ministère des Finances, des Affaires économiques et du Plan, Abidjan.

For further methodological details, see *Supplément trimestriel* to the *Bulletin mensuel de statistique*, Etudes et rapports No. 3, 1962, Direction de la Statistique, Ministère des Finances, des Affaires économiques et du Plan, Abidjan.

The series have been linked at 1962 to the former index of 67 items, base September 1947 = 100, derived from a family budget survey conducted in Abidjan in September 1947 among European families composed of two adults and one child.

Jamaica (Kingston)

Official title: Retail Price Index.

Official base: December 1955 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1954 in Kingston metropolitan area and relate to the expenditure of a manual worker's family whose head earned up to £400 per annum at the time of the survey. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	47	51.4
Rent and related expenditure:		
Rent (including water and electricity)	3	9.3
Mortgage repayment and taxes	2	2.7
Fuel, ice and cleaning	9	7.5
Clothing and household linen	44	8.3
Miscellaneous:		
Personal expenses	12	8.9
Household expenses	30	11.9
TOTAL	147	100.0

Price data: Prices for most items are collected monthly by agents and mail questionnaires. Rent quotations and prices of certain personal and household items are collected half-yearly.

National publication: *Retail Price Index, Kingston Area*, Department of Statistics, Kingston.

For further methodological details see *Household Expenditure Survey 1953-1954* and *Retail Price Index, January 1956*, Department of Statistics, Kingston.

Japan

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1965 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1965 among a random sample of 8,000 urban and rural households (excluding farmers', fishermen's and single-person's households) in 170 localities selected so as to represent the whole country. The weights were revised in November 1966. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Items	*Number of Group*	*Weights*
Food	146	424.5
Housing:		
Rent	3	25.7
Repairs and improvements	11	19.8
Water charge	1	4.7
Furniture and utensils	30	57.1
Fuel and light	8	49.6
Clothing	62	128.0
Miscellaneous	103	290.6
TOTAL	364	1,000.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents from about 20,000 retail stores and from service establishments in the 170 localities during the week containing the 12th of each month. The total number of price information is about 113,000. Rent quotations are obtained from about 16,000 households. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits, vegetables and fish are accounted for by varying item weights within the constant group weights.

National publication: *Monthly Report on the Retail Price Survey*, Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, Tokyo.

Prior to 1964, the series relate to the former index of 332 items, base 1960 = 100, derived from the results of the 1960 family income and expenditure survey conducted on a sample basis every month among urban families in 28 cities.

Kenya (Nairobi)

Official title: Wage Earners' Index of Consumer Prices (Africans).

Official base: July 1964 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period; in the computation of the group "Clothing" and for certain items in the group "Household operations" the respective group index is computed according to the chain method (i.e., instead of comparing the current price of an item with the basic price, it is compared with the price applicable in the previous month).

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during 1957-1958 among approximately 400 households selected at random from African households in the Eastlands area of Nairobi; the analysis of the results was confined to those budgets where the total income of the head of the household did not exceed 320 shillings per month. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	19	67.1
Beverages and tobacco	4	7.9
Fuel and light	2	5.2
Clothing	10	7.9
Household operations	5	5.3
Miscellaneous	9	6.6
TOTAL	49	100.0

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices are collected by agents during the first four working days of each month from all markets and between 120 and 160 shops visited at random. Seasonal price fluctuations are accounted for by computing twelve-month moving averages for all vegetables and charcoal items, and three-month moving averages for certain clothing items.

National publication: *Kenya Statistical Digest*, Statistics Division, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Nairobi.

For further methodological details, see *Wage Earners' Index of Consumer Prices in Nairobi—A description of the method of compilation*, East African Statistical Department (document now available from the Government Printer, Nairobi).

Kenya (Nairobi)

Official title: Nairobi Cost of Living Index (Europeans).

Official base: August 1939 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1947 among European civil servants (families with husband, wife and one child) in Nairobi with a basic salary below £500 per annum at the time of the survey. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food and tobacco	41	43
Household expenses (including fuel, light and water)	24	11
Clothing	27	10
Transport	25	11
Domestic servants' wages	1	13
Pharmaceutical products	31	3
Miscellaneous	30	9
TOTAL	179	100

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices are collected by agents or by mail on the last day of each month from 84 retail outlets. Prices for electricity and water are obtained from the supply authorities.

National publication: *Statistical Abstract*, Statistics Division, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Nairobi.

For further methodological details, see *Methods of Compiling Indices*, 1948, East African Statistical Department, Nairobi.

Korea, Republic of

Official title: All Urban Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1965 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1965 among all urban households in 58 localities (comprising 31 major cities). The weights were revised according to a family expenditure survey conducted in 1966. The index now relates to 31 major cities only. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	101	528.8
Housing:		
Rent	1	31.0
Repairs and maintenance	11	16.4
Water	1	5.5
Furniture and furnishing	9	22.3
Fuel and light	7	66.6
Clothing	31	78.0
Miscellaneous	71	251.4
TOTAL	232	1,000.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents from 5,235 retail stores and 670 service establishments; depending on the nature of the items, the periodicity of price collection varies from once to three times per month or once per quarter. Rent quotations are obtained from 95 wooden built dwellings with one room. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits, vegetables and fish are accounted for by pricing the items only when they are in season; during the off-season, the relevant item weights are imputed to the remaining items of the respective sub-group.

National publication: *Monthly Statistics of Korea*, Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board, Seoul.

For further methodological details, see *National Retail Price Survey and Consumer Price Index*, Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board, Seoul.

Prior to 1966, the series relate to the former index with 248 items, base 1960 = 100, derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1960 by the Bank of Korea. These series had been linked at 1960 with a former index of 196 items, base 1955 = 100, and at 1955 with another index of 46 items, base 1947 = 100.

Laos (Vientiane)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1959 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1959 among middle-class families with three to four children. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	83	56.0
Housing (including fuel, light and water)	25	13.8
Clothing	14	10.4
Domestic service	4	3.2
Personal hygiene	22	8.0
Transportation	5	2.3
Miscellaneous	17	6.3
TOTAL	170	100.0

National publication: *Bulletin de Statistiques*, Service de la Statistique, Ministère du Plan, Vientiane.

For further methodological details see *Bulletin de Statistiques*, No. 2, April-June 1961, Service de la Statistique, Ministère du Plan, Vientiane.

Prior to 1959, the series relate to the index of 36 items, base December 1948 = 100, derived from a family living study carried out in 1947 among middle-class Laotians and Vietiane.

Lebanon (Beirut)

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: June-August 1939 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights were derived from and expenditure survey conducted in Beirut in 1943 among civil servants' families consisting of two adults, two children and one maid. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	26	37.8
Rent and water	2	17.7
Heat and light	5	4.8
Clothing	44	17.3
Miscellaneous	20	22.4
TOTAL	97	100.0

Price data: Weekly prices for food are collected by agents. Controlled prices are used for rents. For some items of heat and light the prices are collected weekly and for the other items monthly. Prices for clothing and miscellaneous items are collected once a year.

National publication: *Bulletin Mensuel*, Service de la Statistique générale, Beirut.

Liberia (Monrovia)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: September-November 1964 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Monrovia during the period October-December 1963 among a sample of wage earners' and clerical employees' households of two or more persons with monthly income not exceeding $250 at the time of the survey. The weights were revised according to a limited expenditure survey conducted in June 1964. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	32	34.4
Drinks and tobacco	6	5.7
Fuel and light	3	5.0
Rent	1	14.9
Clothing	14	13.8
Household goods and furniture	7	6.1
Health, personal care and services	9	11.4
Miscellaneous	7	8.7
TOTAL	79	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents from 18 stores, 2 markets and 14 service establishments; prices are ascertained twice a month for food items and once a month for most other goods and services. Rent quotations are obtained twice a year from a sample of 25 dwellings. Seasonal items are not included in the computation of the index.

National publication: *Statistical Newsletter*, Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Agency, Monrovia.

For further methodological details, see *Results of the Study Related to the Consumer Price Index for Monrovia*, methodological series No. 1, Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Agency, Monrovia.

Libya (Tripoli)

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: January 1964 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Tripoli in 1962 among a sample of 288 Libyan wage earners' households with monthly salary below £40. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	54	45.0
Housing (including rent, fuel and light etc.)	32	22.2
Clothing	64	13.0
Other consumption items (incl. personal care, tobacco and beverages)	9	8.1
Services and other expenditures	24	11.7
TOTAL	183	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected weekly for food items and monthly for most other items by agents from about 80 retail outlets and service establishments. Prices for electricity, water and most items of the group "Services and other expenditures" are collected twice a year. Rent quotations are obtained quarterly from a sample of 234 houses.

National publication: *Monthly Cost of Living Index for Tripoli Town*, Census and Statistical Department, Ministry of National Economy, Tripoli.

For further methodological details, see *Monthly Cost of Living Index for Tripoli Town*, January-August 1964, Census and Statistical Department, Ministry of National Economy, Tripoli.

Luxembourg

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1965 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from 1963 to 1964 among 485 households of wage earners and salaried employees with lower income and with annual average expenditure at the time of the survey of about 112,700 francs for wage earners'

households and 131,000 francs for salaried employees' households. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	57	40.2
Drinks and tobacco	14	9.3
Housing:		
Maintenance	9	1.9
Fuel, light and water	10	7.2
Furniture, furnishings and household equipment	16	5.8
Clothing	29	17.0
Cleaning materials, personal hygiene and medical expenses	11	4.7
Miscellaneous	27	13.9
TOTAL	173	100.0

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of weights.

Price data: Prices are collected by agents from various retail outlets and service establishments in Luxembourg City; depending on the nature of the items, prices are ascertained weekly (fresh fruits and vegetables), monthly, quarterly or half-yearly. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by using twelve-month moving average in the computation of the index.

National publication: *Bulletin du Statec,* Service central de la statistique et des études économiques Ministère de l'Economie Nationale et de l'Energie, Luxembourg.

For further methodological details, see *Bulletin du Statec*, Nos. 4 and 6, 1966, Service central de la statistique et des études économiques, Ministère de l'Economie Nationale et de l'Energie, Luxembourg.

The general index has been linked at 1966 to the former index of 36 items, original base January 1948 = 100, applicable to an average family of 4 adults. Prior to 1966, the food series relates to the index, original base January 1948 = 100.

Madagascar (Tananarive)

Official title: Retail Price Index (Madagascans).

Official base: January 1964 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from May to September 1961 among a random sample of 450 Madagascan households in Tananarive. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	35	56.2
Fuel and light	6	9.2
Household expenses and clothing	27	23.0
Domestic service	1	2.1
Miscellaneous	4	9.5
TOTAL	73	100.0

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices for fresh fruits and vegetables are collected weekly by agents from public markets. Prices for all other items are obtained either from periodical inquiries among households or by means of questionnaires sent monthly to about 60 retail shops. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by shifting monthly item weights within the constant group weights.

National publication: *Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique,* Institut de la Statistique at de la Recherche Economique, Ministère des Finances et du Commerce, Tananarive.

Madagascar (Tananarive)

Official tile: Consumer Price Index for European families.

Official base: March 1962 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from May to September 1961 among the families of 150 Technical Assistance officials in Tananarive. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	114	46.1
Fuel and light	6	7.4
Household expenses and clothing	63	28.4
Domestic services	5	8.0
Miscellaneous	16	10.1
TOTAL	204	100.0

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices for fresh fruits, vegetables and flowers are collected weekly by agents from public markets. Prices for all other items are collected monthly by mail questionnaires from retail shops and department stores. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by shifting monthly item weights within the constant group weights.

National publication: *Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique,* Institut de la Statistique et de la Recherche Economique, Ministère des Finances et du Commerce, Tananarive.

For further methodological details, see *Enquête budgétaire en milieu Assistance technique à Tananarive,* Service de statistique et des études socio-économiques, Ministère des Finances, Tananarive.

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook,* have been linked at 1962 to the former index of 137 items, base 1949 = 100, derived from a European family expenditure survey carried out in September 1952 in Tananarive.

Malawi

Official title: Consumer Price Index Numbers (Europeans).

Official base: January 1962 = 100.

Computation: The country-wide index is computed as the weighted average of three separate series of indices relating to the towns of Blantyre, Limbe and

Zomba respectively; the weights used are proportionate to the European population of each town. Each index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: Since January 1962 the weights are derived from the *Federal European Expenditure Survey* of September/October 1960, conducted in Blantyre/Limbe, Zomba and Lilongive. Weights for the period 1959-1961 are based on a survey among Civil Servants in August 1960. The percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Percentage Weights*
Foodstuffs	23.2
Drink and tobacco	8.7
Clothing and footwear	7.5
Fuel and light	5.9
Household stores	4.5
Servants' wages	8.1
Vehicle expenses	15.7
Miscellaneous	18.6
Sub-total	92.2
Housing (excluded from index)	7.8
TOTAL	100.0

Basic price data: Prices for most items are collected monthly or quarterly, except changes in the level of domestic servants' wages are calculate every six months as a result of a special sample inquiry.

National publication: *Quarterly Digest of Statistics*, April 1964, Ministry of Finance, Zomba.

Malaysia, West

Official title: Retail Price Index (All Races).

Official base: 1959 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during 1957-1958 among a sample of households throughout the States of Malaya. The index is applicable to all non-Europeans with a total family income not exceeding 300 Malayan dollars per month. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	115	67.1
Drinks, tobacco etc.	20	7.1
Rent	12	4.4
Fuel and light	6	3.3
Clothing	44	4.9
Household goods	33	1.9
Transport	10	3.1
Entertainment and services	17	4.6
Miscellaneous	43	3.6
TOTAL	300	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents on the third Monday of each month in 49 urban and rural centres from approximately 1,780 retail outlets. Rent quotations are obtained from 90 dwellings.

National publication: *Monthly Statistical Bulletin of West Malaysia*, Department of Statistics, Kuala Lumpur.

For further methodological details, see *Report of the Household Budget Survey, 1957-58*, Department of Statistics, Kuala Lumpur.

Prior to 1959, the series relate to the index of 55 items, base January 1949 = 100, derived from a family expenditure study conducted in Kuala Lumpur among 32 families of Malayan labourers.

Malta

Official title: Interim Index of Retail Prices.

Official base: April 1960 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights were derived from an estimated consumption expenditure pattern for 1959 of mainly urban and semi-rural wage earners' households in 13 localities, the estimates being derived from the 1955 pilot survey on family expenditure, adjusted on the basis of other available statistics. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	109	42.4
Alcoholic beverages	7	3.0
Tobacco	4	6.3
Housing:		
Rent	1	2.2
Water rates	1	0.3
Painting and whitewashing	7	0.9
Fuel and light	4	3.3
Clothing	58	13.0
Durable household goods	31	9.8
Transport	14	3.3
Services	13	6.3
Miscellaneous	42	9.2
TOTAL	291	100.0

Price data: Prices for all items except rent are collected monthly from 349 selected retailers and other outlets. Rent quotations are obtained annually from a random sample of 600 households in six localities. Seasonal fluctuations are not taken into account except for the prices of fresh fish, where a system of monthly variable subweights is used.

National publication: *The Malta Government Gazette*, Department of Labour, Valletta.

For further methodological details, see *The Interim Index of Retail Prices 1960*, Report by the Committee of Users, Nov. 1960, Central Office of Statistics, Valletta.

The series have been linked at 1960 with the former index of 95 items, base September 1946 = 100, derived from an inquiry among wage-earners' households.

Mauritania (Nouakchott)

Official title: Consumer Price Index for European families. Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official base: January 1961 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in July 1961 by means of 125 questionnaires

addressed to the 450 Europeans in Nouakchott; nineteen questionnaires only were returned and retained for final analysis. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	74	51.0
Fuel, light, water and cleaning	8	12.3
Clothing	4	5.2
Domestic service	1	11.7
Miscellaneous	24	19.8
TOTAL	111	100.0

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices are collected monthly by agents from four retail shops and from markets and service establishments. Data for domestic servants' wages used in the computation of the index are 45 per cent above the minimum wage scales fixed by the authorities.

National publication: *Bulletin Statistique et Economique*, Service de la Statistique, Nouakchott.

Mauritius

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: January-June 1962 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted between June 1961 and June 1962 among a random sample of 1,053 urban and rural households whose chief earner's income did not exceed 1,000 rupees per month. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	108	49.3
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	5	7.6
Housing:		
Rent	1	2.8
Rates, repairs and water charge	10	5.9
Fuel and light	5	3.5
Household operations	7	3.5
Furniture, soft furnishings and household appliances	10	1.5
Clothing and clothing materials	34	10.3
Medical care, personal care	21	3.5
Transport	9	5.7
Education, entertainment, miscellaneous	13	6.4
TOTAL	223	100.0

Price data: Prices for most items are collected monthly by agents from retail shops and markets in urban and rural areas; prices for fruits, vegetables and fresh fish are collected weekly. Rent quotations are obtained annually from 150 dwellings included in the family expenditure survey; changes in rates are obtained annually from Town Councils. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh vegetables are accounted for by using a sliding scale of weights.

National publication: *The Government Gazette of the Colony of Mauritius*, Port Louis.

For further methodological details, see *Report to the Government of Mauritius on the 1961-62 Family Inquiry and the Consumer Price Index, 1963* (ILO/OTA/Mauritius/R.1), International Labour Office, Geneva.

Prior to 1962, the series relate to the former index of about 150 items, base 1939 = 100.

Mexico (Mexico City)

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: 1939 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1934 among 281 wage earners families in Mexico City; the weighting pattern was modified according to a further survey conducted in 1937-1938 among 70-90 families of the original survey. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	12	76.0
Coal, soap and candles	3	12.6
Clothing	8	11.4
TOTAL	23	100.0

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices are collected weekly by agents in the most important markets. Free market and officially controlled prices are averaged. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication: *Revista de Estadística*, Dirección General de Estadística, Secretaría de Industria y Comercio, Mexico City.

Morocco (Casablanca)

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: October 1958-September 1959 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted among representative families of wage earners and salaried employees in Rabat in 1954 and in the former Southern Zone of Morocco in 1955. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	61	55
Housing (rent, fuel and light, water and kitchen utensils)	12	17
Clothing and household linen	18	12
Miscellaneous	20	16
TOTAL	111	100

Price data: Prices for food items are collected weekly by agents from two important markets and from retail dealers located in two quarters of Casablanca with a population of moderate income; 25 price quotations are usually ascertained for each item. Prices of other

goods and services are collected during the last week of the month; rent quotations refer to moderate-rented apartments. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by shifting monthly item weights within the constant group weights and by computing three-month moving averages of the unadjusted indices.

National publication: *Bulletin mensuel de statistique*, Service Central des Statistiques, Ministère du Développement chargé de la promotion nationale et du plan, Rabat.

The series have been linked at 1958/59 to the former index of 46 items, base 1939 = 100.

Mozambique (Lourenço Marques)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1 October 1956-30 September 1957 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from 1 October 1956 to 30 September 1957 in Lourenço Marques among a sample of 170 families from which 79 replies were retained for final analysis. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	108	47.5
Fuel and light	5	3.4
Rent	1	0.2
Clothing	20	1.5
Water and household cleaning goods	10	5.0
Miscellaneous	46	42.4
TOTAL	190	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents the last two working days of each month from various outlets and service establishments. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication: *Boletim Mensal*, Direcção provincial dos Serviços de Estadística Geral. Lourenço Marques.

For further methodological details, see *Inquérito ao custo de vida na cidade de Lourenço Marques (1956-1957)*, Serviço de Estudos, Direcção provincial dos Serviços de Estadística Geral, Lourenço Marques.

Prior to 1961, the series relate to the former retail price index, base: 1 October 1956-30 September 1957 = 100.

Netherlands

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: April 1959-March 1960 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted between April 1959 and March 1960 among approximately 2,500 four-person families of manual and non-manual workers earning not more than 8,000 florins per year. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	168	32.7
Housing:		
Rent and maintenance	5	8.7
Fuel and light	19	5.2
Furniture and domestic equipment	49	6.4
Clothing	74	8.8
Health and hygiene	31	4.8
Recreation, relaxation, travel	65	12.4
Community obligations and voluntary insurance	12	5.2
Compulsory social insurance	8	11.5
Wage tax	1	4.3
TOTAL	432	100.0

The index is calculated both including and excluding compulsory social insurance and wage tax, the latter series being released in ILO and United Nations publications.

Price data: Prices for most items including food prices are collected monthly by agents from retail shops and public markets in 34 municipalities; prices for certain items are collected at longer intervals, depending on the price variability of the individual item. Rent quotations are generally obtained in May and November of each year. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits, vegetables, flowers and certain clothing items are accounted for by varying item weights within monthly baskets of constant percentage weights.

National publication: *Maandschrift* (Monthly Bulletin), Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Central Bureau of Statistics), The Hague.

For further methodological details, see *Sociale maandstatistiek—Maart 1963* (Monthly Bulletin of Social Statistics—March 1963), Central Bureau voor de Statistiek (Central Bureau of Statistics), The Hague.

Netherlands Antilles (Curaçao)

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: January 1958 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1956 among wage earners' families in Curaçao. Group weights were corrected on the basis of import statistics which cover the estimated total expenditure of the whole population of the island in the year 1958. The approximate number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food and tobacco	90	42.0
Rent	1	13.0
Clothing	42	8.5
Services (including water and electricity)	22	16.7
Miscellaneous (including fuel)	43	11.5
Direct taxes	3	3.0
(Compulsory social security)	.	(5.3)
TOTAL	201	100.0

In the final calculation of the index the item "Compulsory social security" is not taken into account.

Price data: Prices for food, clothing and miscellaneous items are collected by agents between the 3rd

and 27th of each month from about 80 retail stores and from public markets mainly located in the town of Willemstad. Rents are officially controlled.

National publication: *Statistische Mededelingen*, Bureau Voor de Statistiek, Department Sociale en Economische Zaken, Willemstad.

New Caledonia (Noumea)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: January 1957 = 100.

Weights and composition: The index relates to lower-income group-families of four persons (two adults and two children). The number of items used in the computation of the index is as follows:

Group	*Number of items*
Food	35
Household operations:	
Fuel, light and water	3
Other	18
Clothing and household linen:	
Clothing	25
Household linen	3
Pharmaceutical goods and medical care	17
Miscellaneous	7
TOTAL	108

Although rent is not a component group of the index it is accounted for annually by computing a special rent index based on movements in the consumer price index during the previous 12 months.

Price data: Prices are collected on the 8th of each month from five main establishments and from public markets.

National publication: *Bulletin de Statistique—Départements et territoires d'outre-mer*, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Paris.

The series have been linked at 1957 to the former index, base September 1936 = 100.

New Zealand

Official title: Consumers' Price Index.

Official base: 1965 = 1,000.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and computation: The weights and selected items were derived from the aggregate national consumption of goods and services entering into household expenditure during the period 1962-1963. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	125	30.1
Housing:		
Rent	12	5.5
Home ownership costs	24	12.5
Household operation:		
Fuel and light	8	2.8
Home furnishings	73	5.6
Domestic supplies and services	24	2.8
Apparel	140	13.1
Transportation	25	9.4
Miscellaneous	104	18.2
TOTAL	535	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected in 25 population centres; the frequency of price collection varies according to the item: prices of fresh fruits, vegetables and eggs are collected weekly; prices of all other foodstuffs, quotations for fuel and light and certain private transport are ascertained monthly; some home ownership costs and certain service charges are collected annually; prices of the remaining items are collected quarterly. Prices are mainly collected by agents, but some items, including rent quotations, are obtained by mail questionnaires. Rents relate to unfurnished dwellings of four, five and six rooms and unfurnished flats of two, three and four rooms. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by shifting monthly item weights within the constant section weights of the food group.

National publication: *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, Department of Statistics, Wellington.

The series have been linked at 1965 to the former index of 375 items, base 1955 = 100, derived from the aggregate national consumption of goods and services entering into the household during the period April 1952-March 1953. These series had been linked at 1955 to the former index of 306 items, base January-March 1949 = 1,000.

Nicaragua (Managua)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1956 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Managua in October 1953 and relate to 97 industrial wage earners' families of six members with a monthly average income of 530 córdobas at the time of the survey. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food and tobacco	26	59.9
Rent, water and electricity	3	12.2
Fuel and light	5	4.2
Clothing	25	4.8
Miscellaneous	24	18.9
TOTAL	83	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents from about 44 retail outlets and service establishments; prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are collected three times per month. Rent quotations are obtained every two months from 50 dwellings. The frequency of price collection for the remaining items may be monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annually, depending on the price variability of the individual item.

National publication: *Boletín de Estadística*, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Managua.

For further methodological details, see *Boletín de Estadística*, No. 8, Sept. 1960, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Managua.

Niger (Niamey)

Official title: African Consumer Price Index.

Official base: July 1962-June 1963 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Niamey from March 1961 to April 1962 among 317 African households. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	42	45
Clothing	9	10
Household operations (including fuel, light and water)	9	18
Miscellaneous	16	27
TOTAL	76	100

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices for food and other items are collected by agents twice a month from five retail stores and four times from one market. Quotations for certain public services are obtained every month from official tariffs. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication: *Bulletin de statistique*, Service de la statistique, Commissariat général au Développement, Niamey.

Niger (Niamey)

Official title: European Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 15 November-15 December 1964 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Niamey during the period 15 November to 15 December 1964 by means of mail questionnaires addressed to a sample of households of French officials in Technical Assistance. The number of items used in the computation of the index is as follows:

Group	Number of items
Food	78
Electricity, gas and water	3
Cleaning materials	10
Clothing and household linen	12
Domestic services	2
Miscellaneous	28
TOTAL	133

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices for food and other items are collected by agents twice a month from five retail stores and four times from one market. Quotations for services stem monthly from official tariffs. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication: *Bulletin de statistique*, Service de la statistique, Commissariat général du Développement, Niamey.

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, have been linked at 1965 to the former index of 87 items, base 1960 = 100, derived from an inquiry conducted among European officials.

Nigeria (Lagos)

Official title: Lagos Consumer Price Index-Lower Income Group.

Official base: 1960 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted between October 1959 and September 1960 among the families of a random sample of clerks, artisans and labourers earning not more than £450 per annum in Lagos in 1960. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	46	42.7
Drinks	8	7.5
Tobacco and kola	6	3.7
Accommodation:		
Rent	1	12.2
Maintenance and repairs	2	0.6
Fuel and light	4	3.1
Clothing	28	9.9
Household goods	13	2.0
Miscellaneous personal expenditure	26	4.0
Transport	10	7.2
Other services	12	7.1
TOTAL	156	100.0

Price data: Prices for most items are collected by agents from markets and leading stores; market prices are collected daily. Rent quotations are obtained annually from a random sample of dwellings.

National publication: *Digest of Statistics*, Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.

Prior to 1960, the series relate to the former index, base 1953 = 100, derived from a family budget study conducted during 1952/53 among a sample of 540 labourers, artisans and clerical workers having an annual income not greater than £350.

Norway

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1959 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were principally derived from a family expenditure survey conduced in 1958 among 3,500 households, supplemented by information from surveys conducted during 1954-1956 among farmers, fishermen and old-age pensioners, as those groups were not included in the 1958 survey. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	223	41.1
Drinks	32	1.6
Tobacco	11	2.3
Housing:		
Rent	1	3.9
Fuel and light	8	5.8
Maintenance	22	1.7
Other expenses	8	2.0
Clothing	73	12.7
Miscellaneous	273	28.9
TOTAL	651	100.0

Price data: Prices for most of the items included in the index being identical throughout the country, current monthly price quotations for fixed price items are collected from selected outlets in Oslo only; prices for the remaining items are obtained from 100 localities. Quotations for rent, house maintenance and other housing expenses are estimated from the results of an annual housing survey. For certain seasonal food items the average prices for the period of availability are retained during the off-season periods. Price averages for the whole country are calculated by weighting average prices for the various areas, according to their relative share in the country's retail turnover.

National publication: *Statistisk Månedshefte* (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), Statistisk Sentralbyrå (Central Bureau of Statistics), Oslo.

The series have been linked at 1959 to the former index of 222 items, base 1949 = 100, derived from a study of wage-earners' families in a sample of 17 towns and 10 industrial centres.

Pakistan (Karachi)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1961 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from the National Family Expenditure Survey conducted during a 12-month period in 1955-1956 through which a sample of 1,004 families of industrial workers (excluding supervisors and clerks) selected from regular pay-rolls and non-casual contract labour of industrial establishments (excluding mines) in Karachi were obtained. The average size of the families included in the index was 5.33 persons and their monthly average family income was 129.99 rupees. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	46	56.5
Housing and household operations	6	11.3
Clothing	30	10.9
Miscellaneous	30	21.3
TOTAL	112	100.0

Price data: The frequency of price collection depends on nature of the items and are collected weekly (food), monthly (clothing and other general consumption goods whose prices do not fluctuate rapidly), quarterly (furniture and household goods) and annually (electricity, transport etc.) by agents from retail stores and service establishments. For some seasonal items which are not on the market in certain months, prices for the off-season period are assumed to follow the price movements of the groups in which the seasonal items are classified.

National publication: *Statistical Bulletin*, Central Statistical Office, Economic Affairs Division, Karachi.

For further methodological details, see *Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers, 1961=100*, Central Statistical Office, Economic Affairs Division, Karachi.

The series have been linked at 1961 to the former index of 47 items, base April 1948-March 1949 = 100, derived from family living studies of industrial workers with monthly incomes between 30 and 100 rupees during a 12-month period in 1943-1944.

Pakistan (Narayanganj)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1961 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from the National Family Expenditure Survey conducted during a 12-month period in 1955-1956 through which a sample of 1,000 families of industrial workers (excluding supervisors and clerks) selected from regular pay-rolls and non-casual contract labour of industrial establishments (excluding mines) in Narayanganj were obtained. The average size of the families included in the index was 5.07 persons and their monthly average family income was 95.80 rupees. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	45	69.7
Housing and household operations	11	9.4
Clothing	23	10.4
Miscellaneous	29	10.5
TOTAL	108	100.0

Price data: The frequency of price collection depends on nature of the items and are collected weekly (food), monthly (clothing and other general consumption goods whose prices do not fluctuate rapidly), quarterly (furniture and household goods) and annually (electricity, transport etc.) by agents from retail stores and service establishments. For some seasonal items which are not on the market in certain months, prices for the off-season period are assumed to follow the price movements of the groups in which the seasonal items are classified.

National publication: *Statistical Bulletin*, Central Statistical Office, Economic Affairs Division, Karachi.

For further methodological details, see *Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers, 1961=100*, Central Statistical Office, Economic Affairs Division, Karachi.

The series have been linked at 1961 to the former index of 50 items, base April 1948-March 1949 = 100, derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during a 12-month period in 1943-1944, among industrial workers in the income group of 30-100 rupees per month.

Panama (Panama City)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1962 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family living study conducted in 1962 in Panama City among a sample of 990 families based on the 1960 population and housing census. The index relates to the consumption patterns of 864 families, with two or more persons (363 with a monthly income of less than 150 balboas—i.e., lower income group—and 501 with a monthly income ranging between 150 to 600 balboas—i.e., middle income group); the index is obtained by weighting the indices computed for each of the two income groups by the number of families forming these groups. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*	
		Lower income group	*Middle income group*
Food	59	44.7	31.5
Housing:			
Rent	1	7.4	8.6
Fuel, electricity and other housing expenses	6	4.5	5.0
Furniture, household equipment and maintenance	17	9.5	8.0
Clothing	20	7.9	10.0
Miscellaneous	33	26.0	36.9
TOTAL	136	100.0	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents from 182 stores and other retail outlets and 60 service establishments. Depending on the item, prices are obtained weekly (Tuesday), monthly (last week of the month), or quarterly (during the week including the 15th day of March, June, September and December). Rent quotations are obtained quarterly from 113 dwellings ranging from one to four rooms per dwelling. Data are collected twice a year from most of the service establishments. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits, vegetables and fish are accounted for by pricing the items only when they are in season; during the off-season, the relevant item weights are imputed to the respective sub-group.

National publication: *Estadística Panameña*, Precios e Indice de Precios al Consumidor, Serie G, Dirección de Estadística y Censo, Contraloría General de la República, Panamá.

For further methodological details, see *Estadística Panameña*, Precios e Indice de Precios al Consumidor, Serie G, Dirección de Estadística y Censo, Contraloría General de la República, Panamá.

Prior to 1962, the series relate to the index of 210 items, base 1952 = 100, derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in March 1953 among 449 families in Panama City.

Paraguay (Asunción)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1964 = 100.

Computation: The index is a chain computation using a formula equivalent to the base-weighted arithmetic average.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Asunción from August 1963 to May 1964 among a random sample of 325 workers' families. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	44	49.8
Housing:		
Rent (including home ownership costs)	1	7.4
Fuel, light, water and ice	8	6.1
Furniture and household equipment	8	3.2
Cleaning materials	4	2.4
Clothing	18	10.7
Miscellaneous	25	20.4
TOTAL	108	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents from a sample of more than 200 retail outlets and service establishments; depending on the nature of the items, prices are ascertained weekly (vegetables, fruits and eggs), monthly (other food items whose prices do not fluctuate rapidly) or quarterly (clothing and all other items). Rent quotations are obtained every six months from a random sample of 30 dwellings. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of certain items (mainly fresh fruits and vegetables) are accounted for by assuming that the price change for an item during its off-season period is equal to the average change in prices for the non-seasonal items on the same group.

National publication: *Boletín Estadístico Mensual*, Departamento de Estudios Económicos, Banco Central del Paraguay, Asunción.

For further methodological details, see *Informe al Gobierno del Paraguay sobre Presupuestos y Estadísticas de los Precios del Consumo* (OIT/TAP/Paraguay/R.6), 1966, International Labour Office, Geneva.

Prior to 1964, the series relate to the former index of 43 items, base December 1938 = 100, derived from a family budget survey conducted by the Central Bank among 100 families in December 1938.

Peru (Lima and Callao)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1966 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed by means of price relatives between two consecutive periods. These price relatives, once weighted by the previous month cost estimate of goods and services, are divided by the cost estimate of such goods and services at the base period; the resulting figure is multiplied by one hundred to obtain the index for the current month.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Lima (metropolitan area) and Callao from April 1964 to March 1965 among a random sample of 764 families with lower-income. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	72	51.8
Housing and furnishing	48	21.0
Clothing	37	12.3
Miscellaneous	42	14.9
TOTAL	199	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents from 398 retail outlets and service establishments; depending on the nature of the items, prices are ascertained weekly, monthly, quarterly or half-yearly. Rent quotations are obtained from 100 dwellings. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of certain items are accounted for by assuming that the price change for an item during its off-season period is equal to the average change in prices for the non-seasonal items of the same group.

National publication: *Indices de precios al consumidor—Lima Metropolitana y Callao*, Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Hacienda y Comercio, Lima.

For further methodological details, see *Indice de precios al consumidor—Lima Metropolitana y Callao, Año base 1966 = 100*, Dirección Nacional del Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Hacienda y Comercio, Lima.

Prior to January 1967, the series relate to the former index of 234 items, base 1960 = 100, derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in August and September 1957 among 604 wage-earners' families and 344 salaried employees' families in Lima, Callao and Balnearios. Prior to 1960, the series relate to a former index, base 1934-36 =100.

Philippines (Manila)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1955 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on family expenditure in Manila obtained from the survey conducted by the Central Bank in November 1953 and in September-November 1954. The index is applicable to a family of 5.95 members with an average monthly income of 219 pesos. The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights in each major group are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	71	47.50
Clothing	33	8.32
Rent	1	7.81
Fuel, light and water	6	5.23
Miscellaneous	74	31.14
TOTAL	185	100.00

Price data: Prices for 273 specifications are collected from 500 stores and other outlets as follows: weekly prices for food, clothing and fuels; rent from 200 rented dwellings twice a year; services once a year and the remaining items on the 15th of each month.

National publication: *Central Bank News Digest*, Central Bank of the Philippines, Manila.

For further details see *Statistical Bulletin*, March 1957, and *Central Bank News Digest*, 26 March 1963, Central Bank of the Philippines, Manila.

Poland

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1949 = 100 (base years selected for presentation purposes in national publications are 1955, 1965 = 100 and the year preceding the year of publication equalled to 100).

Computation: The index is a chain index with yearly link relatives and it is computed as a weighted harmonic mean of prices for goods and services supplied to the whole population (Paasche's formula). This Consumer Price Index is obtained from sub-indices which are separately computed (in particular from prices collected in socialized trade and on free markets) by using different weighting methods and patterns according to the various retail sectors on which price changes are observed. The general index is computed by the weighting of sub-indices, the weights being established from the respective sales turnover figures of the various sectors.

Weights and composition: Weights, which are established on the proportional value of the sales of goods to the population are revised annually; different weights are used in the computation of monthly and annual indices. The base periods used for establishing the weighting pattern are the preceding year in the computation of monthly indexes and the respective year in the computation of annual indexes. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index for 1960 are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food items:		
Socialized trade	70	34.8
Catering establishments	41	5.9
Free markets	22	6.3
Non-food items	240	35.8
Services[a]	36	7.5
TOTAL	409[b]	90.3[b]

[a] Including services provided by tailors, shoemakers and hairdressers as well as communications, rents, rates and recreation.

[b] An index of retail prices covering additional non-consumer goods and services (81 items with 9.7 per cent weight points) is also computed and presented in national publications.

Price data: Prices for about 85 per cent of goods and services supplied to the population are fixed and controlled by the Government; prices are uniform throughout the country with the exception of those for fruits, vegetables and potatoes for which prices are subject to some seasonal fluctuations and differ according to area. Prices of items sold by farmers on free markets are collected once a week in 350 localities. Prices of items and services supplied to the population by private trade are not collected owing to the small share of this sector (about 3 per cent) among the total of purchases; however, in the computation of the index, the fluctuations of prices in private trade are taken into account by means of estimations. For some seasonal items which are not on the market in certain months, prices for the off-season period are assumed to follow the price movements of the groups in which the seasonal items are classified.

National publication: *Biuletyn Statystyczny*, Główny Urzad Statystyczny, Warsaw.

Portugal (Lisbon)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: July 1948-June 1949 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Lisbon during the period July 1948-June 1949 among families of three or more persons with an average monthly income of 2,566 escudos. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index—based on the analysis of reports from 2,339 family-months—are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	110	52.6
Housing	1	11.1
Fuel and light	5	4.2
Clothing	38	10.5
Miscellaneous	81	21.6
TOTAL	235	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected monthly by agents or by mail questionnaires except for fish, fruits and vegetables for which the average of six observations in the course of the month are used. Rent quotations are obtained from a special inquiry of 900 dwellings with five or six rooms. Certain seasonal items are prices only in season; during the off-season period their respective weights are distributed over the remaining subgroup items.

National publication: *Boletim mensal* (Bulletin mensuel), Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Lisbon.

For further methodological details, see *Inquerito ao Custo de Vida na Cidade de Lisboa*, 1948-1949, Estudo No. 23, Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Feb. 1953, Lisbon.

Puerto Rico

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1957-1959 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed by multiplying the weighted change in item prices since the previous month by the index for the previous month; the formula is equivalent to the base-weighted arithmetic average.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were originally derived from an urban and rural family expenditure survey conducted in 1952 among a random sample of wage earners' households in Puerto Rico. The weights derived from the 1952 survey were brought up to date in July 1955 by using the relative change in prices between these dates; subsequent minor modifications have been made. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index since June 1961 are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	84	52.1
Housing:		
Rent	2	2.3
Repairs and maintenance	3	1.3
Fuel and light	3	2.4
Household operations	10	3.0
Furniture, furnishings, kitchen equipment, etc.	20	5.2
Clothing	40	12.9
Miscellaneous	35	20.8
TOTAL	197	100.0

Price data: Prices for most items are collected every month by agents from approximately 1,205 retail outlets in six cities. Rent quotations are obtained quarterly from about 1,500 households.

National publication: *Consumer Price Index for Wage Earners' Families in Puerto Rico*, Bureau of Labour Statistics, Cost of Living Division, Department of Labor, San Juan.

For further methodological details, see *Consumer Price Index for Wage Earners' Families in Puerto Rico*, July 1955, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Cost of Living Division, Department of Labor, San Juan.

Rhodesia, Southern

Official title: Consumer Price Index. Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official base: 1960 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives. Separate indexes are computed for each city and are combined to provide an index for Southern Rhodesia as a whole in the ratio Salisbury (4), Bulawayo (4) and Umtali/Gwelo (2). These ratios are roughly proportionate to the number of African families in each area.

Weights and composition: The weights were based on family expenditure surveys carried out in the main towns of the country. Three surveys were carried out in Salisbury (July 1957 to March 1958), three in Bulawayo (July 1958 to February 1959) and one survey in Gwelo and Umtali (July 1959). Although the coverage of the surveys was wider, the expenditure pattern on which this index was based related to unrationed African families and excluded rent and house repayments. The composition of the groups is: food, drink and tobacco; fuel and light; household expenses; clothing and footwear; transport and vehicle expenses; other items.

Price data: Prices are obtained quarterly both from European and African stores.

National publication: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, Central Statistical Office, Salisbury.

For further details, see the *Monthly digest of Statistics*, Vol. III, November 1960, issued by the Central African Statistical Office, Salisbury.

Rhodesia, Southern (Six towns)

Official title: Consumer Price Index Number for European Families.

Official base: January 1962 = 100.

Computation: The country-wide index is computed as the weighted average of those separate series of indices relating respectively to salisbury, Bulawayo and the combination of four smaller towns; the weights used are proportionate to the European population of each town and are as follows: Salisbury: 55%; Bulawayo: 31%; for smaller towns: 14%. Each town index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items of each town index were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in September and October 1960 amongst a systematic sample of European families comprising more than 600 households distributed over nine urban centres in Southern Rhodesia. The approximate number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of each town index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights: Salisbury	Bulawayo	Four smaller towns
Food (including servants' foodstuffs)	55–59	24.3	25.3	24.5
Drink and tobacco	8–9	5.6	5.3	5.3
Rent and rates	6	20.0	18.2	16.1
Fuel and light	3–4	3.9	3.3	4.0
Clothing	33–37	6.9	7.7	8.5
Household stores	19	5.5	5.4	5.5
Servants' wages (including rent for servants' accommodation in smaller towns)	1–2	5.5	5.3	5.3
Vehicle expenses	10–11	11.2	12.4	14.0
Miscellaneous	25–26	17.1	17.1	16.8
TOTAL	161–172	100.0	100.0	100.0

Price data: Prices for most items relate to the tenth day of each month and are collected by means of mail questionnaires from retail outlets in six main urban centres. Quotations for domestic servants' wages relate to June and December; rent quotations are obtained through an annual survey and relate to January of each year. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by omitting seasonal items from the index during their off-season period.

National publication: *Monthly Digest of Statistics*. Central Statistical Office, Salisbury.

The index has been linked at January 1962 to the former index, official base October 1949 = 100, relating to a family of four living in urban mining areas and expending approximately £75 per month.

Ryukyu (Naha)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1961 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1961 in Naha among a random sample of all types of households. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Weights
Food	107	537.6
Fuel and light	5	37.3
Housing (including water and household goods)	20	90.6
Clothing	27	96.2
Miscellaneous	47	238.3
TOTAL	206	1,000.0

Rent is not included as an index item although it is taken into account in the determination of the weights assigned to the group "Housing".

Price data: Prices are collected by agents from retail outlets and service establishments. Prices for food items are obtained four times a week and for all other items twice a month. Seasonal price fluctuations are accounted for by omitting the seasonal item from the index during its off-season period and assigning its weight to the remaining items in the sub-group.

National publication: *Monthly Statistical Report*, Bureau of Statistics, Naha.

The series have been linked at 1961 to the former index, base 1954 = 100.

St. Lucia

Official title: Retail Price Index.

Official base: April 1964 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights were derived from family expenditure surveys conducted in 1960-1961 in Dominica, Grenada and St. Vincent (three of the Windward Islands). The results of these surveys were averaged and revised according to the consumption patterns of April 1964 to arrive at the weighting pattern for St. Lucia. The index relates to middle-class families. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Weights
Food	58	565.6
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	5	68.8
Fuel and light	3	55.9
Housing:		
Rent	1	41.6
Repairs	1	59.4
Clothing	10	81.1
Household and miscellaneous items	10	50.3
Services	14	77.3
TOTAL	102	1,000.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents in Castries, the capital city of St. Lucia, on the first Tuesday of each month on the public market and from about 12 retail outlets and service establishments. Rent quotations are obtained for only one type of dwelling, i.e., an average two-bedroom bungalow in the suburb of Castries. Seasonal items are not included in the computation of the index.

National publication: *Official Gazette*, The Government Printer, Castries.

Senegal (Dakar)

Official title: Consumer Price Index for European families.

Official base: July 1945 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1947 among 300 European families of three to five persons living in Dakar, and relate to the consumption patterns for July 1945. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	33	51
Fuel, electricity, water and cleaning	7	9
Clothing	8	13
Domestic service	1	12
Miscellaneous	21	15
TOTAL	70	100

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices are collected monthly by agents from the most important retail shops and markets. Quotations for water, gas and electricity stem from official tariffs, and those for domestic servants' wages from the minimum wage scales fixed by the Government. The choice of items in the fruits and vegetables group has been made so as to ensure uniformity all the year round.

National publication: *Bulletin statistique et économique mensuel*, Service de la Statistique, Ministère du Plan et du Développement, Dakar.

Sierra Leone (Freetown)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1961 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Freetown between December 1960 and November 1961 among a sample of 495 African families of two or more persons; the survey was restricted to low income African households with no family member earning more than £20 per month. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	34	58.8
Housing:		
Rent and rates	2	12.4
Fuel and light	3	7.6
Furniture and household goods	10	2.3
House repairs	2	0.5
Clothing	16	7.4
Miscellaneous	28	11.0
TOTAL	95	100.0

Price data: Prices for most items are collected by agents from retail outlets, prices for food items being collected from three major public markets. The frequency of price collection may be weekly, monthly or quarterly, depending on the price variability of the individual item, most food items being priced weekly. Rent quotations are obtained quarterly from 91 dwellings; rates for communal services are obtained annually. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of certain items are accounted for by assuming that the price change for an item during its off-season period is equal to the average change in prices for the non-seasonal items of the same group.

National publication: *The Sierra Leone Gazette*, Government Printing Department, Freetown.

For further methodological details, see *Report to the Government of Sierra Leone on Revision of the Consumer Price Index—Freetown; the Mine Workers Price Index and Statistics of Employment, 1961 (ILO/TAP/Sierra Leone/R.2)*, International Labour Office, Geneva.

Prior to 1961, the Food series relates to the former index, base April to June 1955 = 100.

Singapore

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: April-May 1960 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted between May 1956 and April 1957 among a random sample of 1,200 wage earners' households of two or more persons within the urban area of Singapore. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	72	50.7
Housing:		
Rent, water and charges	4	9.0
Fuel and light	6	4.7
Furniture, furnishings and household equipment	14	1.2
Clothing	24	5.9
Miscellaneous	26	28.5
TOTAL	146	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents or by mail questionnaire from retail shops and markets. Prices for most items are collected monthly, but prices for perishable food items are collected weekly and prices for other food items fortnightly. Rent quotations are obtained at six-month intervals.

National publication: *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, Department of Statistics, Singapore.

For further methodological details, see *Memorandum on the Consumer Price Index, 1963*, Department of Statistics, Singapore.

Prior to 1960, the series refer to the former index, base 1939 = 100, derived from pre-war theoretical family budgets relating to lower-income Asian clerks and labourers.

Somalia (Mogadiscio)

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: April 1950 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a special inquiry and relate to the consumption pattern of a Somali family consisting of a young man, wife and three small children, with a family income averaging 150 somalos per month in 1950. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	17	76.0
Fuel and light	2	5.9
Rent	1	4.3
Clothing	10	9.3
Miscellaneous	8	4.5
TOTAL	38	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents daily from markets and weekly from retail shops. Rent quotations are obtained every six months.

National publication: *Somalia Statistics*, Statistical Department, Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination, Mogadiscio.

South Africa

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: October 1958 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in November 1955 among European families in the nine principal urban areas of the country; the index covers urban salaried and wage earning white families with annual incomes ranging from 1,000 rands to 3,999 rands. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	112	28.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	9	3.4
Rent and water (including maintenance costs of owner occupied dwellings)	38	16.7
Fuel and light	8	2.6
Household equipment and services	71	14.3
Clothing	95	12.4
Transport	32	11.2
Medical and personal care	46	5.0
Miscellaneous	54	6.2
TOTAL	465	100.0

Price data: Prices of commodities (excluding fresh fruits and vegetables) and services are collected by means of mail questionnaires from approximately 1,400 establishments in the nine principal urban areas. Prices for fresh fruits and vegetables are collected weekly by agents from market stalls and representative dealers in the various urban areas. Prices for food, fuel, washing and cleaning materials, clothing and footwear are collected during the first seven days of each month; prices for most remaining items are collected quarterly; for certain other items price information is obtained whenever changes occur. Information regarding rents of dwellings and servants' wages is collected annually.

National publication: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, Bureau of Statistics, Pretoria.

For further methodological details, see *Bulletin of Statistics*, July/August 1963 (Supplement: Explanatory Notes) and Sept. 1963 issues, Bureau of Statistics, Pretoria.

The series have been linked at 1958 to the former index of 244 items, base 1938 = 100, derived from an inquiry conducted in 1936 among European families living in 9 chief urban centres with an annual income between £225 and £450.

Southern Yemen (Aden)

Official title: Retail Price Index.

Official base: October 1958 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights stem from estimates resulting from consultations within the former Administration of Aden. The index relates to wage earners with monthly incomes ranging at the base period from £20 to £40. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	33	59.0
Rent	8	8.0
Fuel, light and water	7	8.0
Clothing	14	9.0
Household supplies	8	3.5
Other expenditure	13	12.5
TOTAL	83	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected monthly by agents from three separate stores in each of the five zones of the town; price data refer to the second Thursday of each month.

National publication: *The Aden Gazette*, The Government Printer, Aden.

Spain

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: 1958 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during March 1958 among wage and salary earners' families with a total annual income not exceeding 85,000 pesetas. The survey covered 50 capital cities, 60 municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants and 140 municipalities with less than 20,000 inhabitants. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	100	55.3
Rent	1	5.0
Clothing	36	13.6
Household expenditure	33	8.2
Miscellaneous items and services	57	17.9
TOTAL	227	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents in 175 towns. In the 50 capital cities and in six other towns with more than 100,000 inhabitants, prices are collected three times per month for food items, monthly for clothing items, and quarterly for almost all other items; in the remaining municipalities, prices are collected at monthly intervals for food items and quarterly for all other items. Rent quotations are collected quarterly and relate to accommodation comprising four rooms, kitchen

and bathroom. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by shifting item weights within the constant group weights.

National publication: *Boletín Mensual de Estadística*, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Madrid.

For further methodological details, see *Coste de la Vida, Nuevo Sistema de números índices—base año 1958 = 100*, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Madrid.

Prior to 1961, the series relate to the index of 112 items, base July 1936 = 100, derived from a family budget survey conducted in the first six months of 1939 and covering skilled workers' and salaried employees' families with an income of 600 pesetas per month.

Sudan

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: January 1951 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights are derived from family expenditure surveys conducted in 1950 in Khartoum, Khartoum North and Omdurman and relate to families of low-salaried Sudanese Government officials, with three children, earning between £E5 and £E10 a month. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food and tobacco	20	60.6
Rent, rates and taxes	1	10.7
Fuel, light and water	4	9.7
Clothing	6	9.9
Miscellaneous	15	9.1
TOTAL	46	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents in the three towns on the last day of each month from about 23 retail shops. Rent quotations are obtained quarterly. Adjustments are made to fresh vegetables and beef prices to account for seasonal fluctuations.

National publication: *Foreign Trade and Internal Statistics*, Department of Statistics, H.Q. Council of Ministers, Khartoum.

For further methodological details, see *The New Cost of Living Indices* (based on the 1950 budget inquiry), Department of Economics and Trade, Khartoum.

Surinam (Paramaribo)

Official title: Cost of living index for middle-income families.

Official base: Third quarter 1953 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during the period February-March 1952 among a sample of 882 families in Paramaribo. The index relates to the consumption patterns of 704 Creole, Indian and Indonesian families with a weekly income ranging from 20 to 60 florins at the time of the survey. The total number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	84	55.7
Tobacco	4	2.2
Rent, fuel, light, ice, water and house furnishing	15	15.4
Clothing	21	9.8
Other (including direct taxes)	29	16.9
TOTAL	153	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected quarterly by agents and by means of mail questionnaires from a sample of stores and from the central market. Quotations are not collected for rent, which is kept constant at the 1952 level.

National publication: *Statistische Berichten*, Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek, Paramaribo.

For further methodological details, see *Suriname in cijfers—Prijsont-wikkeling*, No. 40, June 1966, Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek, Paramaribo.

Sweden

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1949 = 100.

Computation: The index is a chain index with yearly links. Unweighted price averages for each item in each price survey unit are combined into a weighted national price average, with weights based on the active population in the stratum which each price survey unit represents.

Weights and composition: The weights for the major groups are derived from the national account estimates of private consumption expenditure and are revised every December. Weights within groups are derived from family expenditure surveys and from trade statistics; the latest study refers to the income and expenditure of 3,686 households in 1958. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index in 1967 are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	72	28.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	16	9.1
Housing	2	10.6
Fuel and light	5	4.7
Clothing	41	10.4
Household furnishings and utensils	47	10.4
Miscellaneous	44	26.3
TOTAL	227	100.0

Price data: With some exceptions, prices are collected by agents from about 1,500 retail stores and 700 service establishments in 70 urban and rural areas selected in a national sample. Prices are also obtained directly from stores or dealers and various establishments for goods and services. Prices for food and clothing are collected monthly, and all other items except rent are priced quarterly. Rent quotations are obtained through annual housing surveys of a sample of about 900 dwellings. Special treatment of seasonal prices for a few food items. The method implies computation of seasonal quotients and a rent adjustment; the seasonal adjustment is based on the seasonal prices for the three previous years.

National publication: *Statistika meddelanden* (Statistical Reports), Series H, and *Allmän Månadsstatistik* (Monthly Digest of Swedish Statistics), Central Bureau of Statistics, Stockholm.

For further methodological details, see *Konsumentpriser och indexberäkningar åren 1931-1959* (Consumer Prices and Index Calculations for the years 1931-1959), Socialstyrelsen, 1961, Stockholm.

Switzerland

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1966 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted from January to December 1963 in 15 regions of the country among 334 wage earners' and 245 salaried employees' families. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	70	31
Drinks and tobacco	10	5
Heat and light	10	6
Rent	4	17
Clothing	45	13
Household equipment and maintenance	39	7
Transportation	15	9
Health and personal care	36	7
Education and entertainment	21	5
TOTAL	250	100

Price data: The frequency, method, source and scope of price collection vary with the particular item. Prices of items in the groups "Food" (34 towns) and "Heat and light" are collected monthly. Prices for clothing items are collected quarterly and those for other groups half-yearly. Rent quotations are obtained in 32 towns from about 70,000 dwellings with two to five rooms. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by using monthly seasonal correction factors reflecting, in particular, the relative importance of these items at the production and consumption levels and the price ratios during the period 1955-1964 (for details of the method used see pages 5-6 of the source cited at the end of this description).

National publication: *La Vie économique*, Département fédéral de l'Economie publique, Berne.

For further methodological details, see *La Vie économique*, 77ème supplément, 1966, *Révision de l'indice suisse des prix à la consommation*, Département fédéral de l'Economie publique, Berne.

Prior to October 1966 the series relate to the former index, base August 1939 = 100, derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during October 1936-September 1937 among 741 wage-earners' and 713 salaried employees' families.

Syria (Damascus)

Official title: Retail Price Index.

Official base: 1962 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during the period June 1961 to July 1962. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Weights
Food	39	522.3
Housing:		
Fuel, light and water	5	49.3
Rent	1	156.2
Household operation and furnishing	17	55.4
Clothing	13	114.8
Transport	5	24.2
Miscellaneous	12	77.8
TOTAL	92	1,000.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents from four stores and one market; depending on the nature of the items, prices are ascertained weekly, fortnightly or monthly. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication: *Statistical Abstract*, Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Damascus.

Prior to 1962, the food series relates to the *retail price index of food* of 22 items, base 1938 = 100.

Tanzania, United Republic (Dar-es-Salaam)

Official title: Retail Price Index.

Official base: December 1951 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in August 1950 among lower paid African workers in Dar-es-Salaam and relate to African wage earners only. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	19	77
Drinks and tobacco	3	7
Fuel and soap	5	8
Clothing	10	6
Household equipment	6	2
TOTAL	43	100

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices of foodstuffs, fuel and soap are collected by sample purchase, prices of other items are collected by quotations; both purchases and quotations are collected from shops and market stalls in four main African residential areas by agents at the middle of each month for which the index is calculated (i.e., January, March, May, July, September, November and December). In ILO and United Nations publications, annual indices represent simple arithmetic averages of indices for these eight months.

National publication: *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, Central Statistical Bureau, Dar-es-Salaam.

For further methodological details, see *The Pattern of Income, Expenditure and Consumption of African Labourers in Dars-es-Salaam, August 1950*, East African Statistical Department, Dar-es-Salaam.

Thailand (Bangkok-Thonburi)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1962 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period. Beginning 1964, however, the index is a monthly chain computation of base-weights and price relatives of two consecutive periods; with this computation, the index for the previous month is up-dated to obtain the index for the current month.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1962 in the Bangkok-Thonburi Municipal Area among families of two or more persons with annual income ranging from 3,000 and 60,000 bahts at the time of survey. The number of items and the percentage weights used, beginning 1964, in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	92	48.0
Housing:		
Rent and repairs	6	6.9
Fuel, light and water	6	7.9
Household equipment, cleaning and telephone charge	29	2.6
Domestic servants' wages	1	1.7
Clothing	52	9.1
Medical and personal care	22	7.2
Transport	10	6.1
Education and recreation	11	5.6
Tobacco and alcoholic beverages	3	4.9
TOTAL	232	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents from 1,409 outlets in 21 market areas and from 38 service establishments. The total number of price quotations is about 16,000. Prices for food items are collected weekly from at least four retail outlets in each market area and during the week which includes the 15th of the month for other items. Data for telephone, electricity and water rates, wages of servants, hospital charges etc. are obtained from Government agencies. Rent quotations are collected quarterly from a sample of about 225 tenants. No account is generally taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices; for certain items, fluctuations are accounted for by maintaining during the off-season period the closing prices of the preceding season.

For further methodological details, see *Consumer Price Index for Bangkok-Thonburi*, Department of Commercial Intelligence, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Bangkok.

Prior to 1960, the series relate to the index of 21 items, base April 1938-March 1939 = 100, derived from a 1938 study of families of low-salaried workers and civil servants in Bangkok, whose monthly income was 50 bahts or less.

Trinidad and Tobago

Official title: Index of Retail Prices.

Official base: September 1960 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted between December 1957 and June 1958 among a random sample of 1,056 households in Trinidad and Tobago, and relate to the expenditure patterns of households with an income up to $200 per month for households of at least two persons, and up to $150 per month for one person households. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Weights*
Food	107	490
Drinks and tobacco	7	77
Housing:		
Rent	1	25
Owner-occupation costs	15	52
Fuel and light	6	29
Clothing	33	99
Furniture and household supplies	57	67
Services and transport	25	142
Drugs and toilet articles	23	19
TOTAL	274	1,000

Price data: Prices for most items are collected monthly by agents from 98 retail outlets distributed over eight areas and refer to the eight-day period commencing the second Wednesday of each month. Prices of market products are collected four times per month on different mornings each week to account for daily price fluctuations. Rent quotations are obtained quarterly from a sample of 200 dwellings; owner-occupation costs comprise rates and taxes, labour charges in house building costs and repairs as well as maintenance charges. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by pricing these items only when they are in season; when they are out of season the weights are redistributed over the remaining fresh fruits and vegetable items.

National publication: *Trinidad and Tobago Gazette (Extraordinary)*, Government Printing Office, Port-of-Spain.

For further methodological details, see *The Index of Retail Prices—Special Studies and Papers No. 7, 1960*, Central Statistical Office, Port-of-Spain.

The series have been linked at 1960 to the former index of 133 items, base January 1952 = 100, derived from a family budget survey conducted during the period December 1950 to May 1951 among working-class families with incomes under $140 per month.

Tunisia (Tunis)

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: 1962 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted between July 1960 and June 1961 in the municipalities of Tunis and Bardo among a random sample of wage earners' and salaried employees' families. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food and tobacco	74	55.4
Housing:		
Rent	1	10.1
Fuel, light and water	7	7.6
Household furnishings, appliances etc.	13	2.2
Clothing	18	8.6
Cleaning materials, personal care, medical care	20	10.6
Transport	7	3.5
Recreation and miscellaneous	8	2.0
TOTAL	148	100.0

Price data: Prices are collected by agents from retail shops, markets and department stores. The frequency of price collection depends on the price variability of the item; prices for fresh fruit and vegetables, meat fish and eggs are collected on Tuesday and Friday of each week; other food items are priced weekly; clothing and household items are priced fortnightly; and prices for remaining items are collected monthly with the exception of rent quotations, obtained quarterly. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by varying item weights within the constant group weights.

National publication: *Bulletin mensuel de statistique*, Service des Statistiques, Secrétariat d'Etat au Plan et à l'Economie nationale, Tunis.

For further methodological details, see *Bulletin mensuel de statistique, no. 99-100*, nouvelle série février-mars 1963, Service des Statistiques, Tunis.

Prior to 1962, the series relate to the index of 24 items, base 1938 = 100, derived from an average annual consumption pattern during the period 1937-1939.

Turkey (Istanbul)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1958 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1938 among workers' families of modest means in Istanbul. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	28	34.0
Rent	1	17.6
Heat, light and cleaning	5	10.4
Clothing and furniture	29	19.8
Miscellaneous	21	18.2
TOTAL	84	100.0

National publication: *Aylik Istatistik Bülteni* (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), State Institute of Statistics, Prime Ministry, Ankara.

Uganda (Kampala)

Official title: Index of Retail Prices in African Markets: Kampala.

Official base: January 1957 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in February 1957 among families of a sample of lower paid African unskilled workers earning between 60 shillings and 80 shillings per month in certain firms in Kampala. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food	14	70
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	3	15
Fuel and soap	4	3
Clothing	7	10
Household goods	7	2
TOTAL	35	100

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices are collected by agents on the Friday nearest the middle of each month from ten African markets. Fluctuations in the prices of seasonal items are accounted for by computing twelve-month moving averages.

National publication: *Monthly Economic and Statistical Bulletin*, supplement to *The Uganda Gazette*, Government Printer, Entebbe.

For further methodological details, see *The Index of Retail Prices in African Markets, Kampala, 1957*, East African Statistical Department (document now available from the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Entebbe).

Uganda (Kampala)

Official title: Cost of Living Index (Europeans). Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Official base: December 1951 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Nairobi (Kenya) in 1947 among European Government employees having a basic annual salary of less than £500. Minor adjustments were made for local conditions in Kampala. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Percentage weights
Food and tobacco	54	46
Household expenses (including fuel, light and water)	41	12
Clothing	69	10
Domestic servants' wages	3	13
Transport	53	8
Pharmaceutical products	25	3
Miscellaneous	25	8
TOTAL	270	100

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices for most items are collected by agents on the second Monday of each month from 64

retail outlets. Quotations for domestic servants' wages are obtained every quarter from Labour Department records. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication: *Monthly Economic and Statistical Bulletin*, supplement to *The Uganda Gazette*, Government Printer, Entebbe.

USSR

Official title: State Retail Price Index.

Official base: 1940 and 1950 = 100.

Computation: The index is a chain index with yearly links, the quantity and value of goods sold at the retail level during the period of reference, being used for weighting purposes.

Price data: Prices for all items including charges for services are those fixed by government authorities and released in official price lists.

United Arab Republic (Cairo)

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: June-August 1939 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights were derived from a family expenditure survey of lower middle income families with an average of 6.3 consumption units and monthly incomes of £E12-18. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	28	41.5
Rent	1	16.0
Fuel and soap	4	3.5
Clothing	32	16.7
Miscellaneous	6	22.3
TOTAL	71	100.0

Price data: Food prices are collected on Thursday of each week and prices of other items once a month by agents or by mail from about 25 retail stores and other market outlets. For rent and other services, quotations stem from governmental laws and regulations; rent includes direct and general taxes on premises. Clothing items are mainly piece goods before being prepared by outfitters. The choice of commodities in the foodstuffs and clothing groups has been made so as to ensure uniformity all the year round.

National publication: *Economic Review*, Central Bank of Egypt, Cairo.

For further methodological details, see *Proceedings and Resolutions of the Middle East Statistical Conference*, Nov. 1943, Cairo Government Press, Cairo.

United Kingdom

Official title: Index of Retail Prices.

Official base: January 1962 = 100.

Computation: The index is a chain index with yearly links, the weights being changed at the beginning of each calendar year. The index for each month is first computed as a weighted arithmetic mean with the average level of prices in the previous January taken as 100. The resulting index is then linked back through January in each preceding year to January 1962.

Weights and composition: The weights are revised each January on the results of a continuing Family Expenditure Survey (which was started in 1957 and covers about 3,000 households a year and expanded to cover about 7,000 in 1967) for the three years ending in the previous June, revalued at the prices ruling at the date of revision. The index covers the great majority of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage earners and most small and medium salary earners. Households of pensioners living on low incomes and households the head of which had a weekly gross income £25 in 1962, £30 or more in 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962, £35 a week or more in 1963 and 1964 £40 a week or more in 1965 and 1966 and £45 a week or more in 1967 are excluded. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights 1967*
Food	150	29.3
Alcoholic drink	4	6.7
Tobacco	2	7.2
Housing:		
Rent (including owner-occupied rental equivalent)	1	6.5
Repairs and maintenance	5	1.9
Other	1	3.4
Fuel and light	5	6.2
Durable household goods	49	5.9
Clothing (including footwear)	64	9.2
Transport and vehicles	16	11.8
Miscellaneous goods	31	6.1
Services	20	5.8
TOTAL	348	100.0

Price data: The frequency, method, source and scope of price collection vary with the particular item. Prices of items of food, wine and spirits are collected monthly by agents from about 1,000 retail shops distributed over 200 localities; prices of items in the groups "Fuel and light" and "Services" are collected monthly either by agents or by postal inquiry from retailers in 150 localities; prices of major household durables are collected quarterly by agents in 25 localities; retail prices of beer and tobacco are obtained quarterly by postal inquiry from manufacturers. Rent information in respect of about 3 million local authority dwellings is obtained half-yearly; about 60,000 privately-owned dwellings are divided into six sub-samples, and one sample is visited for rent information each month.

National publications: *Ministry of Labour Gazette* and *Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production*. Ministry of Labour, London.

For further methodological details, see *Method of Construction and Calculation of the Index of Retail Prices*, Ministry of Labour (Studies in Official Statistics No.6, H.M. Stationery Office) London.

The all items series has been linked at 1962 to the former index of about 350 items, base 17 January 1956 = 100, derived from a household expenditure survey carried out in 1953-1954. This series has been linked at 17 January 1956 to the former interim index, original base 15 January 1952 = 100.

Prior to 1962, the food series relates to the former index base, 17 January 1956 = 100.

United States (56 cities)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1957-1959 = 100.

Computation: The index is a chain computation using a formula equivalent to the base-weighted arithmetic average.

Weights and composition: The weights used since 1964 for computation of group indexes and the general index for each city were derived from surveys of expenditures of wage earners and clerical workers (including single workers living alone) in 1960-1961 in 66 urban places. Six additional cities were added to the index in 1966. The index weights were based on expenditure data for 4,912 families of two or more and 585 single consumers whose annual incomes after taxes averaged about $6,250 and $3,560 respectively in 1960-1961. Average family size for families of two or more was 3.7 persons. Expenditure data were adjusted for price change between the survey data and December 1963, when they were introduced into the index calculations. The country-wide group indexes and general index are computed by weighting each city index by the population of wage earners and salaried clerical workers in the city's metropolitan area and of other cities in the same region and size class.

The approximate number of items and percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	105	22.43
Housing	81	33.23
Clothing	77	10.63
Transportation	34	13.88
Medical care	38	5.70
Personal care	12	2.75
Reading and recreation	34	5.94
Other	17	5.44
TOTAL	398	100.00

Price data: Food and fuel prices are collected monthly in all 56 cities. Rents are collected every second month in the five largest cities and every third month in all other cities. Prices of most other goods and services are collected monthly in the five largest cities and every quarter in other cities. Special discount or sale prices in force more than one week are included. For some seasonal items which are not on the market in certain months, prices for the off-season period are assumed to follow the price movements of the groups in which the seasonal items are classified. A few items, such as property tax, insurance and water rates are collected yearly or half-yearly. Prices are collected by agents from about 1,775 food stores and 16,000 other reporters of all kinds; prices for a few items are collected by mail. Rent quotations are collected by agents from a sample of about 40,000 dwelling units of all types (excluding co-operative housing, public housing and rented rooms).

National publications: *Monthly Labor Review* and *Consumer Price Index*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C.

For further methodological details, see *The Consumer Price Index: History and Techniques*, Bulletin No. 1517, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C.

Uruguay (Montevideo)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: August 1962 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Montevideo during the period February-April 1962 among a random sample of 400 wage earners' and salaried employees families (excluding banking sector) with one or more children under 18 years of age. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	45	54.0
Rent, electricity and telephone	3	13.6
Clothing	39	11.4
Miscellaneous (including fuel)	26	21.0
TOTAL	113	100.0

Price data: Prices for most items are collected on the 15th of each month by agents from about 120 stores and other retail outlets, as well as from 52 service establishments. Prices for clothing items are collected twice per year from 27 stores. Data for gas and electricity are obtained from the tariff applied by the official distributive services. Rent quotations are received directly from the Service of *Garantía de Alquileres de la Contaduría General de la Nación*. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits are accounted for by pricing these items only when they are in season.

National publication: *Indice de los Precios del Consumo*, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Hacienda, Montevideo.

Prior to 1964 the series relate to the former index, base 1955 = 100.

Venezuela (Caracas)

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: 1945 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted geometric average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in Caracas during 1945; the index relates to middle-class families. The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food	42	43.4
Housing (including light and water)	5	23.6
Clothing (including soap)	19	9.5
Fuel	5	3.1
Miscellaneous	16	20.4
TOTAL	87	100.0

Price data: Prices for all items are collected monthly by means of mail questionnaires from 19 retail outlets and various public services; quotations relate to the end of the month.

National publication: *Revista del Banco Central de Venezuela*, Banco Central de Venezuela, Caracas.

For further methodological details see *Memoria*, 1951, Banco Central de Venezuela, Caracas.

Viet-Nam, Republic of (Saigon)

Official title: Consumer Price Index.

Official base: 1959 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey in 1963 by means of questionnaires addressed to 900 wage earners' households in Saigon; the replies of about 300 households were retained. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Weights
Food	42	523
Housing:		
Fuel, light and water	6	67
Rent	1	129
Furniture and household equipment	6	6
Clothing	17	67
Personal and medical care	7	93
Transport	4	22
Miscellaneous and entertainment	7	93
TOTAL	90	1,000

Price data: Prices are collected by agents; food items are obtained weekly from three markets and quotations from service establishments monthly. No account is taken of seasonal fluctuations in item prices.

National publication: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and Development, Saigon.

For further methodological details, see *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 11, 1964, National Institute of Statistics, National Economy Department, Saigon.

The series have been linked at 1965 to the former index of 89 items, having the same base, but derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1957. These series had been linked at 1959 to the previous index, base 1949 = 100, derived from a study carried out in 1953.

Yugoslavia

Official title: Cost of Living Index.

Official base: 1961 = 100 (indices appearing in national publications are computed on the basis of changes in average prices from the previous year, thus the index base changes each calendar year).

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The index is based on the results of a permanent survey on income and expenditure of workers' and employees' families of two adults and two children under 18 years of age; the survey is conducted in 37 large towns and covers about 1,200 families. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Weights
Food	89	4,758
Drinks and Tobacco	8	523
Housing:		
Rent	1	512
Maintenance and water	4	99
Fuel and light	7	512
Clothing	45	1,744
Household goods and services	31	725
Personal hygiene	10	298
Culture and recreation	14	476
Transport and communications	8	353
TOTAL	217	10,000

Price data: Prices for most items are collected monthly by agents from approximately 5,000 retail outlets distributed over 93 towns; prices for agricultural products are collected weekly. Rent quotations are obtained from seven different categories of dwelling in each of the 93 towns. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by shifting monthly item weights within the constant group weights. Arithmetic averages of town prices are weighted to obtain republic prices, which are in turn weighted to obtain whole country prices for the computation of the national index; the weighting coefficients used in each instance are based on the distribution of the total number of workers and employees in the respective towns and republics.

National publication: *Indeks*, Federal Statistical Institute, Belgrade.

For further methodological details, see *Indeks* (Explanations of methods used) and *Methodological materials*, Nos. 116, 117 and 122, Federal Statistical Institute, Belgrade.

The series have been linked at 1962 to the former index.

Zambia

Official title: Consumer Price Index for African wage earners.

Official base: January 1962 = 100.

Computation: The index is computed as a weighted arithmetic average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted during the period May-August 1960 in four copper-mining towns (Chingola, Kitwe, Launshya and Mufulira) and four non-copper-mining towns (Broken Hill, Livingstone, Lusaka and Ndola) among a random sample of African wage earners' families with monthly income ranging from £7 to £14 at the time of the survey. The number of items and the weights used in the computation of the index are as follows:

Group	Number of items	Weights
Food	40	594
Drinks and tobacco	5	82
Fuel and light	5	41
Clothing	27	172
Household stores	13	66
Vehicle expenses	5	18
Miscellaneous	29	27
TOTAL	124	1,000

Rent is not included as an index item, nor is it taken into account in the determination of the weights.

Price data: Prices are collected monthly in the eight towns. Prices for fish and vegetables are obtained by agents from African markets (76 outlets); quotations for other items are ascertained by mail questionnaires from various stores and service establishments. Seasonal price fluctuations are accounted for by maintaining during the off-season period the closing prices of the preceding season. Weighted arithmetic averages of prices for the eight towns combined are obtained by weighting the prices of items for each city by the corresponding African population figures.

National publication: *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, Central Statistical Office, Authority of the Minister of Finance, Lusaka.

Zambia

Official title: Consumer Price Index for European families.

Official base: 1962 = 100.

Computation: The country-wide index is computed as the weighted average of two separate series of indices relating respectively to copper-mining and non-copper-mining towns. The weights used are proprotionate to the European population of the towns and are as follows (per cent): copper-mining towns: 52; non-copper-mining towns: 48. Each index is computed as a weighted arithmetric average with fixed base, the weights corresponding to the base period.

Weights and composition: The weights and selected items were derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in September and October 1960 among a systematic sample of European families comprising more than 350 households distributed over nine urban centres of Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia). The number of items and the percentage weights used in the computation of each index are as follows:

	Copper-mining towns		*Other towns*	
Group	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*	*Number of items*	*Percentage weights*
Food (including servants' food-stuffs) ..	57	24.1	59	24.2
Drinks and tobacco ..	9	6.8	9	6.5
Rent, rates and water	6	8.1	6	12.4
Fuel and light	2	3.1	4	3.8
Clothing	36	8.7	32	7.3
Household stores	18	6.8	19	7.8
Servants' wages and rents	2	7.1	2	7.0
Vehicle expenses ...	11	16.3	11	14.2
Miscellaneous	26	19.0	25	16.8
TOTAL	167	100.0	167	100.0

Price data: Prices for most items relate to the 10th day of each month and are collected by means of mail questionnaires from retail outlets in eight main urban centres. Prices for certain items are collected quarterly; quotations for domestic servants' wages relate to March and September. Rent quotations are obtained through an annual survey and relate to January of each year. Seasonal fluctuations in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables are accounted for by omitting seasonal items from the index during their off-season period.

National publication: *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, Central Statistical Office, Authority of the Minister of Finance, Lusaka.

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, have been linked at 1962 to the former index, base August 1939 = 100, derived from a family expenditure survey conducted in 1951.

Retail price comparisons to determine salary differentials of United Nations officials[1]

As the employers of staff in many countries, the United Nations and the specialized agencies find it necessary to make estimates of the relation between the purchasing power of the salaries paid at United Nations Headquarters in New York with the purchasing power of salaries paid in other cities. The purpose of these estimates is to provide the means by which the purchasing power of the emoluments for given grades of work may be made, as far as possible, equivalent for all duty stations. Calculations for the cities of Europe are made by the Statistics Branch of the International Labour Office in Geneva; for cities elsewhere, by the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

Requests for information about these studies have been made to the Statistical Office by governments and other organizations which are faced with similar problems relating to the remuneration of staff stationed in many countries. It was therefore decided to publish the basic data and results in Statistical Papers, Series M 14 and to give the most recent estimates every six months in the Special Table in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. It must be emphasized that these indexes have a severely restricted application. They measure the approximate relation between the price levels of two places as indicated by a "basket" of goods and services of the kind purchased by international officials. The estimates, therefore, do not cover factors which an individual might weigh in his choice of duty station but which are not amenable to price comparisons or which are not subject to statistical measurements. Moreover, the results relate only to the expenditures of international civil servants who have in general been recruited outside the area in which they are stationed and who are nationals of a great many different countries. Further, as will be noted below under Retail Price Data, some price comparisons may be based upon goods that are imported duty-free by international staff. Calculations derived from data for such specialized groups clearly afford no basis for measuring general purchasing power.

Computation: These indexes are computed according to the Fisher formula, i.e., the square root of the product of Laspeyres and Paasche indexes. The Laspeyres index compares the prices in the survey city with those in New York using a pattern of expenditures typical of New York staff, while the Paasche index compares the ratios on the basis of expenditures in the survey city.

[1] Published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* twice a year.

In some cities where the number of international officials is not sufficient to compute a reliable expenditure pattern, only the Laspeyres index can be computed. This is then adjusted by an estimated differential between the Laspeyres and Paasche indexes to obtain an estimate of the Fisher index.

Weights: Expenditure weights are obtained from questionnaires distributed to staff members of the United Nations and specialized agencies who have been internationally recruited and who have been residing in the area for at least a year. Single people are not included in the survey and the resulting expenditure pattern may be considered representative of staff members with dependents whose income, net taxes, is between $11,000-$15,000 in the New York area.

Retail price data: Prices are collected for 150-200 items that have been selected as typical of goods and services purchased by international officials. Variations are made to take account of special situations that may exist in any one city, but the specifications are made as precise as possible to ensure comparability. In certain cities, United Nations Commissaries have been established and these prices are used in the calculations as well as any duty-free imports that may be available to the international staff.

In some cities, such as New York and Geneva, prices collected by the national statistical services for the official indexes are used. But generally speaking, the prices are collected by a competent pricing agent in the area. Whenever possible, a statistician from New York or Geneva works with the agent.

Housing costs are not collected by the pricing agent, but are obtained from reports of staff members to ensure that the rent prices are appropriate. In certain cities, housing for international personnel is provided by the government at a nominal rent. Since an index including such rents has no relevance for others, only the index excluding housing is published in the table.

Current indexes: Comparison between a city and New York as outlined above is carried out at intervals of several years. For the intervening periods, the Fisher Index figure is adjusted by changes in the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics Consumers Price Index for New York and by a comparable official index in the other city or, if this is lacking, a time-to-time index for the United Nations staff computed annually or semi-annually by the Statistical Services of the United Nations or the International Labour Office. When a new survey is made between a city and New York, this is indicated by an asterisk in the table since it may not be strictly comparable with the estimates published previously.

Exchange rates: The exchange rates shown are those used by international staff during the month in which the index is given. Indexes can of course be readily adjusted to rates appropriate for other groups, or to rates more recent than the month shown.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Introduction

The series refer to detailed national accounts estimates for countries and territories. The form of the tables and the concepts underlying the entries in the tables in these publications agree, except in a few instances, with the recommendations in the report entitled *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables* (SNA).[1] The conceptual framework and definitions governing the system are summarized in this report. The reader should refer to it for more detailed definitions of the principal aggregates and their respective components. Every effort has been made to present the estimates of the various countries in a form designed to facilitate international comparability. The General Note of each table describes the extent to which the estimates conform conceptually to the recommendations of SNA. Important deviations from SNA, where known, are described in the General Notes, while differences in definitions and coverage of specific items are indicated in foot-notes to the relevant tables. Detailed estimates of national accounts aggregates together with documentation on sources and on the concepts and methods employed in various countries are published annually by the Statistical Office of the United Nations in the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*. Further information on the methods used in compiling most of these estimates will be found in the supplement to the *Yearbook* entitled *National Accounting Practices in Sixty Countries*.[2]

[1] United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.XVII.5.

[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.XVII.9.

Index numbers of gross domestic product, excluding the services of general government and of private organizations: World

and

Index numbers of gross domestic product by industrial origin: World, excluding the USSR and Eastern Europe

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the world and regional index numbers of gross product by type of economic activity (value added) which are compiled as weighted averages of country indexes of gross product at 1963 prices. Regional indexes for each industry group are first compiled from the appropriate series of indicators for the countries concerned. The regional indexes for countries with market economies are then combined into separate indexes for developed countries and developing countries, and these in turn are combined into a set of indexes for the market economies as a whole. Finally, the series of indexes for the market economies as a whole are combined with those for the USSR and eastern Europe. In this combination, use is made in the case of the market economies of a series of indexes relating to gross domestic product at market prices, excluding services (banking, insurance and real estate; public administration and defence; community, business and personal services; and ownership of dwellings—a category not explicitly shown in the *International Standard Industrial Classification* (ISIC)), as defined in this context, since these services are generally not covered in the indexes of total value added for the USSR and eastern Europe.

The country indexes utilized for the market economies are derived from official estimates of gross domestic product at constant factor cost (or at constant market prices) and those for the centrally planned economies from data on gross output or net material product at constant prices. The basic data are generally absolute figures of product expressed in national currency units, but, in a limited number of cases, indexes computed by the countries themselves are directly used. For some countries, the indicator series are obtained by linking together separate series covering the full period.

Various methods are utilized to obtain indicators for countries where constant price estimates of gross domestic product by industrial origin are not available. For example, national indexes of the quantum of production are employed for agriculture, total industrial activity, manufacturing and, in some cases, for construction. Where such national indexes are not available for agriculture, indexes compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) are utilized. In the absence of official series for total industrial activity or manufacturing, use is made of indicators for those components which are officially provided and utilized in compiling the world index of industrial production of the Statistical Office of the United Nations. In the remaining cases, estimates from unofficial sources are utilized or indicator series are prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, generally by deflating related series at current prices by suitable price indexes.

In the case of the market economies, the country weights of the industrial categories are generally based on their contribution in 1963 to gross domestic product at factor cost, expressed in US dollars. In making the conversion from national currency units to US dollars, the same exchange rate is employed for each industrial category. For countries with a single fixed exchange

rate system, the conversion rate is generally the par value of the currency. For countries with a single fluctuating rate, the conversion rate is the annual average of import and export rates as reported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). For countries with multiple exchange rates the conversion rate is an average of the implicit rates obtained by comparing the values of exports and imports in US dollars and in national currency units as reported by the IMF. In converting data for the centrally planned economies from national currency units into US dollars, official special rates of exchange are normally utilized. These rates are applied to value added in total production and in each industrial category.

Population figures used in calculating the index numbers of *per capita* gross domestic product are generally mid-year estimates reported in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Index numbers of total and *per capita* product at constant prices

General Statement

The table published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relates to index numbers of *total* (A) and *per capita* (B) gross domestic product at constant factor cost, unless otherwise stated. These index numbers are derived from the value at factor cost of the product before deduction of provisions for the consumption of fixed capital attributable to factor services rendered to resident producers of the given country. It should be noted that the index numbers for countries refer to different weight-base periods. The figures should be interpreted with caution. They are subject to a considerable margin of error and are appropriate for indicating general trends rather than precise year-to-year changes. The methods used to measure the estimates in constant prices differ widely; intercountry comparisons should, therefore, be made only with the necessary reservations.

Country descriptions

Series for the following countries are based on the aggregates of:

(*a*) Gross domestic product at constant factor cost:

Argentina
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Colombia
Cyprus
Denmark
Ecuador
Ethiopia
Finland
Greece
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
India
Iran
Iraq
Italy
Jamaica
Korea, Rep. of
Malaysia: West
Netherlands Antilles
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Sierra Leone
Sudan
Tanzania, United Rep. of
Turkey
Uganda
United Kingdom
Uruguay

(*b*) Gross domestic product at constant market prices:

Australia
Bolivia
Brazil
Burma
Cambodia
Ceylon
China (Taiwan)
Dominican Republic
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Guatemala
Ireland
Israel
Malawi
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Paraguay
Philippines
Rhodesia, Southern
South Africa
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Tunisia
United States
Viet-Nam, Republic of
Yugoslavia
Zambia

(*c*) Net material product at constant prices:

Albania
Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
Germany, Eastern
Hungary
Poland
Romania
USSR
Yugoslavia

(*d*) Net domestic product at constant factor cost:

Chile
Indonesia

(*e*) Gross national product at constant market prices:

Iceland
Japan
Malta
Spain

(*f*) Net national product at constant factor cost (= national income):

Syria
United Arab Republic

(*g*) Gross domestic production:

Morocco

(*h*) Gross national product at constant factor cost:

Peru

(*i*) Gross material product at constant prices:

Cuba

Estimates of national income and gross domestic product at market prices

General Statement

With a few exceptions, the series refer to *national income* and to *gross domestic product at market prices*. Both concepts are defined below and the relationships between these and other related aggregates are also set out. It should be noted that the concepts governing the particular country estimates are not necessarily strictly comparable to the general definitions. Significant conceptual differences are summarized in the foot-notes to the tables in the *Statistical Yearbook* and *the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

General definitions

National income is the sum of the incomes accruing to the factors of production supplied by normal residents of the given country before deduction of direct taxes. It equals the sum of compensation of employees, income from unincorporated enterprises, rent, interest and dividends accruing to households, corporate transfer payments, saving of corporations, direct taxes on corporations and general Government income from property and entrepreneurship less interests on the public and consumers' debts. It is identically equal to net national product at factor cost.

Gross domestic product at market prices is the market value of the product, before deduction of provisions for the consumption of fixed capital, attributable to factor services rendered to resident producers of the given country. It is identically equal to the sum of consumption expenditure and gross domestic capital formation, private and public, and the net exports of goods and services of the given country. It differs from the gross national product at market prices by the exclusion of net factor incomes received from abroad.

The short definitions of other related aggregates are as follows:

Net national product at factor cost is the value at factor cost of the product after deduction of provisions for the consumption of fixed capital attributable to the factors of production supplied by normal residents of the given country. It is identically equal to the national income.

Gross national product at market prices is the market value of the product before deduction of provisions for the consumption of fixed capital attributable to the factors of production supplied by normal residents of the given country. It is identically equal to the sum of consumption expenditure and gross domestic capital formation, private and public, and the net exports of goods and services *plus* the net factor incomes received from abroad.

Net national product at market prices equals gross national product at market prices *less* provisions for the consumption of fixed capital.

Gross national product at factor cost equals national income *plus* provisions for the consumption of fixed capital.

Gross domestic product at factor cost equals national income *plus* provisions for the consumption of fixed capital *less* net factor incomes received from abroad.

Net domestic product at factor cost is the value at factor cost of the product after deduction of provisions for the consumption of fixed capital attributable to factor services rendered to resident producers of the given country. It differs from the gross domestic product at market prices by the exclusion of provisions for the consumption of fixed capital and of the excess of indirect taxes over subsidies.

Net material product is the concept of national product generally employed by countries with centrally planned economies. It is defined as the total net value of goods and productive services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy in the course of a year. The estimates of net material product generally cover the following economic activities: agriculture and forestry, mining, manufacturing, electric power production, construction, transport and communication, trade and catering. Economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as banking, insurance and real estate, public administration and defence, community, personal business and services, ownership of dwellings and similar activities, are generally not included.

Country descriptions

Series for the following countries relate to the aggregates of:

(*a*) National income (= net national product at factor cost):

Algeria
Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Burma
Cambodia
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
West Berlin
Greece
Guatemala
Guyana
Honduras
Iceland
India
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Lesotho
Liberia
Luxembourg
Malaysia: West
Malta
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Zealand
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Surinam
Switzerland
Tanzania, United Rep. of
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Zambia

(*b*) Gross domestic product at market prices:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Barbados
Bolivia
Brazil
Burma
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Ceylon
Chad
Chile
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Dahomey

Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
West Berlin
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guyana
Honduras
Iceland
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Liberia
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malaysia: West
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Rhodesia, Southern
Senegal
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Surinam
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Zambia

(*c*) Net national product at market prices:

India

(*d*) Gross domestic product at factor cost:

Haiti
Lesotho
Libya
Malawi
Nepal
Nigeria
Pakistan
Tanzania, United Rep. of
Uganda

(*e*) Net domestic product at factor cost:

Indonesia
Lebanon

(*f*) Net material product at market prices:

Bulgaria
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Germany, Eastern
Hungary
Poland
USSR
Yugoslavia

Expenditure on gross national product at market prices

General Statement

The series refer to the distribution of gross national product at current market prices by type of expenditure in absolute as well as in percentage terms, employing as far as possible the concepts and classifications defined in detail in *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables*. The figures are based on the estimates of gross national product and its components shown in the standard country table "Expenditure on gross national product" of the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*, where the items shown in these tables are defined as follows:

Private consumption expenditure (column 1) comprises the value of final expenditure by households and private non-profit institutions on current goods and services *less* sales of similar goods (mainly second-hand) and services *plus* value of gifts in kind (net) received from the rest of world. Income in kind such as food, shelter and clothing furnished to employees is included at cost. Imputations are also made for rent in respect of owner-occupied dwellings and for the value of home-grown food consumed by farm families and others.

General government consumption expenditure (column 2) comprises compensation of employees and purchases by general government from enterprises and from the rest of world *less* sales of goods and services (other than surplus stores which are treated as a decrease in Government stocks) to enterprises and households. Expenditure of a capital nature for national defence (excluding civil defence) is treated as consumption expenditure while all expenditure on capital formation for civil purposes is included in gross domestic fixed capital formation.

Gross domestic fixed capital formation (column 3) covers the value of purchases and own account construction of fixed assets (and civilian construction and works, machinery and equipment) by enterprises (including households in their capacity as landlords), private non-profit institutions and general government. Expenditure of a capital nature by general government for defence (excluding civil defence) is treated as general government consumption expenditure. Expenditure by households on durable goods other than land and dwellings is treated as private consumption expenditure. All expenses directly related to the acquisition of capital goods, such as transportation and installation charges, fees for engineering, architectural, legal and other services, are included.

Increase in stocks (column 4) represents the value of the physical change in raw materials, work in progress (other than work in progress on dwellings and non-residential buildings which is included in fixed capital formation) and finished goods held by enterprises. Changes in stocks of strategic materials or other emergency stock held by general government are also included.

Exports and imports of goods and services (columns 5 and 6) comprise the value of the goods and services sold to the rest of the world and the value of the corresponding purchases, respectively. These goods and services comprise merchandise and transportation, insurance and other non-factor services. The value of gifts in kind and other exports and imports financed by means of international transfers is included but the value of military equipment transferred between Governments is excluded.

Factor income from the rest of the world (column 7) comprises investment income such as rent, interest,

dividends and profits of direct investment enterprises, earnings of residents working abroad and other income earned abroad by normal residents; *factor income paid to the rest of the world* (column 8) comprises the corresponding factor income payments made to the rest of the world. In principle, these transactions are valued gross of taxes and consumption expenditure incurred abroad, except for taxes assessed directly on the earnings of direct investment enterprises.

Country descriptions

Series for the following countries relate to the aggregates of:

(*a*) Gross national product at current prices:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Burma
Cambodia
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of West Berlin
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guyana
Honduras
Iceland
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Lesotho
Luxembourg
Malawi
Malaysia: West
Mali
Malta
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Rhodesia, Southern
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Republic of
Zambia

(*b*) Net material product:

Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
Hungary
Poland
USSR

(*c*) Gross domestic product at market prices:

Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Gabon
French Somaliland
Madagascar
Mali (1956)
Mauritania
Niger

(*d*) Gross material product:

Cuba
Yugoslavia

Estimates of gross domestic product at constant market prices

General Statement

The series, published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, refer to gross domestic product at market prices, unless otherwise stated. In cases where only index members are available, they are shown in italics. It should be noted that the methods used for obtaining estimates of gross domestic product at constant prices and the years to which these prices relate vary widely among countries. Conceptual differences and other details concerning the basic data may be obtained by reference to this table in each country chapter in the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*.

Country descriptions

Series for the following countries relate to the aggregates of:

(*a*) Gross domestic product at constant market prices:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Burma
Cambodia
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Cyprus
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of West Berlin
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Honduras
Iran
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Korea, Rep. of
Luxembourg
Malawi
Mexico
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Philippines
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Rhodesia, Southern
Sierra Leone
South Africa[1]
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Tunisia
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Zambia

[1] See below for further explanation.

(*b*) Gross domestic product at constant factor cost:

Ethiopia
Haiti
Iraq
Malaysia: West
Nigeria
Pakistan
Tanzania, United Republic of[1]
Turkey
Uganda
United Arab Republic

(*c*) Net material product at constant prices:

Albania
Bulgaria
China (mainland)
Czechoslovakia
Germany, Eastern
Hungary
Romania
USSR
Yugoslavia

(*d*) Gross national product at constant market prices:

Iceland
Japan
Malta
Peru
Spain
Syria

(*e*) Net domestic product at constant factor cost:

India
Indonesia

(*f*) Gross domestic production:

Morocco

(*g*) Gross material product at constant prices:

Poland

South Africa The data also include South West Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Tanzania, United Republic of The series relates to former Tanganyika only.

Industrial origin of gross domestic product at factor cost

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer, unless otherwise stated, to the total gross domestic product at current factor cost in absolute terms and its distribution by each industry in percentage terms. The figures represent the contribution of each industry to gross domestic product, that is, the sum of compensation of employees, interest, net rent, profit and provisions for the consumption of fixed capital, irrespective of whether these factor incomes accrue to normal residents or to foreigners. Alternatively, it equals the value of sales at market prices *plus* the value of the physical increase in stocks *less* the market value of all current purchases, including imports, from other enterprises and all net indirect taxation. Goods or services produced in the enterprise for capital formation in the enterprise or for consumption by the owner or his employees are included as imputed sales. In general, the category "Total industrial activity" covers mining, quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; the category "Other" comprises banking, insurance, real estate, ownership of dwellings, public administration and defence and personal and other services.

The classification in the table corresponds closely to the *International Standard Industrial Classification* (ISIC). Detailed definitions are given in *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables*. For many countries detailed estimates of gross domestic product and related aggregates are published annually in the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*.

Country descriptions

Series for the following countries are based on the aggregates of:

(*a*) Gross domestic product at factor cost:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belgium
Canada
Ceylon
Colombia
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Denmark
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
Greece
Guatemala
Guyana
Honduras
India (1960, 1963 and 1966)
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Libya
Luxembourg
Malawi
Malaysia: West
Malta
Mauritius
Mexico
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Rhodesia, Southern
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Tanzania, United Republic of
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Zambia

(*b*) Gross domestic product at market prices:

Algeria
Bolivia
Burma
Cambodia
Dominican Republic
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Paraguay
Thailand
United States

(*c*) Net domestic product at factor cost:

Brazil
Chile
China (Taiwan)
India (1950 and 1953)
Indonesia
Israel
Japan
Lebanon
Philippines (1963 and 1966)

(*d*) Net material product:

Bulgaria
China (mainland)
Czechoslovakia
Germany, Eastern
Hungary
Romania
USSR
Yugoslavia

(*e*) Gross national product at constant market prices:

Peru

(*f*) Gross domestic production at constant market prices:

Morocco

(*g*) Net national product at current factor cost (= national income):

Philippines (1950, 1953 and 1960)

(*h*) Net national product at constant factor cost (= national income):

Syria

(*i*) Net domestic material product:

Poland

Average annual rates of growth of real gross domestic product at market prices: by type of expenditure

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to figures which are computed as average annual geometric rates of growth expressed in percentage form for the periods indicated. The growth rates for the individual countries are based on the estimates of gross domestic product at constant market prices and its components which appear for most countries in the standard table "Expenditure on gross national product" of the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*. Conceptual differences and other details concerning the basic data may be obtained by reference to this table in each country chapter in this *Yearbook*. It should be noted that the methods used for obtaining estimates of gross domestic product at constant prices and the years to which these prices relate vary widely among countries.

The population figures used in calculating *per capita* product are generally mid-year estimates reported in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Country descriptions

Series for the following countries relate to the aggregates of:

(*a*) Gross domestic product at constant market prices:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Cyprus
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Guatemala
Honduras
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Korea, Rep. of
Malawi
Malta
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Rhodesia, Southern
South Africa
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Viet-Nam, Republic of
Zambia

(*b*) Gross national product at constant market prices:

Brazil
Iceland
Jamaica
Japan

Average annual rates of growth of real gross domestic product at factor cost: by industrial origin

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to figures which are computed as average annual geometric rates of growth expressed in percentage form for the periods indicated. The growth rates for the individual countries are based on the estimates of gross domestic product at constant factor cost and its components which appear for most countries in the standard table "Industrial origin of gross domestic product" of the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*. Conceptual differences and other details concerning the basic data may be obtained by reference to this table in each country chapter in this *Yearbook*. It should be noted that the methods used to obtain estimates of gross domestic product at constant prices and the years to which these prices relate vary widely among countries.

The population figures used in calculating *per capita* product are generally mid-year estimates reported in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Country descriptions

Series for the following countries relate to the aggregates of:

(*a*) Gross domestic product at constant factor cost:

Argentina
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Ceylon
Colombia
Cyprus
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Ethiopia
Finland
Greece
Guyana

Haiti
Honduras
India (1960-1966)
Iran
Iraq
Italy
Jamaica
Korea, Rep. of
Malaysia
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama (1960-1966)
Portugal
Sudan
Tanzania, United Republic of
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Kingdom
Uruguay

(*b*) Gross domestic product at constant market prices:

Bolivia
Brazil
Burma
Cambodia
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Guatemala
India
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama (1950-1960)
Paraguay
Sweden
Thailand
United States
Venezuela

(*c*) Net domestic product at constant factor cost:

Chile
Indonesia
Philippines (1960-1966)

(*d*) Gross national product at constant market prices:

Peru

(*e*) Gross domestic production at constant market prices:

Morocco

(*f*) Net national product at constant factor cost (= national income):

Philippines (1950-1960)
Syria
United Arab Republic

Average annual rates of growth of real net material product: by type of expenditure and by industrial origin

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the average annual geometric rates of growth of net material product at constant prices expressed in percentage form for the periods indicated. The growth rates for individual countries are based on the estimates of real net material product and its components which appear in the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics* for most of the countries with centrally planned economies.

The concept of net material product used by these countries relates to the net market value of goods and productive services produced during the year by industries in the material sphere. The latter comprises agriculture, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation of goods, communication serving material production and trade. Such activities as public administration and defence, banking and insurance, personal and business services are considered as providing non-productive services and therefore are not included in the material sphere. The incomes of the units engaged in the non-material sphere are regarded as redistribution receipts. Net material product can be measured as the sum of value added (net), originating in the industries in the material sphere or as the sum of final consumption of goods, net capital formation, losses and excess of exports over imports.

The population figures used in calculating *per capita* product are generally mid-year estimates reported in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the above General Statement:

Albania
Bulgaria
China (mainland)
Czechoslovakia
Germany, Eastern
Hungary
Poland
Romania
USSR
Byelorussian SSR
Ukrainian SSR
Viet-Nam, North
Yugoslavia

Estimates of total and *per capita* national income and gross domestic product at factor cost (expressed in US dollars)

and

Estimates of total and *per capita* gross national product at market prices (expressed in US dollars)

General Statement

The estimates in these tables relate to total and *per capita* gross national product at market prices (GNP), gross domestic product at factor cost (GDP) and national income (NI) expressed in current US dollars. These concepts are defined below. The estimates are designed to facilitate international comparisons of levels of economic activity. For a majority of the countries represented, the estimates have been prepared by converting the official GNP, GDP and NI figures by the prevailing dollar exchange rates. Conceptual and methodological inconsistencies between estimates for different countries are inherent in an effort such as this and should be noted by the reader. Population figures used in calculating *per capita* product and income are generally mid-year estimates reported in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. A special effort has been made to present a complete set of estimates for the year 1963.

A broad indication of the quality of the estimates presented for the year 1963 is given in the first column of the table. The first letter shown there refers to the nature of the original GNP, GDP and NI estimates and the second letter to the nature of the exchange rate system on which the dollar conversion rate is based.

Estimates of GNP, GDP and NI are assigned to one of three classes. The first class, indicated by the letter (A), refers to all official estimates at current prices converted without adjustment of any kind by the United Nations Statistical Office. The second class (B) refers to all estimates which have involved the adjustment of official estimates of a related income or product aggregate for 1963 or the adjustment of an official estimate or a related aggregate for a year other than 1963. The third class (C) refers to all other GNP, GDP and NI estimates. In general, estimates in class (C) are rough estimates prepared by the Statistical Office for the expressed purpose of compiling regional and global aggregates shown. In some cases, two or more of the GNP, GDP and NI aggregates shown for a given country were arrived at by different methods and this is shown in the codes.

A three-fold classification of the exchange rate systems is also employed for the year 1963, as indicated by the second letter in the column. The first class (D) refers to all systems with single exchange rates, where convertibility in terms of article VIII of the International Monetary Fund Agreement existed in 1963. The second class (E) refers to all other single exchange rate systems. This second classification encompasses official par values in most cases where feasible and in others principal buying or selling rates. The third class (F) refers to all multiple exchange rate systems, which encompass parity rates, implicit rates, averages of import and export rates etc. In cases where a dollar sign ($) or pound sterling sign (£) appears, the original GNP, GDP and NI estimates were available or imputed in terms of dollars or pounds sterling, respectively, and thus no problem of conversion arose.

In converting GNP, GDP and NI expressed in national currency units into US dollars, the prevailing exchange rate was employed with a minimum of adjustment in most cases. For countries with a single fixed exchange rate system, the conversion rate chosen was normally the par value of the currency. For countries with a single fluctuating rate, the conversion rate was normally the average of import and export rates as reported by IMF. For countries with multiple exchange rates, the conversion rate was normally an average of the implicit rates obtained by comparing the values of exports and imports in dollars and in national currency units as reported by IMF; in certain special cases the rate employed for conversion was arrived at after a close examination of the pattern of international trade, production and the level of internal prices. The actual conversion rate employed in any specific case is indicated in the table.

For many countries, the comparability of the estimates for the four years shown is substantially impaired by the existence of divergencies between the conversion rates adopted and the hypothetical equilibrium rates of exchange. The estimates, moreover, are in terms of current prices and current exchange rates and thus reflect the slight depreciation of the United States dollar during the period. Intertemporal comparisons of total and *per capita* product and income in real terms should, therefore, not be made on the basis of the estimates presented in this table. A more reliable basis will be found in the estimates at constant prices presented in the country chapters of the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*.

The estimates in this table have been prepared in response to many requests for statistics of this nature. They should be considered as broad indicators of the total and *per capita* production of goods and services of the countries represented and not as measures of the standard of living of their inhabitants. No particular significance should be attached to small differences between the estimates of two countries because of the margin of error inherent in the method of estimation.

Alternative methods for making international comparisons of product and income have been developed in recent years, the most important of these methods requiring a detailed valuation by a common set of prices of each country's aggregate of final goods and services. Owing to the practical complexity of the procedure, the results of such comparisons are available at the present time for a limited number of countries only. No attempt was made to include estimates of this nature in this table.

General definitions

Gross national product at market prices is the market value of the product before deduction of provisions for the consumption of fixed capital attributable to the factors of production supplied by the residents of the given country. It is identically equal to the sum of consumption expenditure and gross domestic capital formation, private and public, and net exports of goods and services *plus* the net factor incomes received from abroad.

Gross domestic product at factor cost is the value at factor cost of the product before deduction of provisions for the consumption of fixed capital attributable to factor services rendered to resident producers of the given country. It is identically equal to the sum of consumption expenditure and gross domestic capital formation, private and public, and the net exports of goods and services of the given country *less* net indirect taxes plus subsidies.

National income is the sum of the income accruing to factors of production supplied by normal residents of the given country before deduction of direct taxes. It is identically equal to net national product at factor cost, which is the value at factor cost of the product after deduction of provisions for the consumption of fixed capital attributable to the factors of production supplied by normal residents of the given country.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries relate to the type of:

(*a*) Official estimates at current prices without exchange rate adjustments:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Burma
Cambodia
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cyprus

Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Fiji
Finland
France
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guyana
Honduras
Iceland
India
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Luxembourg
Malawi
Malaysia: West
Malta
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Rhodesia, Southern
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Thailand
Tanzania, United Republic of[1]
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Zambia

[1] Former Tanganyika.

(*b*) Estimates which have involved the exchange rate adjustment of official estimates for a year other than 1963:

Afghanistan
Algeria
British Honduras
Cameroon
Central African Rep.
Chad
Comoro Islands
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Dahomey
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Guinea
Haiti
Hong Kong
Indonesia
Kenya
Lebanon
Liberia
Libya
Madagascar
Malaysia
East: Sabah
Sarawak
Mali
Mauritania
Nepal
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Singapore
Somalia
Sudan
Surinam
Uganda
United Arab Republic
Upper Volta
Viet-Nam, Republic of

(*c*) All other estimates:

Angola
Bhutan
Burundi
Laos
Mozambique
Portuguese Guinea
Portuguese Timor
Ryukyu Islands
Tanzania, United Republic of[2]

[2] Former Zanzibar and Pemba.

FINANCE

Exchange rates[1]

General Statement

Foreign exchange rates are shown in units of national currency per United States dollar and refer to end-of-period quotation except for Afghanistan where the quotation of 21 March of following year is shown.

The table has two sections: Part A includes all International Monetary Fund members as of 31 December 1967 and Barbados, Botswana, Cambodia, Lesotho, Maldive Islands, Malta and Yemen; Part B reports exchange rates applicable to countries in the rouble/yuan area.

For most countries *mid-point rates,* the average of selling and buying rates, are shown. The exceptions are countries with multiple rates and countries where mid-point rates are not available. For these countries special rates are shown and footnoted in the tables.

Selling rates are the rates at which the monetary authorities and the authorized banks sell foreign exchange against payment in national currency.

Buying rates are the rates at which the monetary authorities and the authorized banks buy foreign exchange from those obtaining it.

The *free market rate* is meant to apply to a rate which fluctuates in response to purchases and sales of foreign exchange by private individuals. In practice, however, the "free" rate is often controlled by the authorities, who restrict the market by means of special regulations or by direct purchases and sales of exchange.

Effective rates result from official actions—imposition of exchange taxes, exchange surcharges, introduction of free markets and auction systems and other similar practices.

Reference should be made to International Financial Statistics and its 1967/68 Supplement and to the Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions published by the International Monetary Fund.

Rates are given for the following countries:

PART A

Afghanistan
Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belgium
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Burma
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Rep.
Ceylon
Chad
Chile
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Dahomey
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldive Islands
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mexico
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tanzania, United Rep. of
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yemen
Yugoslavia
Zambia

PART B[2]

Albania
Bulgaria
China (mainland)
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Germany, Eastern
Hungary
Korea, North
Mongolia
Poland
Romania
USSR
Viet-Nam, North

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C.

[2] Calculated by the United Nations Statistical Office.

Money supply[1]

General Statement

The money supply table shows Money and Reserve Money.

Money relates to the liabilities of the monetary system in Currency and Demand Deposit to the Private Sector.

Reserve Money relates to the liabilities of the Monetary Authorities in Currency and Demand Deposits to the Deposit Money Banks and the domestic Private Sector.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Afghanistan
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Burma
Cameroon[2]
Canada
Central African Rep.[2]
Ceylon
Chad[2]
Chile
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Congo (Brazzaville)[2]
Costa Rica
Cyprus[2]
Dahomey
Denmark
Dominican Republic
East Africa (Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda)
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Gabon[2]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Korea, Republic of
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Madagascar[2]
Malaysia
Mali
Mauritania
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama[3]
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Republic of
Yugoslavia

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C.

[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

[3] Data refer to Deposit Money only. The bulk of currency in circulation consists of United States notes and coin but the amount is unknown.

International liquidity[1]

General Statement

The International liquidity table reports country, area and world data on the gross official holdings of gold, foreign exchange and Reserve Positions in the International Monetary Fund.

Gold holdings comprise physical holdings, whether held domestically or abroad, valued at $35 per fine troy ounce. The gold totals for the world and underdeveloped countries include holdings of some countries for which data are not separately given and, beginning 1967, include Algeria's purchase of $150 million of gold from the United States towards the end of 1967.

Reserve Position in IMF is the sum of the Fund member's Gold Tranche Position and its outstanding lendings to the Fund. The Reserve Position in the Fund represents the amount that a member, experiencing a balance of payments deficit, may draw essentially automatically under the Fund's Gold Tranche policy or the provisions of the General Arrangements to Borrow.

Foreign exchange is defined as holdings by monetary authorities (central banks, currency boards, exchange funds, and Treasury holdings to the extent that treasuries perform similar functions) of foreign currencies, bank deposits, Treasury bills, short and long-term government securities and similar items when denominated in convertible currencies.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Afghanistan
Argentina
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Burma
Cameroon[2]
Canada
Central African Rep.[2]
Ceylon
Chad[2]
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Congo (Brazzaville)[2]
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Costa Rica
Dahomey
Denmark
Dominican Republic
East Africa (Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda)
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Gabon[2]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C.

[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Korea, Republic of
Kuwait[2]
Lebanon
Libya
Malaysia
Mali
Mauritania
Mexico
Morocco
Nepal[2]
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Sierra Leone[2]
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago[2]
Turkey
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Republic of
Yugoslavia

Australia Includes foreign exchange holdings of check-paying banks.

Kuwait Currency Board holdings only.

Panama Data refer to Deposit Money Bank holdings.

Tunisia Foreign exchange includes net payment agreement balances.

Rates of discount of central banks[1]

General Statement

Rates shown represent those rates at which the Central Bank either discounts or makes advances against eligible commercial paper and/or government securities for commercial banks or brokers. For countries with more than one rate applicable to such discounts or advances, the rate shown is the one at which the largest proportion of central bank credit operations is understood to be transacted. The importance of these rates as instruments of monetary control vary considerably from country to country and inter-country comparisons should not be made without further investigation. Rates are given for the following countries:

Argentina
Austria
Belgium
Brazil[2]
Burma
Canada[3]
Ceylon
Chile
China (Taiwan)
Colombia[2]
Costa Rica[2]
Dahomey
Denmark
Ecuador
El Salvador[2]
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Honduras
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Korea, Republic of
Libya
Mauritania
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Norway
Pakistan
Paraguay[2]
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Senegal
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
United States[4]
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C.

[2] Data refer to discount rates at which the central bank discounts eligible commercial paper for banks.

[3] Bank Rate of Bank of Canada. There is also a Money Market Rate, the rate at which the Bank is prepared to enter into purchases and resale agreements with money market dealers, which was the same as the Bank Rate until June 23, 1962. Since that date, the Money Market Rate has been ¼ of 1% above the average rate on 3-month treasury bills at the preceding weekly tender, or the same as Bank Rate whichever is lower.

[4] The rate shown refers to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Rates at other Federal Reserve Banks are sometimes different.

Money market rates[1]

General Statement

The series are rates per annum on Treasury bills. Tender rates represent the average rate on new issues of bills (ordinary 3-month issues) offered by the Treasury during the period. Call money rates are the average rates per annum on loans which were available on demand in the open market during the period.

Country descriptions

Belgium Call money rate of weighted average of daily quotations.

Canada Treasury bill rate of new 3-month bills issued every Thursday. Weighted average.

France Call money rate of interbank loans against commercial paper in Paris. Averages of daily opening quotations.

Germany, Federal Republic of Call money rate of interbank lending. Day to day rates in Frankfurt (Main). Average of daily quotations.

India Call money rate. Weighted averages of highest and lowest quotations of each week in Bombay.

Jamaica[2] Treasury bill rate of 3-month bills. Average of rates at last tender of the month.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C.

[2] Published in the *Statistical Yearbook* only.

Netherlands Treasury bill rate of all types of Treasury paper then 3 months from maturity. Unweighted average of daily quotation.

Pakistan Call money rate of interbank call loans in Karachi.

South Africa Treasury bill rate of discount rates on 91-day bills allotted at the weekly tenders instituted in June 1958. Weighted average.

Switzerland Call money rate of interbank loans in Zurich. Averages of highest and lowest quotations of each week.

United Kingdom Treasury bill rate of discount rates of 91-day bills allotted at the weekly tender. Weighted average.

United States Treasury bill rate of new 3-month bills issued within the period. Unweighted average.

Government bonds[1]

Yields of long-term bonds

General Statement

The series described in the country notes are designed to measure the trend of long-term interest rates. They usually comprise the yield to maturity or the current yield of a single yield of a single issue of government or quasi-government bonds whose ownership is widely distributed. The chosen bond issue should preferably have a final maturity (or first call) of not less than ten years. When its maturity becomes considerably less than ten years, it is then replaced by another issue.

In some cases the average yield of two or more long-term government bonds is quoted when the yields of no single representative issue could be available. In all cases, bonds quoted are payable in national currency of the issuing country.

Current yield (CY) is the annual income rate based on the price of the bond and the coupon rate. When current yield is based on "irredeemable or perpetual" government bonds (which carry no obligation of repayment at a fixed date but which are usually redeemable at the option of the government) are designated as (YP).

Yield to maturity (YM) is the annual income rate based on the price of the bond and the coupon rate, adjusted, if the current price is above par, to amortize over the remaining life of the bond a proportionate annual share of the premium and, if the current price is below par, to accumulate over the remaining life of the bond a proportionate annual share of the discount. Unless otherwise indicated, monthly figures are averages of daily quotations.

Country descriptions

Australia Theoretical yield to maturing of a 20-year bond calculated from yields of all securities maturing of all issues. The data represent yield to maturity for the last Wednesday of each month. Prior to 1965, theoretical yield of 12-year bond.

Belgium Current yield of the 4%-5.75% bonds with a 5 to 20 years maturity, monthly prices are based on the beginning of month prices.

Canada Yield on 4½% bonds maturing 1983. Average of Wednesday quotations. Prior to 1965, 3.75% bond maturing 15 January 1978 (callable after 15 January 1975).

Ceylon Yield to maturity (of the 4½% loan of 1985-1989, "H" series). End-of-month quotations. April 1964-March 1965, "C" series, and prior to April 1964, 3% National Development Loan maturing 1965-1970.

Costa Rica Yield to maturity of the 7% Refunded Internal Debt bonds of 1959 maturing in 1979.

Denmark Current yield of the 3½% Perpetual Bond of 1886. End-of-month quotations.

France Current yield of the 5% Perpetual Bonds issued in 1949. Last Friday quotations of each month.

Germany, Federal Republic of Average yield of all fully taxed bonds of mortgage banks. Averages of daily quotations weighted by the nominal amount of bonds in circulation.

India Current yield of 3% Conversion Loan of 1945-1946, without a maturity date but callable at any time after 1986. Average of daily quotations.

Ireland Yield to maturity of the 6% Exchequer Bonds of 1985-1990. First Monday quotation of each month. Prior to 1965, 3½% Exchequer Bond of 1950-1951 maturing in 1970.

Italy Yield to maturity of 5% Government Reconstruction Loan maturing in 1978. Average of daily quotations.

Jamaica Yield to maturing of the 6½% Local Registered Stock, maturing in 1978/1983. Average of the middle market quotations. Prior to 1966, 6½% maturing 1978-1983.

Netherlands Yield to maturity of the 3¼% Government Bonds maturing in 1998. Averages of Wednesday quotations.

New Zealand Average yield to maturity of ten issues with ten years or more to maturity, ranging from 1975 to 1984.

Norway Yield to maturity of 4% Government Bonds of 1955, maturing in 1975. First of the following month quotations.

Pakistan Yield to maturity of 4½% bonds maturing in 1980. Prior to August 1965, 4% bond maturing in 1974. Monthly figures are averages of Friday quotations.

Peru Current yield of the 6% Unified Debt bonds.

Portugal Yield to maturity of the 4% Centenary Loan of 1940 maturing in 1980.

South Africa Yield to maturity of the 4½% Government Bonds of 1954 maturing in 1974.

Sweden Current yield of the 3% perpetuity of 1934.

Switzerland Weighted average yield to maturity of all Government bonds with maturities of at least five years. Averages of Friday quotations.

Turkey Yield to maturity of the 5% bonds of 1951 maturing in 1972. End-of-month quotations.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C.

United Arab Republic Yield to maturity of the 3½% Government Development Loan maturing in 1971/1973. End-of-month quotations.

United Kingdom Current yield of the 2½% Consols.

United States Unweighted averages of yields to first call or maturity of all fully taxable bonds callable or maturing in twelve years or more.

Uruguay Yield to maturity of the 5% Conversion Loan maturing in 1974.

Market prices of industrial shares[1]

General Statement

Index numbers of market prices of industrial shares are based primarily on common shares traded on the leading exchange or exchanges of each country and are intended to cover a representative sample of industrial companies. In some cases, where an industrial index is not available, a general index, including shares of companies in the utilities, transportation, distribution and finance fields, is reported.

The indexes are intended to show the increase in value accruing to an investor who bought in the base period a list of shares corresponding in selection and amount to those contained in the index, who subsequently made only such changes in holdings as the substitution of new issues for retired issues, and who retained, in the form of shares, the proceeds of all rights, warrants and share dividends made available since the base period.

All indexes are converted to base 1963 = 100. Brief descriptions of the individual indexes, covering the method of calculation, weighting, original base period, exchange from which quotations are obtained and type of quotations, are given below. A source reference is given only if the index is compiled by a non-governmental agency.

Country descriptions

Australia Industrial index. Unweighted arithmetic averages of price relatives with original base 1952-1953 = 100, adjusted for share dividends and rights. The index refers to 23 important manufacturing and distributing companies in New South Wales. Daily quotations in Sydney.

Austria Industrial index. Unweighted arithmetic averages of price relatives of forty-two private industrial enterprises, with original base March 1938 = 100. Mid-month quotations in Vienna.

Belgium Industrial index. Weighted arithmetic averages of price relatives with moving base, chain-linked to original base 1953 = 100. The indexes are weighted by the market value of shares of all companies included, omitting in the calculation for any period shares of companies changing their capitalization during the period. Market values and weights are adjusted each year. Approximately end of month quotations in Brussels and Antwerp.

Canada Industrial index. Weighted aggregative index of sub-groups with original base 1956 = 100. The index is weighted by the value of 77 shares outstanding, and adjusted at annual intervals for share dividends and rights. Averages of Thursday closing quotations in Montreal and Toronto.

Chile Industrial index. Weighted arithmetic average of price relatives with moving base, chain-linked to original base 1947 = 100.

Colombia General index. Unweighted average of price relatives with original base 1952 = 100 omitting any adjustment in share dividends and rights. Averages of daily prices in Bogotá.

Denmark Industrial index. Weighted arithmetic average of price relatives with original base 1958 = 100. The index is weighted by values of shares outstanding, adjusted for each transaction as new capital and share dividends of 71 companies. End of month purchase prices in Copenhagen.

Finland Industrial index. Weighted average of price relatives with original base 1948 = 100. The index is adjusted for share dividends, rights and similar action. Friday buying quotations in Helsinki.

France Industrial index. The index is made by computing industry group indexes of unweighted averages of price relatives (adjusted for share dividends and rights), weighting these by market values of shares of all companies in each classification (not only those used in the index) as of the end of the preceding year, and chaining the links to original base 31 December 1958 = 100. Last Friday of month quotations in Paris.

Germany, Federal Republic of *Statistical Yearbook*: General index. Monthly averages of price quotations of individual shares on four bank return dates with original base 31 December 1953 = 100. *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*: Industrial index. Base 31 December 1965 = 100.

India Industrial index. Weighted averages of price relatives of 375 ordinary shares with original base 1961-1963 = 100. The index is weighted by the total market value in 1956-1957 of shares of all companies in each industry classification to make the total index. Averages of daily quotations in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

Ireland General index. Weighted aggregative index with original base 1953 = 100. Railway shares are excluded. First of the following month prices in Dublin.

Israel General index. Weighted arithmetic average of price relatives with original base 1950 = 100. The index is weighted by the par value of shares outstanding and adjusted for share dividends and rights. End of month quotations in Tel Aviv.

Italy General index. Weighted aggregative index with original base 1953 = 100. The index is weighted by the market value of all shares included and adjusted for new capital and share dividends. Average of daily quotations in Milan.

Japan General index. Unweighted arithmetic average covering 225 specifications with original base 5 January 1959 = 100. Daily prices in Tokyo. Compiled by the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C.

Mexico Industrial index. Weighted aggregative index with moving base, chain-linked to original base 1950 = 100. The index is weighted by the market value of shares of all companies included and adjusted for new capital and share dividends. Average of daily prices in Mexico City is compiled by Nacional Financiera.

Netherlands Industrial index. Weighted arithmetic average with original base 1953 = 100. The weights are based on the 1953 turnover of each share. Daily quotations in Amsterdam.

New Zealand Industrial index. Weighted aggregative index with original base 1960 = 100. The index also includes the shares of some foreign companies or their subsidiaries. The index is adjusted for new issues, share dividends and rights. End of month prices of the following exchanges: Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin and Invercargill.

Norway Industrial index. Weighted geometric average of price relatives. The index is weighted according to the approximate paid-up capital of the companies included, omitting in the calculation for any period, shares of companies changing their capitalization during the period. The index is adjusted only when large changes in the paid-up capital of the company occur. Mid-month prices in Oslo.

Peru Industrial index. Original base 1934-1936 = 100. Average of daily quotations in Lima.

Portugal Industrial index. Prices include only corporations in Portugal and overseas corporations whose stocks are traded in Lisbon. The indexes are arithmetic averages of daily quotations weighted by paid-up capital.

South Africa Industrial (excluding gold mining and commercial) index. Weighted arithmetic average of price relatives with original base 1948 = 100. The index is weighted by the average market value in 1952. The weight of industrial shares is about 75 per cent of the total. Averages of highest and lowest selling prices during the month of about 220 industrial and 70 commercial ordinary shares quoted in Johannesburg.

Spain General index. Unweighted arithmetic averages of price relatives with moving base, chain-linked to original base January-June 1936 = 100. Averages of daily quotations mainly in Madrid, Barcelona and Bilbao.

Sweden General index. Weighted arithmetic average of price relatives with moving base, chain-linked to original base 1937 = 100. The index is weighted by the end of the preceding year market values. End of month prices of shares in Stockholm. Compiled by Affärsvärlden.

Switzerland Industrial index. Weighted average of price relatives. The index is weighted by the market value of shares outstanding and adjusted for share dividends, rights and new capital. Average of Friday prices in Zurich, Basle and Geneva.

United Arab Republic Industrial index. Laspeyres index with July 1959/June 1960 average market value of 90 shares quoted on Cairo Exchange, calculated by the Central Bank. The index takes into account share splitting dividends, and preferential prices to stockholders. Quotations refer to the end of month except for 1960 when they refer to end of quarter. Prior to July 1961, the series relate to the index calculated by the National Bank of Egypt. It was an unweighted geometric average of about 45 industrial and commercial shares quoted in Cairo and Alexandria.

United Kingdom Industrial index. Original base 10 April 1962. Arithmetic average of daily prices of 500 shares weighted by market capitalization of the companies. Prices in London as of last Tuesday of each month.

United States Industrial index. Weighted aggregative index with original base 1941-1943 = 100. The index is adjusted by the issuance of rights, stock dividends and split-ups. Averages of daily closing prices in New York. Compiled by Standard and Poor's Corporation.

Venezuela Industrial index. Weighted arithmetic average of price relatives of ordinary and preferred shares with original base 1956-1957 = 100. The index is weighted by the value of shares issued and adjusted for changes in the shares included but not for dividends in the form of shares. Averages of daily quotations in Caracas.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Budget accounts and public debt

General Statement

In view of the increasing scope of activity of the public sector and its great influence on national economy, this chapter, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, is intended to collect and compile budget accounts of various countries to provide information on government transactions and to facilitate analysis of the interrelationships between the Government sector and the rest of the economy. The country table is designed to classify central Government expenditures and receipts into economically meaningful categories and, whenever feasible, to provide data on transactions not recorded in the budget accounts proper. Data on local government transactions are presented in summary form for a limited number of countries where such data are available.

As a result of the differences in the budget systems and accounting practices of the various Governments, only reasonable approximations for these categories can be obtained. Further international comparisons of total Government expenditures and receipts, and even more so of their component parts, are rendered extremely difficult by the following circumstances:

(*a*) The level of total expenditures and receipts depends mainly on the type of State organization and also on the scope of the Government's economic activities. In centralized States the national Government is partly or completely responsible for matters such as roads, education, health and police, which in federal States are the responsibility of regional authorities. Many Governments own or operate railways, power plants, telegraph and telephone systems etc. which in other States are private enterprises.

(*b*) Budgetary systems and accounting practices vary from country to country. In practically no case are all Government expenditures and receipts included in a single budget account. Frequently, distinctions are made between ordinary and extraordinary, current and capital, general and special budgets, revenue and loan accounts, war expenses account, public works budget etc. In some cases certain public undertakings such as public health, educational institutions and social insurance funds have their own budgets. Further, the budget accounts may be shown on a gross or net basis, i.e., expenditure after deduction of certain receipts and refunds and receipts after deduction of refunds and transfers; and in some cases they may include the gross working expenses and receipts of certain or all public undertakings, while in others only the net results are included.

In most countries the closed accounts represent cash payments and cash collections. There are, however, cases where they represent, for expenditure, pay orders issued, exchequer issues, liabilities incurred or commitments entered into, and, for receipts, payments into the exchequer, claims established etc. The disbursements and receipts shown are usually those effected in the financial year stated, but for some countries operations relating to the financial year stated but carried out in an additional period are also included.

General definitions

Two basic schemes of classifications were developed in recent years regarding budget presentation—economic and functional. The first scheme, the economic classification, shows Government expenditures and receipts by economic categories that are of significance for analysing the general effect of Government transactions on the economy; the second scheme, the functional classification, by types of service provided, is important in the analysis of the allocation of Government resources. These two schemes are combined to form the economic-functional classification. Brief definitions of the main categories are given below:

Total expenditures and receipts includes transactions in goods and services, transfers and transactions in financial assets (e.g., loans granted and their repayment, acquisition of other financial assets), but excludes transactions in financial liabilities (e.g., borrowing and debt redemption). Total expenditures and receipts include the net results of the current operations of Government trading enterprises. Total expenditures include grants to foreign Governments, but total receipts exclude grants received from foreign Governments. Surpluses from previous years are excluded from budget receipts. Bookkeeping gains or losses from revaluation of currency are either excluded or given a separate category. Withdrawals from and deposits to counterpart funds are excluded from receipts and expenditures.

Current expenditure on goods and services are shown gross, i.e., without deduction of offsetting receipts from sales and other charges. This item represents gross payment for factor services such as compensation of employees and rental of fixed assets. It includes purchases against cash or credit and imputed purchases of goods and services provided free by other central Government agencies.

Gross capital formation includes outlays on new capital goods, major alterations and renewals, net stockpiling and net increase in stocks held by Government trading enterprises.

Current transfers include interest payments on public debt, subsidies, current grants to other Governmental bodies and income transfers to households.

Capital transfers covers transfers to capital account of domestic sectors (such as transfers to finance the construction of residential and non-residential buildings, acquisition of machinery and equipment and increase in stocks and public works) and capital transfers abroad (e.g., reparation payments, grants given to finance capital formation, grants given to help finance a deficit

in the foreign transactions of the recipient country and other grants given as part of a programme of general economic aid).

Direct loans and advances covers Government lending effected through some non-negotiable financial instrument and is shown gross by sectors to which the amounts are paid. Repayment of these loans is classified under a separate item on the receipts side.

Other capital expenditure includes acquisition of financial assets etc.

With regard to receipts, the following broad categories are used:

Taxes on income and wealth covers taxes on personal and corporate income (including excess profits taxes and taxes on undistributed profits), death and gift duties (e.g., inheritance and estate taxes, probate duties) etc.

Social security contributions covers contributions paid to social security funds whether paid by employers, employees or self-employed persons. Contributions paid by the Government in its capacity as employer are included since they are considered as part of remuneration to employees.

General sales and turnover taxes covers taxes levied on gross sales receipts of retailers at a common rate, regardless of the type of commodity or service being sold, and taxes levied on the gross sales receipts of other types of business enterprises.

Customs duties covers import and export duties, whether levied on the basis of the value or the quantity of goods imported or exported. This item is defined to include also receipts from the issue of import and export licences and stamps and other duties on shipping documents.

Other indirect taxes covers specific sales taxes, monopoly profits, taxes on foreign exchange, taxes on property transfers etc.

Also listed on the receipts side are other current transfers, sales and charges, surplus of Government trading enterprises, interest and dividends received, sales of assets, repayments of loans granted and capital transfers.

The classification by economic categories is supplemented whenever possible by a classification of total expenditure by purpose or function such as general services (general administration, defence, justice and police); community services (road and waterways, fire protection, water supply and sanitation etc.); social services (education, health, social security and special welfare services etc.); and economic services (agriculture and non-mineral resources, fuel and power, transport and communications etc.).

Because of the diversity and complexity of national budgetary data, it has not always been possible to adjust these accounts to the above definitions, and reference should therefore be made to the detailed notes given for each country in the *Statistical Yearbook*.

The figures for public debt refer to the amount outstanding at the end of the financial year. In general, the public debt statements of the various countries show as many differences as the budget accounts. They may refer to the total gross liabilities of the Government as recorded in the balance sheet of the State, or only to certain of these liabilities. The public debt figures may be shown gross or net, i.e., after certain deductions. The distinction between domestic and foreign debt is based on different criteria, and various methods are used for converting foreign debt into national currency. As a rule, long-term debt is the debt classified as permanent, perpetual, irredeemable, funded, consolidated or medium-term debt. Short-term debt is the floating debt, temporary debt, and the debt at sight.

INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL FLOW

The tables published in the *Statistical Yearbook* actually refer to one particular aspect of the international movement of capital, namely, the flow of financial and other resources directly or indirectly to developing countries from the rest of the world. These tables include:

I. Net outflow of long-term capital and official donations from developed market economies to developing countries and to multilateral institutions;

II. Net movement of long-term capital and donations from individual developed market economies to developing countries and to multilateral agencies;

III. Bilateral commitments of capital by centrally planned economies to developing countries;

IV. Flow of capital from centrally planned economies to reporting developing countries;

V. Net movement of long-term capital and official donations from developed market economies and multilateral agencies to developing countries;

VI. Net official flow of external resources to individual developing countries from developed market economies and from multilateral agencies.

The data in these tables are based in principle on the definitions adopted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its *Balance of Payments Manual* (third edition, 1961). Except in the case of tables dealing with the movement of capital from the centrally planned economies to the developing countries, the data are derived from reports of donor (capital-exporting) countries.

Long-term capital is defined as all direct investment capital and other assets that have either no maturity or an original maturity of more than one year. Reinvested earnings are included, though sometimes only on the basis of estimates. The distinction between direct and portfolio investment has been maintained in accordance with IMF definitions as far as possible. Official donations are the central Government component of transfer payments (that is, unilateral transfers not creating any corresponding liability on the part of the recipient) as reported, in principle, in the balance of payments statement. Such donations include a variety of transactions, in kind as well as in cash: contributions for development projects and programmes, various types of economic support and relief, technical assistance and related activities, intergovernmental reparations and indemnification payments. For purposes of the above tables they also include bilateral grant-like contributions such as loans for which repayment is not required in hard currency, and use of local currencies derived from the sale in a recipient country of commodities that are the legal property of the donor country. The administrative costs of aid operations are excluded, in principle, whenever they can be distinguished. Also excluded are grants in the form of official interest rate subsidies for loans and credits to developing countries. Grants and loans specifically linked to the defence of the recipient country—such as transfers of military equipment, direct military expenditure and financial contributions for the support of military forces—are as far as possible excluded. The figures for capital outflow are net of repayment or repatriation of principal, disinvestment and retirement; they are not net of reverse flows of capital originating with residents of developing countries or of investment income. Private long-term capital does not in general include export or trade credits. However, the total of private exports credits provided under the guarantee of the donor Government has been separately designated in the table on net outflow of long-term capital and official donations from developed market economies to developed countries and multilateral institutions.

The identification of financial flow by type and by destination is still imperfect, and in most countries the reported data may be subject to substantial revision.

In addition to bilateral movements of capital and donations to developing countries, the tables also include the net flow of resources to certain international institutions which lend, make grants or provide services to developing countries. These institutions are the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Asian Development Bank (AsDB), the European Development Fund (EDF), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Organization of American States (OAS), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Fund for the Congo (UNFC), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Korea Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for the Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the United Nations Temporary Authority in West Irian (UNTEA), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the regular technical assistance programmes of United Nations agencies.

Transactions of the developed market economies with the multilateral agencies include grants and other contributions, capital subscriptions, repayments by the capital-exporting countries of loans previously made to them, participations and purchases of bonds (all measured net of repayments to and disbursements in the capital-exporting countries). The total net flow to developing countries from multilateral agencies includes disbursements of loans or grants minus subscriptions or contributions paid by developing countries to the multilateral agencies, plus the increase or decrease of financial resources of developing countries arising from transactions with IBRD concerning funded debt instruments and sales of loan participations. Subscriptions or contribution payments are deducted regardless of whether they have been made in the currency of the recipient country or in other currencies. Contributions to the regular budgets of the United Nations and the

specialized agencies by developed market economies as well as by developing countries are not included, except in the case of the regular technical assistance programme for which net contribution and net disbursement have been estimated.

Coverage

For purpose of these tables, the developing countries include all the countries and territories in North and South America except Canada, Puerto Rico and the United States, all the countries in Africa except South Africa and all the countries in Asia except China (mainland), Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, North Viet-Nam and Turkey. Developed market economies comprise Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States. The centrally planned economies comprise Bulgaria, China (mainland), Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR.

The figures for Australia (1961-1962) and Portugal (1961-1964) are for net official flows only. The data cover calendar years in all cases except New Zealand, for which all figures relate to the fiscal year beginning 1 April.

Valuation

Data in national currencies have been converted to United States dollars at official rates of exchange. Valuations of resources transferred in kind are those adopted and reported by the exporting country.[1]

Sources

The prime source of data is the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of OECD, but the statistics presented in these tables differ slightly from those published by OECD. The difference reflects a number of adjustments effected on the basis of information provided annually by Governments between 1960 and 1966 in response to a special questionnaire circulated jointly by the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund. The most significant differences are the inclusion by DAC and the exclusion by the United Nations of flows of resources to certain European countries (namely Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia). Minor differences are occasioned by the inclusion by the United Nations and the exclusion by DAC of Finland, Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand and South Africa, as exporters of capital to the developing countries, and of loans to and repayments from capital-exporting countries by IBRD.

The flow of resources to the developing countries from the centrally planned economies is derived from the balance of payments statements of the recipient countries as reported in the IMF *Balance of Payments Yearbook*. Information from the exporting side is available only on the basis of announced commitments. This has been compiled from various issues of *Dengi i Kredit*, *Byulleten Inostrannoy Kommercheskoy Informatsii*, *Vnechniaia Torgovlia* (Moscow) and from other official and unofficial publications.

[1] For a general discussion of valuation and other conceptual and methodological problems, see *Measurement of the Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations to Developing Countries; Concepts and Methodology* (A/5732), *The Measurement of the Flow of Resources from the Developed Market Economies to the Developing Countries* (E/4171), and *Measurement of the Flow of Resources to Developing Countries* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.D.17. See also Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Flow of financial resources to less-developed countries 1961-1965* (Paris, 1967). This publication contains a number of annexes dealing with specific measuring and recording problems. "Recording transactions related to the sale of commodities for local currency" (annex X), "Treatment of technical assistance transactions in the balance of payments", (annex XI) and "The treatment of transactions with multilateral agencies" (annex XVI).

HEALTH

Physicians, dentists, midwives, pharmacists and inhabitants per physican[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of physicians, dentists, midwives, pharmacists and inhabitants per physician for the latest available year and defined as follows:

Physicians: Graduates of a medical school excluding resident interns

Dentists: Graduates of a dental school including doctors of medicine qualified in dentistry

Midwives: Fully qualified midwives, assistant midwives with certificate and nurses with midwifery qualifications

Pharmacists: Graduates of a pharmacy school working in pharmacies, hospitals, laboratories, industry, public health administration etc.

Inhabitants per physician: Calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants of the country in the year of the survey by the number of physicians

Unless otherwise stated in the footnotes to the *Statistical Yearbook* table, the series for each profession correspond, in principle, to the total number of persons officially authorized to practise and actually practising or working in the country, either in private practice or in health establishments (governmental or others), administration, laboratories, research, teaching, insurance, industry etc.

In principle, military health personnel who give no assistance to the civil health services are not included in the series.

Because of lack of internationally accepted titles for all medical and paramedical professions denoting similar functions as well as an equivalent level of professional training in all countries of the world, the series may not be strictly comparable between countries.

Data are compiled from *Health Personnel and Hospital Establishments,* of the *World Health Statistics Annual,* Vol. III, of the World Health Organization, and are obtained by means of an annual questionnaire sent to the health administrations of all countries.

For further details, see the above-mentioned publication.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the World Health Organization, Geneva.

HOUSING

Number of private households and dwellings, size, density of occupation and facilities

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, are shown for each country and for urban and rural areas according to the latest housing census or sample survey. Unless otherwise noted the data refer to conventional (permanent) dwellings only. In many countries, however, the data include all types of private housing units (rustic, mobile and improvised housing units) as well as places not intended for habitation (barns, warehouses, caves etc.) and in a few countries, refer to all housing units (private and collective). In others the data refer to household accommodation, that is, to the space occupied by a private household, whether the household occupies an entire dwelling or only a part of a dwelling. Where data are for all housing units or all private households this should be taken into account in interpreting the information since it is likely to have a marked effect on the number of rooms, density of occupation and facilities, particularly where a large proportion of the housing in a country is of an improvised or non-permanent kind. A dwelling is considered to be occupied when it is inhabited on the day on which the census or survey is carried out.

The average number of persons per room is obtained by dividing the total number of persons in dwellings by the total number of rooms in dwellings. The average number of rooms per dwelling is obtained by dividing the total number of rooms in dwellings by the total number of dwellings. In some cases these averages have been estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office. Where the aggregate number of rooms was not available, an approximation of this value was obtained by multiplying each room category by its corresponding dwelling frequency, multiplying the residual category by the lowest number of rooms involved, disregarding the dwellings with an unknown number of rooms, and summing the products. A similar procedure has been used to derive the aggregate number of persons from data on dwellings classified by the number of occupants. The resultant estimates are no doubt low, inasmuch as the minimum class limit has been used to calculate the residual category.

For carrying out the 1960 housing censuses it was recommended that kitchens, as defined below, be included in the count of rooms and that kitchenettes (described as miniature kitchens) be excluded. Some countries, however, have excluded both kitchens and kitchenettes from the number of rooms and this should be taken into account with respect to the average number of rooms per dwelling, the average number of persons per room and the percentage distributions according to the number of persons per room and rooms per dwelling.

International statistics available on piped water are subject to variations due to different interpretations of "water supply". In a few censuses, "piped" water was not adequately defined and, in others, only those dwellings with a piped water installation inside the structure were considered. International statistics on toilet facilities appear to be reasonably comparable.

Although the definition of household is included below as a means of interpreting housing data which are shown for households instead of for dwellings, data on number and average size of household are not discussed here but are dealt with under a separate topic (see "Number and average size of private households", page 373).

In the *Statistical Yearbook* data on households are presented in a table showing the number, size and facilities of dwellings as well as in a table devoted exclusively to household information. Although this involves some repetition of the data[1] it provides for a more meaningful interpretation of the information on housing. For example the number of private households in relation to the number of conventional (permanent) dwellings reported provides an indication of a shortage of housing or of a housing surplus. The average size of households in relation to the average size (number of rooms) of dwellings is an underlying cause of levels of density (persons per room) and is closely related to the distribution of dwellings according to the number of persons per room. Data on facilities in dwellings should also be considered in relation to the proportion that dwellings represent of the number of private households. The significance of a high percentage of dwellings with the facilities for which data are shown is affected by the adequacy of the supply of dwellings in relation to the number of private households. Agencies dealing with housing problems are in need of data on the number and size of households for the determination of current and projected rates of household formation, on the basis of which the number and size of new housing units required can be estimated.

Unless otherwise stated, it is assumed that the definitions used in carrying out the statistical inquiries on which the data are based conform to those recommended for use in carrying out the 1960 cycle of housing censuses.[2] The relevant definitions are shown below.

Housing unit. A housing unit is a structurally separate and independent place of abode. It may either (*a*) have been constructed, built, converted or arranged for human habitation, provided that it is not at the time of the census used wholly for other purposes, and that in the case of mobile, improvised and collective premises it is occupied at the time of the census, or (*b*) although not intended for habitation actually be in use as such at the time established as reference

[1] However, the data related to housing are shown for each country and for urban and rural areas whereas data in the household table are not shown according to an urban/rural breakdown.

[2] See *General Principles for a Housing Census* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XVII.8) It may be noted that, although the definitions recommended for carrying out the 1970 housing censuses are similar to those used for the 1960 censuses, some revisions have been introduced particularly with respect to terminology. For the revised definitions reference may be made to *Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Housing Censuses* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.XVII.4).

for the census. Consequently, a housing unit may be (*a*) an occupied or vacant house, apartment, independent room or group of rooms; or an occupied hut, cabin, trailer, hotel, institution, camp, or (*b*) a barn, mill, cave or any other shelter used as living quarters at the time of the census.

Private housing unit. A private housing unit is a structurally separate and independent place of abode occupied by or intended for occupancy by one household. Private housing units comprise conventional (permanent) dwellings as well as rustic, mobile and improvised housing units.

Conventional (permanent) dwelling. A dwelling is a room or suite of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separate part thereof which by the way it has been built, rebuilt, converted etc., is intended for private habitation and is not, at the time of the census, used wholly for other purposes. It should have a separate access to a street (direct or via a garden or grounds) or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery and so on) [a detached one-family house, a self-contained flat, an apartment etc.]

Collective housing unit. A collective housing unit is a separate and independent set of premises intended for habitation by generally large groups of individuals or several private households and occupied at the time of the inquiry. Such units have certain common facilities, such as cooking and toilet installations, baths, lounge rooms or dormitories which are shared by the occupants.

(*a*) *One-person household*: a person who lives alone in a separate housing unit or who as a lodger, occupies a separate room or rooms in a part of a housing unit to form part of a multi-person household as defined below;

(*b*) *Multi-person household*: a group of two or more persons who combine to occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and to provide themselves with food or other essentials for living. The group may pool their incomes and have a common budget to a greater or lesser extent. The group may be composed of related persons only or of unrelated persons or of a combination of both, including boarders but excluding lodgers.

The basic criteria under the above concept of household are that the persons who constitute the household (1) jointly occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and (2) share the principal meals (unless prevented by, for example, working conditions) and have common provisions for basic living needs.

Room. A room may be defined as a space in a dwelling or rustic housing unit enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of 2 metres above the ground, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult (4 m^2 at least) and at least 2 metres high over the major area of the ceiling. In this category should fall normal bedrooms, dining-rooms, living rooms, habitable attics, servants' rooms, kitchens and other separate spaces used or intended for dwelling purposes. Kitchenettes, corridors, verandahs, lobbies etc., as well as bathrooms and toilets, should not be counted as rooms. Each country should indicate whether rooms used only for professional or business purposes have been included or excluded in calculating the number of rooms per unit and the number of persons per room.

Kitchen. A room equipped for the preparation of the principal meals and intended primarily for this purpose.

Water supply system. The basic information to be obtained by the census is whether the housing unit has a piped water installation, i.e., whether water is laid on to the housing unit by pipes from a community-wide system or from individual installations (pressure tanks, pumps etc.). It is necessary to indicate whether the housing unit has a tap inside or whether it is outside but within a certain distance (100 metres) from its door.

Gas. Refers to a supply laid on from a community supply or from a tank.

Electricity. Refers to a supply laid on from a community supply, generating plant or other source.

Bath. Information may be obtained on whether or not there is a fixed bath or shower installation, or both, within the premises of each dwelling.

Toilet. A "flush" toilet may be defined as an installation for the disposal of human wastes through piped water under pressure, emptying into a main sewer, septic tank or cesspool.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Czechoslovakia
Indonesia
Italy
Niue Island
Poland
Portugal
San Marino
Spain
Sweden

Algeria Data refer to European-type dwellings which represent 21.5 per cent of all dwellings. The average number of rooms per dwelling is estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Antigua Data refer to all private housing units. Data on density of occupation are classified into per cent of housing units with: 2 or less persons per room; more than 2 persons per room; and more than 3 persons per room.

Argentina Data on size of dwellings and density of occupation refer to the sum of all private housing units and units not intended for habitation but in use for the purpose.

Australia Data on full-blooded aborigines and housing units occupied solely by them are excluded. Data for 1947 refer to all private housing units. For 1961, data on number of private housing units exclude those shared by households; other data refer to private households.

Austria For the urban/rural breakdown the average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Bahamas Data refer to all private housing units.

Bahrain Data which should refer to number of dwellings refer instead to all housing units. Data on facilities also refer to all housing units. Data on size of dwellings and average density refer to all households

(private and collective). The average number of persons per room is estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Barbados Data refer to private households. Kitchens are not counted as rooms. The average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Belgium Data on gas and electricity for 1947 refer to dwellings with gas or electricity for lighting only. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Bermuda Kitchens are not counted as rooms. For 1950, the average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement. For 1960, data refer to all private housing units; a housing unit is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household.

Brazil Data for 1960 refer to all private housing units. The average number of rooms per private housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

British Honduras Except for the number of dwellings, data refer to private households. The average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Brunei Data are for the towns of Brunei, Tutong, Seria and Belait only and refer to the sum of all private housing units and units not intended for habitation but in use for the purpose.

Bulgaria Data which should refer to the total number of dwellings refer instead to all housing units except rustic housing units. Data on facilities also refer to all housing units except rustic housing units. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Canada Mobile trailers are included as dwellings. Data for 1964 are based on a sample survey of housing. For 1964, the average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Canal Zone Data refer to Panama Canal Company buildings rented to employees. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Canary Islands Data refer to dwellings and collective housing units.

Cayman Islands Data refer to all private housing units. The average number of rooms per housing units and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Central African Republic Data are for African population and refer to private households; based on the results of a demographic sample survey; excluding population of Bangui town, East Oubangui district and nomad population.

Ceylon The average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Channel Islands, Jersey Data which should refer to the total number of dwellings and the number of occupied dwellings refer instead to all private housing units. All other data refer to private households. Kitchens, kitchenettes and sculleries, irrespective of size are counted as rooms only if meals are taken in them. Data on bath exclude private households with only shower installation.

Channel Islands, Guernsey Data for adjacent islands are included. Except for the number of dwellings, data refer to private households. Kitchens, kitchenettes and sculleries, irrespective of size, are counted as rooms only if meals are taken in them. Data on bath exclude private households with only shower installation.

Chile Data on toilets refer to private housing units and units not intended for habitation but in use for the purpose. Kitchens are not counted as rooms. A dwelling is defined in terms of space in a permanent building occupied by a household.

China (Taiwan) Data include Quemoy and Matsu Islands and refer to all housing units.

Christmas Island (Aust.) Data refer to all private housing units. The average density of occupation is estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement. A housing unit is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands Data refer to all private housing units; a housing unit is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. Data on size of private housing units are classified into the per cent with: 4 rooms; 5-6 rooms; 7 rooms or more.

Colombia Data refer to all private housing units. The average number of rooms per private housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Congo (Brazzaville) Data are for African population only and refer to private households, based on the results of a demographic sample survey; excluding cities of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Costa Rica Data refer to all housing units. A housing unit is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Cuba The average number of rooms per dwelling is estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Cyprus Data which should refer to the number of rooms in dwellings refer instead to the number of rooms occupied by households. Density of occupation also refers to households. Data on facilities in rural areas and all data on electricity refer to housing units. The average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Denmark Data on size (number of rooms), density of occupation and facilities refer to all private housing units. The average number of rooms per private housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Dominica Data refer to private households. Data on density of occupation are classified into the per cent of private households with: 2 or less persons per room; more than 2 persons per room; and more than 3 persons per room.

Dominican Republic Data refer to all private housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Ecuador Date refer to all private housing units. The average number of rooms per private housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

El Salvador Data refer to all housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Ethiopia Data are for Addis Ababa only and refer to private households.

Falkland Islands Data refer to all private housing units. For the urban/rural breakdown the average number of rooms per private housing unit is estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Finland A room, by definition, is required to have at least one window and a floor area of 7 m^2. For urban and rural areas, the average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

France Data on number of occupied dwellings, size of dwellings, average density, piped water, bath and toilet refer to dwellings occupied as principal residences by private households. Data showing the percentage distribution according to the number of persons per room, and data for gas and electricity refer to housing units used as principal residences by private households. Kitchens are counted as rooms only if 12 m^2 or more.

French Guiana Except for the total number of dwellings, data for 1961 refer to all housing units occupied as principal residences by private households. Data for 1954 are for the district of Cayenne only.

French Southern and Antarctic Territories Data refer to collective units which are the only type of housing units in the territory.

Germany

Germany, Eastern Data refer to all private housing units. Data on facilities exclude private housing units in non-residential constructions. Data on toilets refer to private housing units with toilet installation inside only. For the urban/rural breakdown the average number of rooms per private housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Germany, Federal Republic of Data refer to dwellings with a kitchen or kitchenette, in residential and occupied non-residential buildings. Dwellings in basements and attics are excluded. The minimum area of room is 6 m^2 and all kitchens are included irrespective of their size. Except for electricity, data include the Saar.

Data for 1960 are based on a sample survey of housing.

For the building census of 6 June 1961, all households and occupants entitled to live in private housing units were counted. If there was a second or further dwelling, the household or part of a household and the occupants were also counted at that place.

For the urban/rural breakdown the average density of occupation is estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

West Berlin Data refer to dwellings with a kitchen or kitchenette, in residential and occupied non-residential buildings. Dwellings in basements and attics are excluded. The minimum area of rooms is 6 m^2 and all kitchens are included irrespective of their size.

Data for 1960 are based on a sample survey of housing.

For the building census of 6 June 1961, all households and occupants entitled to live in private housing units were counted. If there was a second or further dwelling, the household or part of a household and the occupants were also counted at that place.

Data on electricity are based on the 1 per cent survey of 1957.

Gibraltar For 1961, data on piped water are estimates and refer to all housing units. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Greece Data which should refer to the number of rooms in dwellings refer instead to the number of rooms occupied by households living in private housing units. Data on density of occupation and facilities also refer to households living in private housing units. Urban areas include semi-urban. The average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations

Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Greenland Data exclude official (free) residences of public servants sent out from Denmark. The average number of rooms per dwelling is estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Grenada Data refer to all private housing units. Data on density of occupation are classified into per cent of private housing units with: 2 or less persons per room; and more than 3 persons per room.

Guadeloupe Data which should refer to the total number of dwellings and data on piped water refer to all housing units. All other data refer to housing units occupied as principal residences by private households. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Guatemala Data on facilities for 1964, refer to private housing units. For 1949, all data refer to private housing units. Data on density of occupation are classified into per cent of private housing units with: less than 2 persons per room; 2 or more persons per room; and 3 or more persons per room. The average number of rooms per private housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Guyana Data refer to private households. Kitchens are not counted as rooms. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Haiti Data are for Port-au-Prince only.

Honduras Data refer to all private housing units. A housing unit is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household.

Hong Kong Data refer to all housing units.

Hungary Data for 1963 are based on the results of a sample survey of housing. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Iceland The definitions of urban and rural areas were revised for the 1960 census. For data on size of dwellings and density of occupation, the definition of urban/rural differs from the definition used for other data. Data on facilities refer to all private housing units. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Ifni Data refer to all housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

India Data which should refer to the number of occupied dwellings refer instead to all occupied private housing units. The remaining data refer to private households.

Iran Data refer to all housing units.

Iraq Data on piped water refer to all private housing units.

Ireland Data on bath exclude dwellings with only shower installation. A dwelling is defined in terms of the space in a permanent building occupied by a household.

Isle of Man Data which should refer to the total number of dwellings and the number of occupied dwellings refer instead to the sum of all private housing units and units not intended for habitation but in use for the purpose. All other data refer to private households. Data on bath exclude units with only shower installation.

Israel Data are based on a sample survey of housing and refer to private households (excluding Bedouin and "Qibbuzim" households). Data on gas refer to families. Kitchens are not counted as rooms.

Ivory Coast Data are for African population and refer to private households. The average number of rooms per household and the average persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement. Data for 1956/57 are for the urban centres of Abengourou, Agboville, Dimbokro and Man and data for 1958 are for city of Bouake only.

Jamaica Data refer to all private housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Japan Data refer to a sample survey of housing. Number of occupants used in calculating the density of occupation include only members of the principal households in the dwelling (owner or main tenant). Kitchens are not counted as rooms.

Jordan Data on facilities refer to private households. Data for rural areas include households in scattered tents.

Korea, Republic of Data which should refer to the number of rooms in dwellings refer instead to the number of rooms occupied by private households. Data on density of occupation refer to all private housing units; data on facilities refer to all housing units (private and collective). The average number of rooms per private housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Kuwait Data which should refer to dwellings refer instead to all housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Lebanon Data are for the city of Beirut only; they refer to household and are based on a sample survey, excluding suburbs but including households living in temporary buildings.

Liberia Data are for city of Monrovia only and refer to private households. Kitchens are not counted as rooms.

Luxembourg Data for 1947 refer to private households. Data for 1960 refer to all private housing units.

For urban and rural areas the average number of rooms occupied by a private household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Malaysia, East: Sabah Data are for the towns of Jesselton, Sandakan, Tawaua and Victoria (Labuan) only and refer to the sum of all private housing units and units not intended for habitation but in use for the purpose.

Malaysia, East: Sarawak Data are for the towns of Kuching, Simanggang, Sarikei, Sibu, Bintulu, Miri, Lutong and Limbang only and refer to the sum of all private housing units and units not intended for habitation but in use for the purpose.

Malta Data on number of dwellings, piped water and electricity refer to all private housing units. Data which should refer to the number of rooms in dwellings refer instead to the number of rooms occupied by private households. Density of occupation, gas and bath also refer to private households. For urban/rural breakdown the average number of persons per room is estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Martinique Except for the total number of dwellings, data refer to all housing units occupied as principal residences by private households. Kitchens are not counted as rooms.

Mauritius Data for dependencies of Mauritius are excluded.

Melilla Except for electricity data refer to all housing units. Data for electricity refer to dwellings, collective housing units and units not intended for habitation but in use for the purpose. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Mexico Data on electricity and toilet refer to a 1961/62 housing survey. Data for 1960 refer to all housing units.

Monaco Data which should refer to the total number of dwellings refer instead to all housing units; other data refer to housing units used as principal residences by private households. Furnished rooms in hotels or in private housing units are included as housing units.

Montserrat Data refer to all private housing units. Data on density of occupation are classified into the per cent of private housing units with: 2 or less persons per room; more than 2 persons per room; and more than 3 persons per room.

Morocco Data refer to dwellings and collective housing units. Kitchens are not counted as rooms. The average number of rooms for dwellings and collective housing units and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Mozambique The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Nauru Data refer to all private housing units. A housing unit is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household.

Netherlands The urban/rural breakdown for data on size of dwellings and density of occupation excludes municipalities with population of 5 000 to 100 000.

Netherlands Antilles Data exclude the island of Aruba and refer to all private housing units. Data on water supply and electricity are for Bonaire island only and data on bath and toilet installations are for the islands of Curaçao and Bonaire. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

New Guinea (Australia) Data refer to private housing units occupied by non-indigenous population only. A housing unit is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household.

New Zealand Data for 1956 on gas and toilet refer to all private housing units. Data on electricity refer to the per cent of total population served by electricity. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Nicaragua Data refer to all private housing units. A housing unit is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household.

Nigeria Data are for the Federal Territory of Lagos only and are based on the results of a sample survey of housing. Data refer to all private housing units.

Norfolk Island Data refer to all private housing units. A housing unit is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household.

Norway Data refer to all private housing units. A room is defined as a space of at least 6 m^2.

Pakistan Data exclude nomads and river boatmen of East Pakistan and the Frontier Region of West Pakistan. Data which should refer to the total number of dwellings and the number of occupied dwellings refer instead to all housing units. All other data refer to households (private and collective).

Panama Data exclude housing of tribal Indians and refer to all private housing units. Kitchens are not counted as rooms. The average number of rooms per private housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Papua Data refer to private housing units occupied by non-indigenous population only. A housing unit is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household.

Peru Data which should refer to the total number of dwellings and the number of occupied dwellings refer instead to all private housing units. The average number of rooms per household and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement. A housing unit is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household and a dwelling is defined in terms of the space in a permanent building occupied by a household.

Philippines For 1956 data refer to private households and are based on the results of a sample survey of housing. Data refer to the sum of all private housing units and units not intended for habitation but in use for the purpose. Data on piped water for 1960 refer to source of water supply.

Pitcairn Island Kitchens are not counted as rooms. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Puerto Rico Data refer to all housing units. Data on density of occupation are classified into the per cent of housing units with: 1.5 or less persons per room; more than 1.5 persons per room; and more than 2 persons per room. The average number of rooms per housing unit and average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement. A housing unit is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household.

Réunion Data which should refer to the total number of dwellings refer instead to all housing units. Data on facilities also refer to all housing units. Data on the number of occupied units, size (number of rooms) and density of occupancy refer to housing units used as principal residences by private households. Kitchens are not included as rooms.

Rhodesia, Southern, Zambia, Malawi Data refer to dwellings occupied by the European population in the towns of Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que and Fort Victoria in Southern Rhodesia; Lusaka, Kitwe-Nkana, Ndola, Luanshya-Roan Antelope, Mufulira, Chingola-Nchanga, Broken Hill and Livingstone in Zambia (former Northern Rhodesia) and Blantyre-Limbe in Malawi (former Nyasaland). The average number of rooms per dwelling is estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Rhodesia, Southern Data for 1961 are for non-African population and African employees in the European money economy. Data for 1962 are for African population only and refer to private households.

Ryukyu Islands Data refer to all private housing units.

St. Helena Urban/rural data which should refer to the total number of occupied dwellings refer instead to all housing units (private and collective). Data on facilities also refer to all housing units.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Data refer to all private housing units for urban rural breakdown. The average number of rooms per dwelling is estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

St. Lucia Data refer to all private housing units. Data on density of occupation are classified into per cent of private housing units with: 2 or less persons per room; more than 2 persons per room; and more than 3 persons per room.

St. Pierre and Miquelon Data refer to all private housing units. The average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

St. Vincent Data refer to all private housing units. Data on density of occupation are classified into the per cent of private housing units with: 2 or less persons per room; more than 2 persons per room; and more than 3 persons per room. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Senegal Data are for the commune of Dakar only and refer to European-type dwellings. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Sikkim Data which should refer to the number of occupied dwellings refer instead to all occupied private housing units. All other data refer to private households.

South Africa Data exclude housing of Bantu population and refer to all private housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Spain For 1950, the average number of rooms per dwelling is estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Sudan Data refer to private households in the city of Khartoum and are based on the results of one of a series of sample surveys being carried out in urban areas.

Surinam Data refer to all private housing units. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement. Kitchens are not counted as rooms.

Switzerland Data on piped water inside refer to dwellings with piped water in the kitchen or kitchenette. For 1950, all dwellings in urban areas were presumed to have electric light. Urban data on gas refer to 163 towns and suburban communes; rural data refer to 233 rural communes.

Syria Data are based on a Cost of Living Survey (1961/62) and all data refer to private households. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Tanzania, United Republic of Data are for the urban areas of former Zanzibar only. Kitchens are not counted as rooms.

Trinidad and Tobago For 1957/58, data refer to all private housing units; the average number of rooms per private housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement. For 1960, data refer to private households.

Turkey For 1960, data on toilet are for 14 cities only, representing 41.5 per cent of the total city population. Other data are for 20 cities, representing 46.2 per cent of the total city population. For 1963, data are based on the results of a sample survey of housing in rural places with 5 000 or less population. Data which should refer to the number of occupied dwellings refer instead to all housing units. Data on water supply

and electricity also refer to all housing units. Data on size of dwellings, average density, bath and toilet refer to housing units except tents, caves and similar living quarters. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Turks and Caicos Islands Data refer to all private housing units. The average number of rooms per private housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

USSR Kitchens are not counted as rooms.

United Arab Republic Data on facilities refer to residential buildings. The average number of persons per room is estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

United Kingdom: England and Wales For 1961, data on density of occupation refer to private households. Kitchens, kitchenettes and sculleries, irrespective of size, are counted as rooms only if meals are taken in them. Data on facilities refer to dwellings with an occupier present at the census inquiry. Data on bath exclude dwellings with only shower installation. Data on flush toilet refer to dwellings with flush toilet inside the dwelling or inside the building. For 1966, data refer to all private housing units except that data on facilities refer to households of which at least one person was present at census. Caravans and houseboats are not included as housing units.

United Kingdom: Northern Ireland Kitchens, kitchenettes and sculleries, irrespective of size, are counted as rooms only if meals are taken in them. Data on facilities refer to private households. Data on bath exclude households with only shower installation.

United Kingdom: Scotland For 1961, data on bath exclude dwellings with only shower installation. Data on flush toilet refer to dwellings with flush toilet inside the dwelling or inside the building. For 1966, data refer to all private housing units except that data on facilities refer to private households. Caravans and houseboats are not included as housing units. Kitchens, kitchenettes and sculleries, irrespective of size, are counted as rooms.

United States Data refer to all private housing units. The average number of rooms per dwelling and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement. A housing unit is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household.

Uruguay Data refer to the sum of all private housing units and units not intended for habitation but in use for the purpose.

Venezuela Data on size, density of occupation and gas refer to all private housing units. The average number of rooms per private housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement. A housing unit is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household and a dwelling is defined in terms of the space in a permanent building occupied by a household.

Viet-Nam, Republic of Data are for Saigon only and are based on a demographic survey. Data refer to all private housing units.

Virgin Islands (United Kingdom) Data refer to all housing units. For the urban/rural breakdown the average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Virgin Islands (United States) Data refer to all private housing units. Data on density of occupation are classified into per cent of housing units with: 1.5 or less persons per room; more than 1.5 persons per room; and more than 2 persons per room. The average number of rooms per private housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement. A housing unit is defined in terms of the space occupied by a household.

Wallis and Futuna Islands Data refer to all housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit and the average number of persons per room are estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Western Samoa Data are for city of Apia only and refer to private housing units. The average number of rooms per housing unit is estimated by the United Nations Statistical Office according to the method outlined in the General Statement.

Yugoslavia Number of rooms includes rooms used for professional and business purposes, but the numbers are insignificant.

Zambia Data refer to housing of the African population in the towns of Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Luanshya, Kitwe, Mufulira, Chingola and Livingstone and are based on the results of a demographic survey. Data on electricity refer to housing units.

Number and average size of private households

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the number and average size of private households in each country according to the latest census or sample survey.

In the *Statistical Yearbook* data on households are presented in a table showing the number, size and facilities of dwellings, as well as in a table devoted exclusively to household information. The General Statement and qualifications included in the present section apply equally to the data on households whether they are shown in the housing table or in the household table.

Although the method of presentation involves some repetition of the data[1] it provides for a more meaningful interpretation of the information on housing and

[1] However, the data related to housing are shown for each country and for urban and rural areas, whereas data in the household table are not shown according to an urban/rural breakdown.

for more complete coverage of data on households. The household is a basic socio-economic unit in all countries and is often central to the study of social and economic development. Information on the number and size of households and changes in the rate of household formation is needed by planners for, and suppliers of, many goods and services for which the demand is related to households rather than to individuals.

For carrying out the 1960 round of housing censuses "private household" was defined as follows:

(*a*) One-person household: a person who lives alone in a separate housing unit or who, as a lodger, occupies a separate room or rooms in a part of a housing unit but does not join with any of the other occupants of the housing unit to form part of a multiperson household as defined below; or

(*b*) Multiperson household: a group of two or more persons who combine to occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and to provide themselves with food or other essentials for living. The group may pool their incomes and have a common budget to a greater or lesser extent. The group may be composed of related persons only or of unrelated persons or of a combination of both, including boarders but excluding lodgers.

The basic criteria under the above concept of household are that the persons who constitute the household (a) jointly occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and (b) share the principal meals (unless prevented by, for example, working conditions) and have common provisions for basic living needs.[2]

Collective households comprise groups of persons living in schools and colleges, penal establishments, hospitals, military installations, hotels, boarding houses etc.; households in which the number of boarders and lodgers exceeds five should be considered as boarding or lodging houses and enumerated as collective households. The households of institutional directors and administrative personnel with separate living quarters should be considered as private households.

In most cases the recommended definition of "private household" applies to the data but in some cases a household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit. These cases are noted and this fact should be taken into account in considering the number of households and their average size. In other cases the data refer to all households (private and collective) rather than to private households only.

It may be noted that in some countries the average size of household is based on the number of private households and the total population rather than the population in private households.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Austria
Bahamas
Barbados
Belgium
Bermuda
British Honduras
Brunei
Canal Zone
Canary Islands
Ceylon
Channel Islands: Jersey
Chile
Christmas Island (Aust.)
Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Colombia
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominica
Ecuador
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
Fiji
Finland
Gibraltar
Gilbert and Ellice Islands
Greece
Greenland
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Guam
Guyana
Honduras
Hong Kong
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Ireland
Isle of Man
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Korea, Rep. of
Liberia
Liechtenstein
Malaysia
East: Sabah
Sarawak
West
Malta
Martinique
Monaco
Morocco
Nauru
Netherlands
New Caledonia
Nicaragua
Niue Island
Norfolk Island
Norway
Pacific Islands
Peru
Portugal
Portuguese Guinea
Réunion
Ryukyu Islands
St. Helena
St. Lucia
St. Pierre and Miquelon
St. Vincent
San Marino
Seychelles
Sikkim
Spain
Surinam
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands
United Kingdom
England and Wales
Northern Ireland
Scotland
United States
Venezuela
Virgin Islands (US)
Wallis and Futuna Islands

Albania Data refer to family households only.

American Samoa A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit.

Antigua The average size of private household is based on private households and total population rather than population in private households.

Argentina A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit.

Australia Data exclude full-blooded aborigines.

Bahrain Data refer to all households (private and collective).

Brazil A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit.

Bulgaria Data refer to all households (private and collective).

Cambodia Data are estimates based on the results of a demographic sample survey in 3,460 villages.

Canada A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit.

Cayman Islands The average size of households refers to all households (private and collective).

[2] *General Principles for a Housing Census* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XVII.8). It should be noted that the definitions and terminology relating to "household" have been modified slightly for carrying out the 1970 censuses; see *Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Housing Censuses* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.XVII.4).

Central African Republic Data are based on the results of a demographic sample survey of African population, excluding the population of Bangui town, district of East Oubangui and nomad population.

Channel Islands: Guernsey Data include the islands of Herm and Jethou.

China (Taiwan) Including data for Quemoy and Matsu Islands. Data refer to all households (private and collective).

Congo (Brazzaville) Data are based on the results of a demographic sample survey of African population, excluding the cities of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire.

Costa Rica Data refer to all households (private and collective).

Cyprus Data refer to all households (private and collective).

Dominican Republic A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit.

Ethiopia Data are for the city of Addis Ababa only.

France A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit.

French Guiana Data are for the district of Cayenne only. A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit.

French Polynesia Data refer to all households (private and collective).

Germany, Eastern Data include East Berlin.

Germany, Federal Republic of Data are based on the results of the building census of 6 June 1961. All households and occupants entitled to live in private housing units were counted. If there was a second or further dwelling, the household or part of a household and the occupants were also counted at that place.

West Berlin Data are based on the results of the building census of 6 June 1961. All households and occupants entitled to live in private housing units were counted. If there was a second or further dwelling, the household or part of a household and the occupants were also counted at that place.

Guatemala A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit.

Haiti Data refer to all households (private and collective). A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit.

Hungary Data are based on the results of a sample survey of housing.

Iraq Data refer to all households (private and collective).

Israel Data exclude bedouin and qibbuzim households and are based on the results of a sample survey of housing.

Ivory Coast Data are for African population in the city of Bouake only. The average size of private household is based on private households and total population rather than population in private households.

Kenya The average size of private household is based on private households and total population rather than population in private households.

Kuwait Data refer to all households (private and collective).

Lesotho Data are based on a sample survey prior to the census of agriculture.

Libya A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit.

Luxembourg Lodgers are included as members of the private household with which they lodge.

Macau A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit.

Maldive Islands The average size of households refers to all households (private and collective).

Mali Data refer to all households (private and collective) and are based on the results of a demographic sample survey excluding nomad population and the population in the zone controlled by Niger Office.

Mauritius Data exclude dependencies.

Melilla Data are for urban areas only.

Mexico Data are based on the results of a sample survey of housing.

Montserrat The average size of private household is based on private households and total population rather than the population in private households.

Nepal Data refer to family households only.

Netherlands Antilles Data for Aruba are excluded.

New Guinea Data are for non-indigenous population only.

New Zealand The average size of private household in rural areas is based on the number of private households and total population in rural areas rather than the population in private households. Households with four or more boarders are classified as collective households.

Niger Data refer to all households (private and collective) and are estimates based on the results of the 1959-1960 demographic sample survey. Data exclude the population of Niamey agglomeration, the *cercle* of Agadès, the nomad subdivisions of Tahoua and the northern part of the *cercles* of Maradi, Gouré, Zinder and N'Guimi.

Pakistan Data refer to all households (private and collective) and exclude nomads and river boatmen of East Pakistan and the frontier regions of West Pakistan.

Panama Data exclude households of Indian jungle population. A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit.

Papua Data are for non-indigenous population only.

Philippines Data refer to all households (private and collective).

Pitcairn Island A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit.

Poland Data exclude 66,981 non-typical one-person households in urban areas which do not appear to conform to the definition of household.

Puerto Rico Data refer to all households (private and collective).

Rhodesia, Southern Data are for African population only. A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit.

Romania Data refer to family households only.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla The average size of private household is based on private households and total population rather than the population in private households.

Sierra Leone Data refer to all households (private and collective). A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit.

Singapore Data refer to family households only.

South Africa Data exclude Bantu population.

South West Africa Data refer to family households. The average size of family household is obtained on basis of family households and total population.

Sudan Data are for the city of Khartoum only and are based on the results of one of a series of sample surveys being carried out in urban areas.

Sweden Data refer to households living in dwellings. A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit.

Switzerland A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit.

Syria Data are based on the results of a cost-of-living survey.

Thailand A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit. Households with six or more boarders are classified as collective households.

Turkey Data refer to all households (private and collective).

USSR Data refer to family households only.

Byelorussian SSR Data refer to family households only.

Ukrainian SSR Data refer to family households only.

United Arab Republic Data refer to all households (private and collective). A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit.

Tanzania, United Republic of Data are for former Zanzibar only and refer to all households (private and collective).

Uruguay Data refer to all households (private and collective). A household is defined as the total number of persons occupying a housing unit.

Viet-Nam, Republic of Data are for Saigon only and are based on a demographic survey.

Virgin Islands (UK) The average size of private household is based on private households and total population rather than population in private households.

Western Samoa The occupants of a guest *fale* (a rustic guest house normally used as temporary sleeping quarters for young males) were counted as a separate household.

Yugoslavia Boarders other than domestic servants and apprentices are considered as separate one-person households.

Dwellings constructed by type of investor and size (number of rooms)

General Statement

The series, published in the *Statistical Yearbook*, refer to the number of conventional (permanent) dwellings newly constructed or made available during the calendar year as a result of restoration, extension or conversion of existing structures, and, unless noted to the contrary, data refer to dwellings completed; in some cases they reflect the number of new dwellings with construction begun, and in others the data reflect the number of permits issued for the construction of dwellings rather than actual construction. In many countries, construction data exclude dwellings made available by restoration, extension or conversion of existing structures.

A conventional (permanent) dwelling, the types of building activity taken into account in producing additional dwellings and the various stages of construction work are defined below:

(*a*) Conventional (permanent) dwelling: a dwelling is a room or suite of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted is intended for private habitation and is not, at the time of the census, used wholly for other purposes. It should have a separate access to a street (direct or *via* a garden or grounds) or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery and so on). [A detached one-family house, a self-contained flat, an apartment etc.][1]

(*b*) In dwelling construction four types of building activity are distinguished: new construction, restoration, extension and conversion. They are defined as follows:

(i) New construction means the erection of an entirely new structure, whether or not the site on which it is built was previously occupied.

(ii) Restoration means repairs by which at least one dwelling or other structure is effectively reinstated and where substantial parts of the existing structure are used.

(iii) Extension relates to the enlargement of buildings by which space is added.

(iv) Conversion relates to structural changes carried out within a building.

(*c*) The following stages of work are distinguished:

(i) *Work authorized*—building projects for the carrying out of which a permit has been issued;

[1] See *General Principles for a Housing Census* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XVII.8). It may be noted that, although the definitions recommended for carrying out the 1970 housing censuses are similar to those used for the 1960 censuses, some revisions have been introduced particularly with respect to terminology. For the revised definitions reference may be made to *Principles and Recommendations for the 1970 Censuses* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.XVII.4).

(ii) *Work begun*—work is begun when the first physical operations are undertaken on the construction site after the planning and designing stages. Examples are: site preparation, the delivery of materials and equipment to the site, the start of excavations or the laying of foundations;

(iii) *Work under construction*—work begun but not yet completed;

(iv) *Work completed*—work is completed when the building or other structure is physically ready to be occupied or to be put into use.

Type of investor refers to the authority, organization, enterprise, or other entity on whose account the dwellings have been constructed, be it on own account or by contract. Dwellings constructed by, or on behalf of private investors are distinguished according to those that have been constructed with Government assistance (aided) and those that have been constructed without such assistance (unaided). In the classification of dwellings constructed by type of investor, the residual category includes housing associations, housing co-operatives and unknowns.

Size of dwelling refers to the number of rooms in the dwellings constructed.

The internationally agreed upon definition of "room" is as follows: a room may be defined as a space in a dwelling or rustic housing unit enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of 2 metres above the ground, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult (4 m^2 at least) and at least 2 metres high over the major area of the ceiling. In this category should fall normal bedrooms, dining-rooms, living-rooms, habitable attics, servants' rooms, kitchens and other separate spaces used or intended for dwelling purposes. Kitchenettes, corridors, verandahs, lobbies etc., as well as bathrooms and toilets, should not be counted as rooms. Each country should indicate whether rooms used only for professional or business purposes have been included or excluded in calculating the number of rooms per unit and the number of persons per room.[1]

For the 1960 censuses a kitchen was defined as a room equipped for the preparation of the principal meals and intended primarily for this purpose; it was recommended that kitchens be included in the number of rooms and that kitchenettes (described as miniature kitchens) be excluded. However, in some countries, both kitchens and kitchenettes are excluded in counting the number of rooms. This fact should be taken into account with respect to the number of rooms per dwelling.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Christmas Island (Aust.)
Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
French Somaliland
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Guyana
Hungary
Ifni
Italy
Malta
Nauru
New Hebrides
Norfolk Island
Pitcairn Island
San Marino
Singapore
United Kingdom:
Northern Ireland
USSR

Albania Data exclude dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures.

Algeria 1962 data are for 13 cities only.

Australia Data exclude dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures.

Austria Data are official estimates.

Bahamas Data refer to the number of permits issued for the construction of dwellings on New Providence Island only.

Barbados Data refer to dwellings constructed by the Barbados Housing Authority only.

Belgium Data refer to the number of permits issued for the construction of dwellings and collective housing units in residential buildings only; dwellings and collective housing units made available by partition or conversion of existing structures are excluded. The distribution of dwellings by size do not include collective units which are shown under "Unknown".

Brazil Data refer to the number of permits issued for the construction of dwellings in the city of Brasilia and state capitals only; dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures are excluded.

British Honduras Data are official estimates.

Bulgaria Kitchens are not counted as rooms.

Canada Data refer to dwellings started. The number of dwellings constructed by private enterprises without Government assistance includes a small number of dwellings financed by public bodies and an undetermined number of dwellings financed by co-operatives.

Ceylon Data exclude dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures.

Channel Islands Data are for the island of Guernsey only.

Chile Data for dwellings constructed by the Government refer to dwellings started; data for dwellings constructed by private enterprises refer to permits issued.

Colombia Data refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings in urban areas only.

Cook Islands Data refer to dwellings constructed by aided private enterprises and housing co-operatives only.

Costa Rica Data refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings by private enterprises only.

Cyprus Data exclude dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures.

Czechoslovakia Data exclude dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures.

Denmark Data are for urban communities with 1,000 inhabitants or more.

El Salvador Data refer to new dwellings completed by the Instituto de Vivienda Urbana, and exclude dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures.

Fiji Data refer to dwellings constructed by private enterprises only.

Finland Data exclude one-room dwellings without kitchen or kitchenette.

France For data by type of investor, frequencies are calculated from percentage of dwellings in each category. Because of rounding, totals in some cases are not the sum of the parts. Dwellings constructed by the co-operatives H.L.M. (Habitations à loyer modéré) and reconstructed dwellings are shown under "Other". Data by size distribution refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings.

French Polynesia Data refer to the number of permits issued for the construction of dwellings on Iles du Vent only.

Germany, Eastern Frequencies for 1964 are calculated from percentage of dwellings in each category. Because of rounding, totals in some cases are not the sum of the parts. For construction by type of investor, in 1965 and 1966 housing co-operatives are included in the Government sector.

Germany, Federal Republic of Data include West Berlin and refer to new dwellings with a kitchen or kitchenette in residential buildings only. The minimum area of room is 6 m^2.

Greece Data refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings.

Guam Data refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings.

Gibraltar Data refer to dwellings constructed by central Government only; dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures are excluded.

Guatemala Data refer to dwellings constructed by private enterprises in the State capital only; dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures are excluded.

Iceland Data by size distribution refer only to new construction of dwellings and extensions in urban areas which cover about 93 to 95 per cent of the whole country.

Iran Data refer to dwellings constructed by private enterprises in urban areas only and refer to fiscal year; dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures are excluded.

Iraq Data are official estimates of average annual construction. Total construction is estimated at 22,000 to 23,000 dwellings, and construction by Government is estimated at 2,000 to 3,000 dwellings per annum.

Ireland Data for unaided private construction are official estimates. Kitchens of less than 10.2 m^2 and other spaces of less than 6.5 m^2 are not counted as rooms.

Israel Number of rooms includes halls of 6 m^2 and over but excludes kitchens.

Jamaica Data refer to dwellings constructed by the central Government, aided private enterprises and housing associations only.

Japan Data refer to dwellings started.

Korea, Republic of Data refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings in 32 cities only.

Libya Data are official estimates and are for the fiscal year rather than the calendar year.

Madagascar Data are for the city of Tananarive only and exclude dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures.

Martinique Data exclude dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures.

Mauritius Data exclude dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures.

Melilla Data refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings.

Mexico Data are for the Federal District only.

Morocco Data refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings. Prior to 1965, data are for 19 municipalities; beginning in 1965, data are for 27 municipalities. Kitchens are not counted as rooms.

Monaco Data for 1964 and 1966 and private construction for 1965 refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings. Data for 1965 by size distribution refer to dwellings constructed by the central Government only.

Netherlands Data exclude dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures. Duplex houses are counted as one dwelling. For 1966, frequencies are calculated from percentage of dwellings in each category. Because of rounding, totals in some cases are not the sum of the parts.

Netherlands Antilles Data refer to dwellings constructed by private enterprises in Aruba and Curaçao only; dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures are excluded.

New Guinea (Aust.) Data are for the fiscal year rather than the calendar year.

New Zealand Data are for the fiscal year rather than the calendar year and refer to the number of permits issued for the construction of houses and flats.

Niger Data are for the cities of Niamey, Maradi and Zinder only. Construction by mixed corporations (public and private) is included in the Government sector.

Niue Island For 1965, data by size distribution refer to dwellings constructed by the central Government.

Norway Data by type of investor exclude one-room dwellings without kitchen or kitchenette. The minimum area of room is 6 m^2.

Panama Data refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings by private enterprises in the districts of Panama and Colón only. Kitchens are not counted as rooms.

Papua Data are for the fiscal year rather than the calendar year.

Poland Data by size distribution exclude dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures. For data by type of investor, dwellings constructed by Government co-operatives are shown under "Other". For 1964 and 1965 total dwelling and dwellings by type of investor include boarding schools, hostels etc.

Portugal Data include the Azores and Madeira Islands and refer to dwellings for which occupancy permits were issued.

Puerto Rico Data refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings for fiscal years.

Romania For construction by type of investor prior to 1966, dwellings constructed by housing co-operatives are included in the Government sector. Kitchens are not counted as rooms.

Rwanda Data refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings.

Ryukyu Islands Data refer to dwellings started.

St. Helena Data refer to dwellings started.

St. Vincent Data refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings by private enterprises only.

South Africa Data refer to dwellings constructed by unaided private enterprises in 18 principal metropolitan areas and 45 towns, and exclude dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures. The number of new flats by size (number of rooms) is unknown.

Southern Yemen Data are for former Aden only and exclude dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures.

Spain Of the total dwellings constructed by all types of investors, about 90 per cent were Government aided.

Surinam Data refer to the number of permits issued for the construction of dwellings.

Sweden Data exclude dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures.

Switzerland Frequencies are calculated from the percentage of dwellings in each category. Because of rounding, totals in some cases are not the sum of the parts. The total number of dwellings constructed and the distribution by type of investor exclude dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures. Data by type of investor are for communes of 2,000 or more inhabitants. Data by size distribution are for communes of 1,000 or more.

Syria Data refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings in municipalities only; dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures are excluded.

Thailand Data refer to number of permits issued for the construction of dwellings by private enterprises in urban areas only.

Trinidad and Tobago Data refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings and exclude dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures.

Tunisia Data refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings, excluding dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures.

Turkey Data refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings in cities and localities with a municipality.

United Arab Republic Data are official estimates of average annual construction for the period.

United Kingdom: England and Wales Data by size distribution are official estimates and exclude dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures.

United Kingdom: Scotland Data by size distribution are based in part on permits issued. Kitchens are not counted as rooms.

Tanzania, United Republic of Estimated number of dwellings constructed for slum clearance projects by the National Housing Corporation, including dwellings under construction by the end of the reporting period.

United States Data refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings in permit areas and dwellings started in non-permit areas; dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures are excluded. Because of rounding, totals in some cases are not the sum of the parts.

Virgin Islands (US) Data refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings on the island of St. Thomas only.

Upper Volta Data are for the cities of Ouagadougou, Bobodioulasso and Koudougou only.

Venezuela Data refer to permits issued for the construction of dwellings by private enterprises only; dwellings made available by partition or conversion of existing structures are excluded.

Western Samoa Data refer to number of permits issued for the construction of dwellings.

Yugoslavia Construction by housing co-operatives is included in the public sector unless the co-operatives relate to private persons; in this case, it is included in the private sector. Kitchens are not counted as rooms.

EDUCATION

Teaching staff, students and public expenditure by level and type of education[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of teaching staff, number of students enrolled and recurring public expenditure by level and type of education.

For the purpose of this table the following definitions and classifications set out in the *Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics*, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its tenth session (Paris, 1958) have been applied as far as possible.

Pre-primary education, which provides education for children who are not old enough to enter a school at the first level (e.g., at nursery school, kindergarten, infant school).

Education at the first level, the main function of which is to provide basic instruction in the tools of learning (e.g., at elementary school, primary school). Its length may vary from 4 to 9 years, depending on the organization of the school system in each country.

Education at the second level, based upon at least four years of previous instruction at the first level, and providing general or specialized instruction, or both (e.g., at middle school, secondary school, high school, vocational school, teacher-training school at this level). General education does not aim at preparing the pupils directly for a given trade or occupation. Vocational education aims at preparing the pupils directly for a trade or occupation other than teaching. Teacher training aims at preparing the pupils directly for teaching.

Education at the third level, which requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the second level, or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge (e.g., at university, teachers college, higher professional school).

Special education, covering all general or vocational education given to children who are physically handicapped, mentally handicapped, socially maladjusted or are in other special categories.

A *student* is a person enrolled in a school for systematic instruction at any level of education.

A *teacher* is a person directly engaged in instructing a group of students. Heads of educational institutions, supervisory and other personnel should be counted as teachers only when they have regular teaching functions.

A *school* (*educational institutions*) is a group of students of one or more grades organized to receive instruction of a given type and level under one teacher or more than one teacher and with an immediate head.

(*a*) A *public school* is a school operated by a public authority (national, federal, state or provincial, or local), whatever the origin of its financial resources.

(*b*) A *private school* is a school not operated by a public authority, whether or not it receives financial support from such authorities, Private schools may be defined as aided or non-aided, depending on whether they derive or do not derive financial support from public authorities.

Recurring expenditure refers to financial charges incurred on behalf of schools for services and goods such as salaries to teachers, scholarships, welfare services, school textbooks, other consumable materials and supplies, maintenance and operation of buildings etc. It does not include the purchase and development of land, buildings and durable instructional equipment. Data on expenditure refer to public education only, and do not include grants to private (aided) schools. They are expressed in the national currency of the country which is indicated in each case together with the year covered.

Where current national practice differs from the international recommendation or other concepts and definitions employed by UNESCO, the statistical practice adopted in the country concerned has been followed.

Coverage: Figures on teaching staff and enrolment cover both public and private schools, excluding however adult education, apprenticeship courses and correspondence schools. They refer both to full-time and part-time teachers, but part-time students are generally included only in education at the third level and in vocational education at the second level.

The enrolment data throughout the table refer, in general, to the beginning of the school or academic year. In this connexion, it should be pointed out that enrolment data may vary substantially according to the date at which the count is taken, i.e., at the beginning, in the middle, at the end of the school year, an average count etc.

The years stated indicate the calendar year in which the school or academic year begins. It is important to keep in mind that only in 29 countries (14 per cent of all countries) does the school year begin in January, i.e., actually coincides with the calendar year, whereas in the majority of countries and territories, it overlaps to a greater or lesser extent into the following calendar year.

The chief sources of data presented are the replies to UNESCO statistical questionnaires, supplemented by official publications.

Details for each country can be found in the *UNESCO Statistical Yearbook*.

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris.

MASS COMMUNICATION

Books[1]

Production and translations: by number of titles

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to the production of books during the latest available years, and translations, which are shown in a separate table.

Unless otherwise stated in the country descriptions below, the series refer to first editions and re-editions of originals and translations, and are grouped by subject in accordance with the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), as follows:

0 Generalities	6 Applied sciences
1 Philosophy	7 Arts
2 Religion	8 Literature
3 Social sciences	9 History and geography, and unspecified subjects
4 Philology	
5 Pure sciences	

In the tables relating to translations, the data are grouped according to the original languages of the books from which the translations were made: English, French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish, Scandinavian (Danish, Norwegian, Swedish) and Classics (Greek, Latin). The data are also grouped according to the three main UDC subject groups:

Arts and letters—philology, arts and literature.

Social sciences—philosophy, religion, social sciences and history and geography.

Natural and applied sciences—pure sciences and applied sciences.

The category 0 (generalities) has not been taken into account.

In general, national book production statistics should be drawn up in accordance with the definitions and classifications set forth in the *Recommendation concerning the international standardization of statistics relating to book production and periodicals*, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its thirteenth session, in 1964.

In accordance with this Recommendation, book production statistics should cover printed non-periodical publications (books and pamphlets) which are published in a particular country and made available to the public and which, in general, should be included in the national bibliographies of the various countries, with the exception of the following categories:

(*a*) *Publications issued for advertising purposes*, provided that the literary or scientific text is subsidiary and that the publications are distributed free of charge (trade catalogues, prospectuses and other types of commercial, industrial and tourist advertising; publications describing activities or technical progress in some branch of industry or commerce and drawing attention to the products or services supplied by the publisher;

(*b*) *Publications belonging to the following categories, when they are considered to be a transitory character:* time-tables, price-lists, telephone directories etc.; programmes of entertainments, exhibitions, fairs etc.; regulations and reports of business firms, company directives, circulars etc.; calendars, almanacs etc.;

(*c*) *Publications belonging to the following categories in which the text is not the most important part:* musical works (scores or music books), provided that the music is more important than the words; maps and charts, with the exception of atlases.

The following types of publication, *inter alia*, should be included in the book production statistics:

(*a*) *Government publications*, i.e., publications issued by public administrations or their subsidiary bodies, except for those which are confidential or designed for internal distribution only;

(*b*) *School textbooks*, i.e., books prescribed for pupils receiving education at the first and second level;

(*c*) *University theses;*

(*d*) *Offprints*; i.e., reprints of a part of a book or a periodical already published, provided that they have a title and a separate pagination and that they constitute a distinct work;

(*e*) *Publications which form part of a series*, but which constitute separate bibliographical units;

(*f*) *Illustrated works;* collection of prints, reproduction of works of art, drawings etc., when such collections form complete paginated volumes and when the illustrations are accompanied by an explanatory text, however short, referring to these works or to the artists themselves; albums, illustrated books and pamphlets written in the form of continuous narratives, with pictures illustrating certain episodes; albums and picture books for children.

In compiling these statistics, the following definitions should be used:

(*a*) A publication is considered to be *non-periodical* if it is published at one time, or, at intervals, by volumes, the number of which is generally determined in advance;

(*b*) The term *printed* includes reproduction by any method of mechanical impression, whatever it may be;

(*c*) A publication is considered to be *published in a particular country* if the publisher has his registered office in the country where the statistics are compiled, the place of printing or place of circulation here being irrelevant. When a publication is issued by one or more

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris.

publishers who have registered offices in two or more countries, it is considered as having been published in the country or countries where it is issued;

(*d*) A publication is considered as being *made available to the public* when it is obtainable either by purchase or by distribution free of charge. Publications intended for a restricted readership, such as certain government publications, those of learned societies, political or professional organizations etc., are also considered as being available to the public;

(*e*) A *book* is a non-periodical printed publication of at least 49 pages, exclusive of the cover pages, published in the country and made available to the public;

(*f*) A *pamphlet* is a non-periodical printed publication of at least 5 but not more than 48 pages, exclusive of the cover pages, published in a particular country and made available to the public;

(*g*) A *first edition* is the first publication of an original or translated manuscript;

(*h*) A *re-edition* is a publication distinguished from previous editions by changes made in the contents (revised edition) or layout (new edition);

(*i*) A *reprint* is unchanged in contents and layout, apart from correction of typographical errors in the previous edition. A reprint by any publisher other than the original publisher is regarded as a re-edition;

(*j*) A *translation* is a publication which reproduces a work in a language other than the original language;

(*k*) A *title* is a term used to designate a printed publication which forms a separate whole, whether issued in one or several volumes.

Unless otherwise indicated, the data may be assumed to cover books and pamphlets, whether original works or translations. However, certain categories of publications which, according to the Recommendation should be included in the book production statistics—e.g., government publications, school textbooks, university theses, offprints, illustrated works—or excluded from such statistics—e.g., publications issued for advertising purposes, publications of a transitory nature, publications in which the text is not the most important part—are classified differently, for statistical purposes, in different countries. In the absence of complete and precise information, it has not been possible to indicate possible differences of this kind between the various national statistics and the Recommendation.

Country descriptions

All countries are supposed, unless otherwise stated, to conform to the General Statement, except for the following where data refer to first editions only:

Algeria (1964)
Burundi (1964)
Cyprus (1966)
El Salvador (1966)
Gabon (1965)
Guinea (1966)
Iraq (1964)
Jordan (1966)
Kuwait (1965)
Lebanon (1964, 1965)
Luxembourg (1965)
Maldive Islands (1965)
Mongolia (1964)

Finland 1964 figure refers to books only, excluding pamphlets which are defined as works of less than 49 pages.

Israel The figure for 1964 refers only to the publications issued by professional book-publishers.

Jamaica The figure for 1965 represents about 70 percent of the actual production.

Lebanon The data for 1964-1966 refer to books only.

New Zealand The data include yearbooks and serial publications issued at intervals of one year or more as well as bills and parliamentary papers.

Philippines The data for 1965 refer only to copyright books and pamphlets and to government publications.

Switzerland The data include works published abroad by Swiss nationals.

Syria The data for 1966 refer to books only.

United Kingdom The data include books published in Ireland. Books and pamphlets priced at less than sixpence are omitted.

United States Before 1965, the data referred to books only, excluding pamphlets which are defined as works of less than 49 pages; they concerned only the production of book trade (namely, the industry engaged in the publishing of books for sale to the general public) and omitted a large part of total book production (publications of the federal, state and local governments, universities, churches and other organizations, most reports and accounts of proceedings, dissertations, laboratory manuals, workbooks). However, data for 1965 and 1966 include pamphlets, publications of the federal government and university theses.

Daily newspapers[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number, estimated circulation and copies per 1,000 inhabitants of daily newspapers in the latest available year.

For purposes of data presented, a "daily general interest newspaper" is defined as a publication devoted primarily to recording news of current events in public affairs, international questions, politics etc., and which is published at least four times a week.

The figures shown for total circulation represent the total daily circulation and refer to the number of copies sold both inside and outside the country. For the most part, figures are estimates, generally official, of varying accuracy.

In interpreting data on the number of newspapers it should be borne in mind that methods of enumeration are by no means uniform. For example, provincial and local editions of the same newspaper (sometimes appearing under different names, but varying in context only in regard to local news or advertisements), regular weekly editions (such as Sunday newspapers) and supplements of a newspaper, as well as separate morning and evening newspapers published by the same registered company, may or may not be counted as separate newspapers. In

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris.

addition, it should be borne in mind that in different countries the size of a daily newspaper may range from a single sheet to 50 or even more pages.

Country descriptions

As far as is known, the series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
American Samoa
Angola
Antigua
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Barbados
Belgium
Bermuda
Bolivia
Brazil
Br. Honduras
Brunei
Bulgaria
Burma
Cambodia
Cameroon
Central African Rep.
Ceylon
Chad
Chile
China (mainland)
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Dahomey
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
French Guiana
French Polynesia
Gambia
Germany, Eastern
Ghana
Gibraltar
Greece
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Guam
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana
Haiti
Holy See
Honduras
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Liberia
Libya
Luxembourg
Macau
Madagascar
Malaysia
Malta
Martinique
Mauritius
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Portuguese Guinea
Puerto Rico
Réunion
Rhodesia, Southern
Romania
Ryukyu Islands
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somalia
South Africa
South West Africa
Spain
Sudan
Surinam
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tanzania, United Rep. of
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
USSR
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Virgin Islands (US)
Yugoslavia
Zambia

Canada Data refer to English and French language dailies only.

Germany, Fed. Rep. of Data relating to "regional editions" are excluded for number of newspapers but included for circulation totals.

Japan The number of newspapers include a separate count for morning and evening editions of certain dailies under the same title.

Mali Data may refer to roneotyped bulletins.

United States Data refer to English language dailies only.

Long films[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer to the number of long films produced and intended for commercial exhibition in public cinemas. Films produced solely for television broadcasting are not included.

The minimum length for films considered as long film varies considerably from one country to another, ranging from less than 1,000 metres to 4,000 metres; a number of countries, however, have adopted standards close to 2,000 metres. Wherever possible, the minimum length is given for the films covered by the statistics, but where this information is lacking, data refer, without exact definition, to long or feature films.

The series are shown in the table according to the different methods of enumeration in various countries, i.e., films of which production has actually been completed, films approved by censor and films released for first public exhibition.

Data relating to co-production of films by two or more countries are included in the country series and also shown separately, where available; in some cases they may be included in the national production figures of the country concerned.

Country descriptions

The series for the following countries conform to the General Statement:

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris.

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Canada
Ceylon
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Hong Kong
Hungary
India
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Lebanon
Mexico
Netherlands
Norway
Pakistan
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Singapore
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Turkey
United Arab Republic
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Yugoslavia

USSR Data for recent years include films produced for television broadcasting.

United Kingdom Data relate to registered films only.

Cinemas[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* relate to the number of cinemas, seating capacity (total and per 1,000 inhabitants) and annual attendance (total and *per capita*) during the latest available year. Data refer, in general, to fixed cinemas regularly used for the exhibition of 35 mm. and 16 mm. films.

Number of fixed cinemas are establishments possessing their own equipment and include indoor cinemas (those with a permanent fixed roof over most of the seating accommodation), outdoor cinemas and drive-ins (establishments designed to enable the spectator to view a film while seated in his automobile). Data for mobile units defined as projection units equipped and used to serve more than one site are not included.

Data on seating capacity shown for fixed cinemas are exclusive of "drive-in" cinemas and cinemas used less than six months during the year.

Attendance figures for fixed cinemas are based on the number of tickets sold during the year and include, wherever available, admissions to "drive-in" cinemas and mobile units.

Country descriptions

The following countries are grouped as follows:

16 mm. films

American Samoa
Comoro Islands
Falkland Islands
Gambia
Greenland
Lesotho
Montserrat
Norfolk Island
Rwanda
Seychelles
Virgin Islands [U.K.]

35 mm. films

Afghanistan
Albania
Angola
Andorra
Antigua
Austria
Bahamas
Bahrain
Barbados
Bermuda
British Honduras
British Solomon Is.
Brunei
Burma
Burundi
Cambodia
Canal Zone
Cape Verde Islands
Central African Rep.
Ceylon
Chile
China (Taiwan)
Colombia
Congo (Brazzaville)
Cyprus
Dahomey
Denmark
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Equatorial Guinea
Faeroe Islands
Finland[2]
French Somaliland
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[2]
Gibraltar
Greece
Grenada
Guam
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Hong Kong
India
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Ivory Coast
Jamaica[2]
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Liberia
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Macau
Malawi
Malaysia
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
Mongolia
Mozambique
Netherlands[2]
Netherlands Antilles
Norfolk Island
Norway
Pacific Islands
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Portugal
Portuguese Guinea
Portuguese Timor
Puerto Rico
Ryukyu Islands
St. Helena
St. Pierre and Miquelon
San Marino
São Tomé and Principe
Seychelles
Singapore
Somalia
Southern Yemen
Spanish Sahara
Surinam
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tanzania, United Rep. of
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Trucial Oman
United Kingdom
United States[2]
Viet-Nam, Rep. of
Western Samoa
Yemen

16/35 mm. films

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria[2]

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris.

[2] Including 70 mm. films.

Cameroon
Canada
Chad
China (mainland)
Colombia
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
El Salvador
Fiji
France[3]
French Guiana
French Polynesia
Gabon
Germany, Eastern
Ghana
Gilbert and Ellice Is.
Guinea
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
Iran
Italy
Laos
Lebanon
Madagascar
Mali
Martinique
Morocco
New Caledonia
New Guinea
New Hebrides
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Niue Island
Papua
Philippines
Poland
Réunion
Rhodesia, Southern
Romania[3]
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
St. Lucia
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Spain[2]
Sudan
Thailand
Tonga
Tunisia
Uganda
USSR
United Arab Republic
Uruguay
Yugoslavia
Zambia

[3] Seating capacity for 35 mm. films only.

Radio broadcasting: receivers (radios)[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer either to the number of licences issued or to the estimated number of receivers in use. Data relate to all types of receivers for radio broadcasts to the general public including receivers connected to a "radio redistribution system", but excluding television sets except for countries operating a combined sound-television licencing system.

The figures for number of licences issued should be used with caution, as in many countries one licence may cover more than one set in the same household and they may fail in varying degrees to represent fully the actual number of receivers; on the other hand, estimates of the number of receivers in use also vary widely in reliability.

Country descriptions

The following countries conform to the General Statement and refer to:

(*a*) Number of licences issued:

Albania
Algeria
Angola
Antigua
Australia
Austria
Belgium[2]
Botswana
British Honduras
British Solomon Islands
Bulgaria
Burma
Cape Verde Islands
Ceylon
China (Taiwan)
Congo, Dem. Rep. of
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark[2]
Falkland Islands
Fiji
Finland
France[2]
French Guiana
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[2]
Gibraltar
Gilbert and Ellice Islands
Greece
Grenada
Guadeloupe[2]
Guatemala
Guyana
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
India
Iran
Ireland[2]
Israel
Italy[2]
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Laos
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Luxembourg
Macau
Malaysia East: Sabah
Sarawak
West
Mali
Malta[2]
Martinique
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Netherlands
New Hebrides
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Poland
Portugal
Portuguese Guinea
Portuguese Timor
Réunion[2]
Rhodesia, Southern, Zambia, Malawi
Romania
St. Lucia
San Marino
São Tomé and Principe
Sierra Leone
Singapore
South Africa
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania, United Rep. of
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
USSR
Ukrainian SSR
United Kingdom[2]
Western Samoa
Yugoslavia

(*b*) Estimated number of receivers in use:

Afghanistan
Andorra
Argentina
Bahamas
Bahrain
Barbados
Bermuda
Bolivia
Brazil
Brunei
Cambodia
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Central African Rep.
Chad
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dahomey
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
French Polynesia
French Somaliland
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guam
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
Indonesia
Iraq
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Liberia
Madagascar
Mexico
Monaco

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris.

[2] Includes data for licences relating to a combined sound-television system (Federal Republic of Germany: beginning 1964).

Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
Nicaragua
Niger
Niue
Norfolk Island
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Seychelles
Somalia
Southern Yemen
Spain
Sudan
Surinam
Syria
Thailand
Tonga
Uganda
United Arab Republic
United States
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet-Nam, Rep. of

Television broadcasting: receivers[1]

General Statement

The series published in the *Statistical Yearbook* refer either to the number of licences issued or to the estimated number of television receivers in use.

It should be borne in mind that the number of licences does not necessarily represent the actual number of receivers in use. In some countries, although a licence system is in force, data relate to estimated number of receivers in use, which may vary considerably in accuracy.

Country descriptions

The following countries conform to the General Statement and refer to:

(*a*) Number of licences issued:

Algeria
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
China (Taiwan)
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Eastern
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Gibraltar
Guadeloupe
Hong Kong
Hungary
India
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Korea, Republic of
Liechtenstein
Malaysia
Malta
Martinique
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Réunion
Romania
San Marino
Singapore
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Uganda
USSR
Ukrainian SSR
United Arab Republic
United Kingdom
Yugoslavia

(*b*) Estimated number of receivers in use:

Albania
Andorra
Antigua
Argentina
Bahamas
Bahrain
Barbados
Bermuda
Brazil
Cambodia
Canada
Chile
China (mainland)
Colombia
Congo (Brazzaville)
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Gabon
Ghana
Guam
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Kuwait
Lebanon
Liberia
Luxembourg
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
Netherlands Antilles
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Rhodesia, Southern, Zambia, Malawi
Ryukyu Islands
Saudi Arabia
Sierra Leone
Southern Yemen
Sudan
Surinam
Syria
Thailand
Turkey
United States
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Virgin Islands (US)

[1] The descriptive notes given here have been furnished by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris.

APPENDIX

Bibliography

Below is a current list of the most important government and central bank publications, a part of which is used as sources for the statistical data contained in the *Statistical Yearbook* and in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. Some important current publications issued by private and/or semi-official institutions are also included.

For a more detailed and comprehensive bibliography on various subjects, the reader may refer to the following United Nations publications:

Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive Trade Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 36, Rev. 3. (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.XVII.20).

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In general, the national publications on which the *Yearbook* and the *Bulletin* series are based are listed below. Where further details are available in published form on the scope, coverage, computation etc., of index numbers of industrial production, wholesale prices, cost of living and man-power, reference thereto is made in the country descriptions.

The Central Statistical Office, or equivalent institution of each country is listed first, after which all the other publishing authorities follow in alphabetical order. The periodicity is indicated as follows:

BA	= biennial	M	= monthly
A	= annual	BW	= bi-weekly
S	= half-yearly	W	= weekly
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Navegación Comercial Argentina, A

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Indicadores Ecónomicos, Q

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Bulletin Mensuel, M

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(*b*) Statistiques Rétrospectives, M

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Annuaire Statistique, A
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Source: Ministère de l'Equipement et du Logement
For sale: La Documentation Française, 29-31 Quai Voltaire, Paris 7ème
Statistiques de la construction, M

Source: Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances
For sale: Service d'édition et de vente des publications officielles, 39, rue de la Convention, Paris 15ème
Statistiques et études financières

Source: Ministère de l'Industrie; Service de la Statistique et des Informations Industrielles
For sale: L'Imprimerie Nationale, 39, rue de la Convention, Paris 15ème
Annuaire de statistique industrielle, A
Bulletin mensuel de statistique industrielle, M

Source: Ministère des Affaires Sociales
For sale: 1 Place Fontenoy, Paris 7ème
Bulletin mensuel de Statistiques Sociales, M

Statistiques du travail et de la sécurité sociale, M

For further bibliographic details, see *Publications de l'Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques*, INSEE, Paris

French Guiana

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: Presses Universitaires de France; 1, Place Paul-Painlevé, Paris 5ème

Annuaire statistique de la Guyane, BA

Bulletin mensuel de statistique (de la France), M

Données statistiques, Q

French Polynesia

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: Presses Universitaires de France; 1, Place Paul-Painlevé, Paris 5ème

Bulletin mensuel de statistique (de la France), M

Comptes économiques de la Polynésie française, A

Données statistiques, Q

French Somaliland

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: Presses Universitaires de France; 1, Place Paul-Painlevé, Paris 5ème

Bulletin mensuel de statistique (de la France), M

Données statistiques, Q

Gabon

Source: Service National de la Statistique
For sale: B.P. 179, Libreville

Annuaire statistique, A

Bulletin mensuel de statistique de la République gabonaise, M

Situation économique, financière et sociale, A

Source: Commissariat au Plan, Libreville

Comptes économiques, A

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: Presses Universitaires de France; 1, Place Paul-Painlevé, Paris 5ème

Données statistiques, Q

Source: Union Douanière Equatoriale
For sale: B.P. 245, Brazzaville, République du Congo

Bulletin trimestriel du commerce extérieur, Q

Gambia

Source: Prime Minister's Office, Bathurst

Statistical Summary, A

Source: Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board
For sale: Merina Foreshore, Bathurst

Annual Report of the Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board, A

Quarterly News-sheet, Q

Source: Customs Department, Bathurst

Customs Department Report (Foreign Trade), A

Germany, Eastern

Source: Staatliche Zentralverwaltung für Statistik
For sale: Storkower Strasse 160, 1055 Berlin

Statistische Praxis (Monthly Statistical Bulletin), M

Statistisches Jahrbuch (Statistical Yearbook), A

Statistical Pocketbook (in English, French and Russian), A

Germany, Federal Republic of

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden

General Publications:

(1) Statistisches Jahrbuch (Statistical Yearbook), A

(2) Wirtschaft und Statistik (Monthly Bulletin), M

(3) Statistischer Wochendienst (Weekly Statistics), W

Special publications:

Series A:

Bevölkerung und Kultur (Population and Culture)

Reihe 1/I: Bevölkerungsentwicklung (Vital Statistics), Q

Reihe 3/I: Wanderungen innerhalb und über die Grenzen des Bundesgebietes (Migration within and across the frontiers of the Federal Rep.), Q, A

Reihe 3/II: Wanderungen über die Auslandsgrenzen des Bundesgebietes (Migrations across the international Frontiers of the Fed. Rep.), Q

Reihe 7: Gesundheitswesen (Public Health), A

Reihe 7/IV: Sterbefälle nach Todesursachen (Death by Causes), Q. A

Series B:

Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Fischerei (Agriculture and Forestry, Fisheries)

Series C:

Unternehmen und Arbeitsstätten (Enterprises and Establishments)

Series D:

Industrie und Handwerk (Industry and Handycraft)

Reihe 1: Beschäftigung und Umsatz (Employment), M, A

Reihe 2: Produktion ausgewählter Erzeugnisse (Production of Selected Products), M

Reihe 3: Industrielle Produktion, Q, A

Series E:

Bauwirtschaft, Bautätigkeit, Wohnungen (Construction, Building Activity, Dwellings)

Series F:

Gross- und Einzelhandel (Wholesale and Retail Trade)

Series G:

Aussenhandel (Foreign Trade)

Reihe 1: Zusammenfassende Übersichten (Summary Presentations), M, A

Reihe 2: Spezialhandel nach Waren und Ländern (Special Trade by Commodities and Countries), M

Reihe 3: Spezialhandel nach Ländern und Warengruppen (Special Trade by Countries and Groups of Commodities), Q

Reihe 5: Special Trade according to the Classification for Statistics and Tariffs (CST), M

Reihe 6: Durchfuhr (Transit Trade), M

Series H:

Verkehr (Transport and Communications)

Series I:

Geld und Kredit (Money and Credit)

Series K:

Öffentliche Sozialleistungen (Social Security Schemes)

Series L:

Finanzen und Steuern (Finance and Taxes)

Series M:

Preise, Löhne, Wirtschaftsrechnungen (Prices, Wages, Family Budget Inquiries)

Reihe 3: Preise und Preisindices für industrielle Produkte-Erzeugerpreise (Prices and Price Indexes for Industrial Products Producers' Prices), A, M

Reihe 6: Einzelhandelspreise und Indices der Verbraucherpreise (Retail Prices and Indexes of Consumer Prices), A, M, W

Reihe 10: Internationaler Vergleich der Preise für die Lebenshaltung (International Comparison of Consumer Prices), A, M

Reihe 15/I: Arbeitsverdienste (Earnings of Workers), Q. 15/II: Salaried Employees, Q

Source: Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung, Nürnberg

Amtliche Nachrichten (Official News of the Federal Institution for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance), M

Source: Deutsche Bundesbank
For sale: Taumisanlage 4-6, Frankfurt am Main
Monatsberichte der deutschen Bundesbank (Monthly Report of the Deutsche Bundesbank), M

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt Aussenstelle, Düsseldorf
Die Eisen- und Stahlindustrie (Iron and Steel Industry), Q
For further bibliographic details, see *Das Arbeitsgebiet der Bundesstatistik* (Survey of German Federal Statistics), Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden

Ghana

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics
For sale: State Publishing Corporation, Accra
Economic Survey, A
External Trade Statistics of Ghana, M
Industrial Statistics, A
Labour Statistics, A
Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Q
Statistical Newsletter, W
Statistical Yearbook, A

Source: Bank of Ghana, Accra
Quarterly Economic Bulletin, Q

Gibraltar

Source: United Kingdom Commonwealth Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
Gibraltar (Annual Report), A

Gilbert and Ellice Islands

Source: United Kingdom Commonwealth Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony Biennial Report, BA
The Commonwealth Office Yearbook, A

Greece

Source: National Statistical Service of Greece
For sale: Lycourgou Str. 14, Athinai
Foreign Trade of Greece, A
Monthly Bulletin of External Trade Statistics, M
Monthly Statistical Bulletin, M
Results on the Annual Industrial Survey, A
Statistical Yearbook of Greece, A
Vital Statistics of Greece, A
Census publications: Series A: Population, demographic characteristics, education, employment, economically non-active population

Source: Bank of Greece, Athinai
Monthly Statistical Bulletin, M

Source: Ministry of Coordination, Athinai
National Accounts of Greece, A

Grenada

Source: Government of Grenada
For sale: Government Printer, St. George's Windward Islands
Annual Overseas Trade Report, A
Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, A
Quarterly Overseas Trade Report, Q

Source: United Kingdom Commonwealth Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
Grenada (Biennial Report), BA

Guadeloupe

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: Presses Universitaires de France; 1, Place Paul-Painlevé, Paris 5ème
Annuaire statistique de la Guadeloupe, BA
Bulletin mensuel de statistique (de la France), M
Données statistiques, Q

Guatemala

Source: Dirección General de Estadística
For sale: 10 A, Calle 7-69, Zona 1, Guatemala City
Anuario de comercio exterior, A
Guatemala en cifras, A
Trimestre estadístico, Q

Source: Banco de Guatemala, Guatemala City
Boletín estadístico, M
Informe económico, Q

Guinea

Source: Direction de la Statistique Générale et de la Mécanographie
For sale: B.P. 221, Conakry
Bulletin spécial de statistique (Statistique et économie), Q

Source: Direction des Douanes
Bulletin de Statistiques douanières, M

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: Presses Universitaires de France; 1, Place Paul-Painlevé, Paris 5ème
Données statistiques, Q

Guyana

Source: Ministry of Development and Planning, Statistical Bureau, Georgetown
Economic Survey of Guyana, A
Monthly Account Relating to External Trade, M
Monthly Bulletin of External Trade, M
Quarterly Review of Financial Statistics, Q
Quarterly Statistical Digest, Q

Haiti

Source: Institut Haïtien de Statistique
For sale: Boulevard Harry Truman, Port-au-Prince
Bulletin trimestriel de statistique, Q
Guide économique de la République d'Haïti, 1964

Source: Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti, Port-au-Prince
Bulletin mensuel de département fiscal (Trade), M

Source: Département des Finances et des Affaires Economiques, Port-au-Prince
Bulletin, M

Honduras

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos
For sale: Sección de Información y Publicaciones, Tegucigalpa, D.C.
Anuario Estadístico, A
Boletín Estadístico, S
Comercio Exterior, A, Q
Investigación Industrial, A

Source: Banco Central de Honduras, Tegucigalpa
Boletín Mensual, M
Estadísticas del Producto e Ingreso Nacional, 1925-52
Cuentas Nacionales 1948, 1950-1961

Hong Kong

Source: Commerce and Industry Department
For sale: Government Publication Centre, Hong Kong
Statistical Tables (Supplement to Hong Kong Government Gazette), M
Summary Tables (Supplement), A

Trade Statistics:
(A) Imports, M
(B) Exports and Re-exports, M

Source: United Kingdom Commonwealth Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London

Hong Kong Annual Report, A

Hungary

Source: Központi Statisztikai Hivatal
For sale: "Kultúra" Hungarian Trading Company for Books and Newspapers, P.O.B. 149, Budapest 62

Demográfia, Q

Ipari és Épitöipari Statisztikai Értestítö (Report on Industry and Building), M

Statisztikai Évkönyv (Statistical Yearbook), A

Statisztikai Havi Közlemények (Monthly Bulletin of Statics), M

Statisztikai Szemle (Statistical Review), M

Statisztikai Zsebkönyv (Statistical Pocketbook), A

Statisztikai Havi Közlemények (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics); contains among others the following series:
A Nemzeti Jövedelem és a Lakosság Életkörülményei (National Income and the Living Conditions of the Population), A
Demográfiai Évkönyv (Demographic Yearbook), A
Épitöipari Adatok (Data of the Building Industry), A
Háztartásstatisztika (Household Statistics), A
Ipari Adatok (Data of Industrial Statistics), A
Mezögazdasági Adatok (Agricultural References), A

Other Statistical Publications:
Ipari Adattár (Data Collection of Industry)

Iceland

Source: Hagstofa Íslands (Statistical Bureau of Iceland)
For sale: Hagstofunnar, Arnahvoli, Reykjavik

Hagtidindi (Monthly Statistical Bulletin), M

Series Hagskýrslur Islands (Statistics of Iceland), I

Verzlunarskýrslur (External Trade), A

Source: Framkvaemdabanki Islands (Iceland Bank of Development), Reykjavik

Ársskýrsla (Annual Report), A

Source: Landsbanki Íslands (The Central Bank of Iceland), Reykjavik

Annual Report, A

Source: Statistical Bureau of Iceland and Central Bank of Iceland, Reykjavik

Statistical Bulletin, Q

India

Source: Central Statistical Organization, Department of Statistics
For sale: Manager of Publications, Government of India, Civil Lines, Delhi 6

Annual Survey of Industries, A

Estimates of National Income, A

Monthly Abstract of Statistics (with weekly Supplement), M

Monthly Statistics of Production of Selected Industries of India, M

Statistical Abstract, A

Statistical Pocket Book of the Indian Union, A

Source: Ministry of Commerce
For sale: Manager of Publications, Government of India, Civil Lines, Delhi 6

Annual Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, A

Indian Trade Journal, W

Indian Textile Bulletin, M

Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India (with quarterly Supplement), M

Statistics of Foreign and Coastal Cargo Movements of India, M

Statistics of the Maritime Navigation of India, A

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur

Indian Minerals Year Book, A

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Bureau, Simla

Indian Labour Statistics, A

Indian Labour Yearbook, A

Labour Gazette, M

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Bombay

Reserve Bank of India Bulletin (with weekly Supplement), M

Indonesia

Source: Biro Pusat Statistik (Central Bureau of Statistics), Djakarta

Almanak Indonesia (Statistical Abstract), I

Business Cycle Statistics, BM

Statistical Pocketbook of Indonesia, I

Source: Bajian Madjalah, Dept. Perdagangan, Djakarta

Warta Ekonomi untuk Indonesia (Economic Weekly), W

Source: Ikatan Statistisi Indonesia, Djakarta

Akuntasi dan Administrasi (Accounting and Administration), I

Statistik, I

Source: Jamasan Penerbitan Ekonomi dan Kenangan, Djakarta

Ekonomi dan Kenangan Indonesia (Economics and Finance), M

Source: Nugroho, Perguruan Tinggi Ilmu Statistik (Director Academy of Statistics), Djakarta

Indonesian Facts and Figures, I

Iran

Source: Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Statistics, Teheran

Foreign Trade Statistics of Iran, A

Monthly Bulletin—Foreign Trade Statistics of Iran, M

Source: Bank Markazi, Teheran

Bulletin, BM

Provisional Estimates on National Income of Iran, 1959-1963

Source: Iran Press, Teheran
For sale: Av. Kheradmand, K. Tahbaz 19 bis, Teheran

Supplement, W

Source: Iranian Oil Operating Companies, Teheran

Annual Review, A

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs (Industry and Mines), General Dept. of Industrial and Mining Statistics, Teheran

Summary of Industry and Mines Statistical Yearbook, A

Source: National Iranian Oil Company, Teheran

Newsletter, M

Petroleum Statistics, M

Iraq

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Baghdad

Monthly Bulletin of Iraq Foreign Trade, M

Monthly Industrial Survey (Arabic and English), M

Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, Q

Statistical Abstract (Arabic and English), A

Statistics of Permits for New Buildings and Repair Works, A

Summary of Foreign Trade Statistics, A

Source: Central Bank of Iraq, Baghdad

Quarterly Bulletin, Q

Source: Iraq Petroleum Company, Baghdad

Review, A

Ireland

Source: Central Statistics Office
For sale: Government Publications Sale Office, G.P.O. Arcade, Dublin

Irish Statistical Bulletin, Q

National Income and Expenditure, A
Quarterly Report on Births, Deaths and Marriages, Q
Statistical Abstract of Ireland, A
The Trend of Employment and Unemployment, A
Trade and Shipping Statistics, A
Trade Statistics of Ireland, M

Source: Central Bank of Ireland
For sale: Eason and Son Ltd., Dublin
Quarterly Bulletin Central Bank of Ireland, Q

For further bibliographical details, see *Publications compiled by the Central Statistical Office*. Obtainable from the Government Publications Sale Office, G.P.O. Arcade, Dublin 1.

Israel

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Jerusalem
Israel Economic Indicators, M
Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics, M
Monthly Price Statistics (Hebrew only), M
Statistical Abstract of Israel, A
Statistical Bulletin of Israel with Supplements (one-time surveys, studies, etc.), M

Source: Bank of Israel, Jerusalem
Annual Report, A
Bulletin, Q

Italy

Source: Instituto Centrale di Statistica
For sale: Via Cesare Balbo 16, Roma
Annuario di statistiche del lavoro e dell' emigrazione (Labour and Emigration), A; several other yearbooks in various fields
Annuario di statistiche demografiche (Demographic Yearbook), A
Annuario statistiche industriali (Yearbook of Industrial Production), A
Annuario statistico italiano (Statistical Yearbook), A
Bollettino mensile di statistica (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics); contains a list of other statistical publications, M
Compendio statistico italiano (Italian pocketbook), A
Indicatori mensili ISTAT (Supplement to Bollettino mensile), M
Italian Statistical Abstract, A
Statistica annuale del commercio con l'estero (External Trade), A
Statistica mensile del commercio con l'estero (External Trade), M

Source: Banca d'Italia, Roma
Bollettino (with Supplement), BM

Source: Ministero del lavoro e della previdenza sociale
For sale: Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, Libreria dello Stato, Piazza G. Verdi 10, Roma
Statistiche del lavoro (Employment and Earnings Statistics), Q and Supplements with quick Statistics, M

Ivory Coast

Source: Direction de la Statistique, des Etudes Economiques et Démographiques
For sale: B.P. 222, Abidjan
Bulletin mensuel de statistique, M
Bulletin mensuel de statistique, supplément trimestriel, Q
Statistiques du commerce extérieur de la Côte d'Ivoire, A

Source: Chambre de Commerce de la République de Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan
Bulletin mensuel, M

Source: Chambre d'Industrie de Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan
Bulletin mensuel, M

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: Presses Universitaires de France; 1, Place Paul-Painlevé, Paris 5ème
Données statistiques, Q

Jamaica

Source: Department of Statistics, Kingston
Annual Abstract of Statistics, A
External Trade, A
External Trade Bulletin, A
Jamaica Industrial Review, M
Monetary Statistics, Q
National Income and Product, A
Quarterly Abstract of Statistics, Q
Retail price index, W
Trade Indices, A
Wage rates, A

Source: Bank of Jamaica
For sale: Research Department, P.O. Box 621, Kingston
Bulletin, Q

Japan

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Prime Minister's Office
For sale: Japan Statistical Association, 95 Wakamatsucho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Japan Statistical Yearbook, A
Monthly Statistics of Japan, M

Source: Bank of Japan, Statistics Department
For sale: The Credit Information Company of Japan, Ltd., 24-2, Mitoshiro-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Economic Statistics of Japan, A
Economic Statistics Monthly, M
Wholesale Price Index, A

Source: Economic Planning Agency
For sale: Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo
Economic Statistics, M
Economic Survey of Japan, A
National Accounts Statistics, Q

Source: Ministry of Finance, Customs Bureau, Management Section
For Sale: 3-1-1 Chome Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo
Japan Exports and Imports, M
Trade of Japan, A

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare, Health and Welfare Statistics Division, Tokyo
The Vital Statistics Yearly, A

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, International Trade Bureau, Tokyo
For sale: Nikkan-Kogyo Press, Research and Statistics, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo
Monthly Statistics of Trade and Industry, M

Source: Ministry of Labor, Labor Statistics and Research Division, Tokyo
Monthly Labor Statistics and Research Bulletin, M
Yearbook of Labor Statistics, A

Jordan

Source: Department of Statistics, Amman
First Census of Population and Housing 1961
National Accounts and Input-Output Analysis, A
Quarterly Bulletin, Q
Statistical Yearbook, A

Kenya

Source: Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Statistics Division
For sale P.O.B. 30266, Nairobi
Economic Survey, A
Kenya Statistical Digest, Q
Statistical Abstract, A

Source: East African Common Services Organization
For sale Box 30642, Nairobi
Annual Trade Report of Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, A
Economic and Statistical Review, Q
Trade and Revenue Report for Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, M

Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Services, Nairobi
Annual Report, A

Korea, Republic of

Source: Economic Planning Board, Bureau of Statistics, Seoul
Annual Report on Vital Statistics, A
Monthly Statistics of Korea, M
Statistical Yearbook, A

Source: Bank of Korea, Seoul
Economic Statistics Yearbook, A
External Trade Statistics, Q, A
Monthly Statistical Review, M

Source: The Korean Reconstruction Bank, Seoul
Monthly Economic Review, M

Source: Ministry of Finance, Seoul
Annual Report on Foreign Trade Statistics, A
Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics, M

Source: Ministry of Transportation, Seoul
Monthly Transport Statistics, M
Statistical Yearbook, A

Kuwait

Source: Central Statistical Office, Kuwait
Foreign Trade Statistics (with annual Supplement), M
Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, M
Statistical Abstract, M
Yearly Summary of Foreign Trade Statistics, A

Source: Kuwait Oil Company, Kuwait
Annual Review of Operations, A

Laos

Source: Direction de la Statistique
For sale: B.P. 46, Vientiane
Annuaire statistique, A
Bulletin de statistiques du Laos, Q

Source: Direction des Douanes et Régies; Bureau des statistiques, Vientiane
Statistiques douanières du commerce extérieur, Q

Source: USAID Laos, Vientiane
Statistical Report, Q

Lebanon

Source: Direction Centrale de la Statistique, Beyrouth
Bulletin statistique mensuel, M
Statistiques du Commerce Extérieur, BA

Source: Bureau des Documentations Libanaises et Arabes
For sale: B.P. 3000, Beyrouth
Etudes mensuelles sur l'économie et le marché libanais, M

Source: Ministry of Public Health; Department of Vital Health Statistics, Beyrouth
Annual Report of Vital and Health Statistics, A

Source: Société de la Presse Economique
For sale: B.P. 687, Beyrouth
Le Commerce du Levant, M

Leeward Islands (see also Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, and Virgin Islands (Br.)

Source: United Kingdom Commonwealth Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, A
Leeward Islands (Biennial Report), BA

Lesotho

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Maseru
Annual Statistical Bulletin, A

Source: Agricultural Department, Maseru
Agricultural Census 1960

Liberia

Source: Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Agency
For sale: P.B. 567, Monrovia
Exports by country of destination, A
Exports by country of destination and by commodity group, A
Foreign Trade Supplement, A
Imports of merchandise for consumption by country of origin, A
Imports of merchandise for consumption by country of origin and by commodity group, A
Statistical Newsletter, Q

Libya

Source: Census and Statistical Dept., Ministry of National Economy, Tripoli
Balance of Payments, A
Estimates of Gross National Product of Libya, 1964-1966
External Trade Statistics, A, Q
Monthly Cost of Living, Q
Statistical Abstract of Libya, A

Source: National Bank of Libya, Tripoli
Annual Report, A

Luxembourg

Source: Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques "STATEC"
For sale: 19, avenue de la Porte-Neuve, Luxembourg
Annuaire statistique, A
Bulletin du STATEC, M
Cahiers économiques:
Comptabilité nationale, A
L'économie luxembourgeoise, A
Indicateurs rapides, M

Macau

Source: Serviços de Economia e Estadística Geral
For sale: Impresa Nacional, Macau
Anuário Estadístico, A
Comércio Externo, A

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística
For sale: Avenida Dr. Antonio José de Almeida, Lisboa
Boletim Mensal; Ultramar

Madagascar

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et de la Recherche Economique
For sale: Imprimerie Nationale, Tananarive
Bulletin mensuel de statistique, M
Situation économique, A
Statistiques du commerce extérieur, A

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: Presses Universitaires de France; 1, Place Paul-Painlevé, Paris 5ème
Données statistiques, Q

Malawi

Source: National Statistical Office
For sale: P.O. Box 333, Zomba
Annual Statement of External Trade, A
Monthly Bulletin of Key Economic Indicators (with quarterly Supplement), M
Population Census 1966. Provisional Report.

Malaysia, East

Sabah

Source: Department of Statistics
For sale: P.O. Box 500, Jesselton
Annual Bulletin of Statistics, A
Monthly Statistics of Sabah, M
Statistics of External Trade, S

Sarawak

Source: Department of Statistics, Kuching
Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, Q
Report of Sarawak Gross Domestic Product and Gross Capital Formation for 1961
Sarawak Annual Bulletin of Statistics, A
Statistics of Sarawak External Trade, A

Malaysia, West

Source: Department of Statistics
For sale: Government Printer, Kuala Lumpur
Annual Bulletin of Statistics, A
Malaysian Quarterly Statistics of External Trade, Q
National Accounts of States of Malaya (1955-1964)
Rubber Statistics, M
Rubber Statistics Handbook, A
States of Malaya Annual Statistics of External Trade, A
States of Malaya Monthly Statistics of External Trade, M
States of Malaya Statistical Bulletin, M
Survey of Manufacturing Industries, 1965

Mali

Source: Service de la Statistique Générale, de la Comptabilité Nationale et de la Mécanographie, Bamako-Koulouba
Annuaire Statistique, A
Bulletin mensuel de Statistique, M
Comptes Economiques du Mali, 1964-1965
Prix et Indices des Prix, I

Source: Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de Bamako
Eléments du Bilan Economique 1963

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: Presses Universitaires de France; 1, Place Paul-Painlevé, Paris 5ème
Données statistiques, Q

Malta

Source: Central Office of Statistics and Electoral Office
For sale: 1, Windmill Street, Valletta
Annual Abstract of Statistics, A
Census of Production Report, A
Demographic Review of the Maltese Islands, A
Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Q
Shipping and Aviation Statistics, A
Statistical News Summary, M
Statistical Summary, M
The National Accounts of the Maltese Islands, A
The Trade of the Maltese Islands, Q
Vital Statistics Monthly Report, M

Martinique

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: Presses Universitaires de France; 1, Place Paul-Painlevé, Paris 5ème
Annuaire statistique de la Martinique, A
Bulletin mensuel de statistique, M
Données statistiques, Q

Mauritania

Source: Service de la Statistique
For sale: B.P. 102, Nouakchott
Bulletin Statistique, M
Bulletin Statistique et Economique, I

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: Presses Universitaires de France; 1, Place Paul-Painlevé, Paris 5ème
Données statistiques, Q

Mauritius

Source: Central Statistical Office
For sale: Government Printer, St. Louis
Digest of Statistics, S
Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Q
Survey of Employment and Earnings, S

Source: Custom and Excise Department
For sale: Government Printer, St. Louis
Annual Report, A

Mexico

Source: Dirección General de Estadísticas, Secretaría de Industria y Comercio
For sale: Oficina de Publicaciones, Cuauhtémoc Núm. 80, México, D.F.
Anuario Estadístico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, A
Anuario Estadístico del Comercio Exterior, A
Boletín Estadístico de Comercio Exterior, M
Compendio Estadístico, A
Estadística de Trabajo y Salarios Industriales, A
Estadística Industrial Anual, A
Principales Indicadores Económicos, M
Revista de Estadística, M

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Imports Cleared for Home Consumption, A
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Part I: Rural Industries, A
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Handbook of Philippine Statistics, A
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For sale: Administracja Wydawnictw Glównego Urzedu Statystycznego, Wawelska 1/3, Warszawa
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Financial Statistics, A
Overseas Trade, A, M
Population and Vital Statistics, A
Quarterly Economic Report, Q
The National Income of Trinidad and Tobago, A

Source: Ministry of Labour; Man-Power Research Section, Port of Spain
Report on the Man-Power Situation (1959 and 1961)

Source: Petroleum Department, Port of Spain
Annual Administrative Report, A

Tunisia

Source: Secrétariat d'Etat au Plan et à l'Economie Nationale
For sale: Imprimerie officielle de la République Tunisienne 42, rue du 18 janvier 1952, Tunis
Annuaire statistique de la Tunisie, A
Bulletin comparatif trimestriel du mouvement commercial de la Tunisie, Q
Bulletin de statistique et d'études économiques, Q
Bulletin mensuel de statistique, M
L'économie de la Tunisie en chiffres
Les comptes économiques de la Nation

Turkey

Source: Devlet Istatistisk Enstitusü (State Institute of Statistics), Ankara
Aylik Dis Ticaret Istatistikleri (Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics), M
Aylik Istatistik Bülteri (Monthly Statistical Bulletin), M
Dis Ticaret Yellik Istatistik (Annual Statistics of Foreign Trade), A
Kara ve Deniz Tasitlari Istatistikleri (Vehicles and Vessels Statistics), I
Turizm Istatistikteri (Tourism Statistics), A
Turkiye Istatistik Yelligi (Statistical Yearbook of Turkey), A
Turkiye Milli Geliri (National Income of Turkey), I
Turkiye Nufus Harekelleri (Population Movements of Turkey), I
Turkiye Nufus Sayimi (Population Census of Turkey), 1965

Source: Konjonktür ve Nesriyat Müdürlügü (Directorate of Conjuncture), Ankara)
Konjonktür Bülteni, Q

Source: Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankasi (Central Bank of Turkey), Ankara
Aylik Bülten (Monthly Bulletin), M

Source: Türk Petrol Dairesi (Turkish Petroleum Administration), Ankara
Petroleum Activities in Turkey, A

Source: Elektrik Isteri Etüd Idaresi (Electric Power Resources Survey Department), Ankara
Elektrik Enerjisi Yillik Durumu (Annual Electric Power Survey), A

Turks and Caicos Islands

Source: U.K. Commonwealth Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
The Commonwealth Office Yearbook, A
Turks and Caicos Islands Biennial Report, BA

Uganda

Source: Statistics Branch; Prime Minister's Office
For sale: Government Printer, P.O. Box 33, Entebbe
Enumeration of Employees, A
Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Q
Statistical Abstract, A

Source: East African Common Services Organization
For sale: Box 30462, Nairobi, Kenya
Annual Trade Report of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, A
Economic and Statistical Review, Q
Trade and Revenue Report for Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, M

Source: Ministry of Planning and Community Development, Statistics Division
Survey of Industrial Production, A

Ukrainian SSR

Source: Ukrainskaya SSR; Tsentralnoye Statisticheskoye Upravlyenye (Central Statistical Office), Kiev
Narodnoye hozyaistvo ukrainskoi SSR (Statistical Yearbook), A
Ukrainskaya SSR v tsifrah (Statistical Pocket-Book), A

USSR

Source: Tsentralnoye Statisticheskoye Upravlyenye (Central Statistical Office), Moskva
Narodnoye Hozyaistvo (Statistical Yearbook), A
SSSR v tsifrah (Statistical Pocket-Book), A
Vneshnaya Torgovlya (Foreign Trade), M, A
Vyestnik Statistiki (Statistical Review), M

United Arab Republic

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, Cairo
Annual Statement of Foreign Trade, A
Statistical Abstract, A

Source: Banque de Port-Said
For sale: 18 rue Talsat Harb Pacha, Alexandria
Revue économique trimestrielle, Q

Source: Central Bank of Egypt, Cairo
Economic Review, Q

Source: Federation of Industries in the United Arab Republic
For sale: P.O.B. 251, Cairo
L'Egypte Industrielle, M
Yearbook, A

Source: National Bank of Egypt
Economic Bulletin, Q

For further bibliographic details, see *Catalogue of Publications* (Ref. 103 R 67), Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, Cairo

United Kingdom

Source: Central Statistical Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
Annual Abstract of Statistics, A
Economic Trends, M
Financial Statistics, M
Monthly Digest of Statistics, M
National Income and Expenditure, A
United Kingdom Balance of Payments, S

Source: Board of Trade
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
Board of Trade Journal, W
Overseas Trade Accounts of the United Kingdom, M
The Commonwealth and the Sterling Area—Statistical Abstract, A

Source: Ministry of Labour
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
Ministry of Labour Gazette, M
Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production, Q

Source: Bank of England, London
Quarterly Bulletin, Q

United States

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C.
Federal Reserve Bulletin, M

Following are for sale by U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

Source: Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Statistics, A

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Business Statistics, supplement to Survey of Current Business, BA
Current Industrial Reports, M, Q, A
Statistical Abstract of the U.S., A
Survey of Current Business, M
United States Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise; (FT 410) Commodity by Country of Destination, M
United States Imports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise for Consumption and General Imports (FT 135) Commodity by Country of Origin, M

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of International Commerce
International Commerce, W
Overseas Business Reports, Q

Source: Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines
Mineral Industry Surveys, M
Minerals Yearbook, A

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Consumer Price Index, M
Employment and Earnings, and Monthly Report on the Labor Force, M
Monthly Labor Review, M
Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, M

Source: Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics
Vital Statistics Report, M

For further bibliographic details, see Part III of *Statistical Services of the U.S. Government*, prepared by the Office of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

Upper Volta

Source: Direction de la Statistique et de la Mécanographie
For sale: B.P. 374, Ouagadougou
Annuaire statistique, A
Bulletin mensuel d'information statistique et économique, M
Statistiques du commerce extérieur, Q

Source: Ministère du Dévelopment et du Tourisme, Ouagadougou
Situation économique actuelle de la Haute-Volta

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques
For sale: Presses Universitaires de France; 1, Place Paul-Painlevé, Paris 5ème
Données statistiques, Q

Uruguay

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Hacienda, Montevideo
Anuario Estadístico, A
Boletín Informativo, Q, A
Recopilación Estadística del Uruguay, A

Source: Banco Comercial; Decano de la Banca Nacional
For sale: 25 de Mayo 415, Montevideo
Información económica del Uruguay, S

Source: Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay
For sale: Calle Cerrito, Zabala, Piedras y Solis, Montevideo
Boletín Mensual; Selección de temas económicos, M
Cuentas Nacionales, A
Revista del Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay, Q
Supplemento estadístico de la Revista Económica, M

Venezuela

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales, Caracas
Anuario Estadístico de Venezuela, A
Boletín de Comercio Exterior, BM
Boletín Mensual de Estadística, M
Boletín Trimestral de Estadísticas Industriales, Q

Source: Banco Central de Venezuela, Caracas
Boletín Mensual, M
Memoria, A
Revista, Q

Source: Ministerio de Minas e Hidrocarburos, Caracas
Actividades Petroleras, M, A
Carta Semanal, W
Monthly Bulletin, M
Petróleo y otros datos estadísticos, A

Viet-Nam, Republic of

Source: National Institute of Statistics
For sale: P.O. Box M-6, Saigon
Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, M
Statistical Yearbook, A

Source: Banque Nationale du Vietnam
For sale: 17 Bên Chuong-Duong, Saigon
Bulletin économique, M

Source: Direction Générale des Douanes, Saigon
Statistiques du Commerce Extérieur, A

Virgin Islands (U.K.)

Source: United Kingdom Commonwealth Office
For sale: H.M. Stationery Office, London
British Virgin Islands (Annual Report), A

Western Samoa

Source: Bureau of Statistics
For sale: The Secretary to the Government, Prime Minister's Department, Apia
Statistical Bulletin, Q

Source: Census Commissioner's Office, Apia
Population Census 1961

Source: Collector of Customs, Apia
Trade, Commerce and Shipping, A

Yugoslavia

Source: Savezni zavod za statistiku (Central Statistical Office) Kneza Milosa 20, Beograd
Demografska statistika (Demographic Yearbook), A
Indeks (Monthly Statistical Bulletin), M
Statistika spoljne trgovine SFRJ (External Trade Statistics), A
Statisticki Bilten (Statistical Bulletin), I. Gives various subjects: prices, population and employment, national accounts, etc.
Statisticki godisnjak SFRJ (Statistical Yearbook), A
Statisticki Kalendar Jugoslavije (Statistical Pocket-Book), A

Source: Narodna Banka FNRJ (Central Bank), Beograd
Statisticki Bilten (Monthly Bulletin), M
For further bibliographic details, see *Liste des Publications Statistiques Officielles Yougoslaves*, Savezni zavod za statistiku, Beograd

Zambia

Source: Central Statistical Office
For sale: P.O. Box 1908, Lusaka
Annual Statement of External Trade, A
Census of Production in Zambia—1962, 1963, 1964
Employment in 1964
Monthly Digest of Statistics, M
National Accounts and Balance of Payments, 1954-1965

New and revised series

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT, EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE
INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF. New series.[1]

Definition: Persons 14 years of age and over (including unpaid family workers) who, during the survey week, have worked for at least one hour or who neither worked nor sought work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent (with or without pay) because of vacation, labour dispute, illness, etc.

Coverage: All civilian employment in the country. The series on "Employment in manufacturing" covers wage earners and salaried employees only.

Source of data: Labour force sample surveys.

Computation: Statistics are computed from data obtained through quarterly labour force sample surveys conducted during a week in the middle of the months of March, June, September and December. The sample covers about 4,500 households selected from the entire country by means of a stratified multi-stage sampling method.

National publications: *Monthly Statistics of Korea*, Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board (Seoul).

For further methodological details, see *Monthly Statistics of Korea*, No. 1, 2—1963, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Economic Planning Board (Seoul).

HOURS OF WORK IN MANUFACTURING

USSR. New Series.[1]

Definition: Hours actually worked per week (including overtime).

Economic activities covered: Manufacturing. The series covers also mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water services.

Coverage: Adult wage earners and salaried employees of both sexes. 18 years of age and over. The entire country is represented. Data are based on reports received directly from all industial establishments in the socialised sector of the national economy. In 1966, more than 28,000,000 workers were covered by the series.

Source of data: Reports of establishments.

Computation: Total hours worked in the reporting period are divided by the average number of wage earners and salaried employees at work in the same period. Industry and overall averages are weighted by the number of persons at work during the same period.

National publications: Figures published by the International Labour Office are received directly from the Central Statistical Board of the USSR (Moscow).

NON-CELLULOSIC FIBRES

SPAIN. Revised series.

The series shown in the April 1968 issue of the *Bulletin* have been revised to present separately the monthly production of continuous filaments and that of discontinuous fibres. Previously, the two series had been shown together under "continuous filaments".

INDEX NUMBERS OF VALUE OF RETAIL TRADE
INDEX NUMBERS OF VALUE OF WHOLESALE TRADE

JAPAN. Revised series.

The base period of the data was shifted from 1960 to 1965 and the indexes were recalculated on the new base, average 1965 = 100. The methodological description of the series remains otherwise identical to that published in this *Supplement*.

INDEX NUMBERS OF VALUE OF RETAIL TRADE

ITALY. Revised series.

Beginning 1967, the scope of the series has been enlarged to include firms with 5 outlets or more, whereas formerly they were excluded. The indexes are now calculated on the new base, average 1966 = 100.

The reporting establishments include 22 department stores and stores selling at standard prices with a total of 330 local branches at 31 December 1966. They also include 136 firms with 5 outlets or more with a total of 2,095 local branches and 130 consumer's co-operatives with a total of 1,951 branches. The new indexes have been linked to the former at 1966.

The methodological description of the series remains otherwise identical to that published in this *Supplement*.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (Seoul). New series.[1]

The index, original base 1965 = 100, is based on a sample survey of outlets and relates to the sales of retail establishments in Seoul.

Scope: The index covers establishments primarily engaged in retail sales in 82 shopping areas, 8 department stores and 6 durable goods shopping areas. Data are collected from about 2,900 selected stores. Sales of fuel and used goods except for durable consumer goods are not included.

Articles covered: All articles sold at retail. Indexes are published for food and apparel including textile fabrics. Separate indexes are also published for beverages and cigarettes, chemical products, books and stationery, durable consumer goods and miscellaneous goods.

Computation: Percentage of average monthly sales in 1965. Estimates are based on information obtained by direct interview, from a stratified random sample.

For further details, see *Monthly Statistical Review*, Bank of Korea (Seoul).

UNITED KINGDOM. Revised series.

The indexes have been revised according to the provisional results of the 1966 Census of Distribution and they are now calculated on a new base, average weekly sales in 1966 = 100.

There are no significant changes in the composition of the series and the methodological description remains identical to that published on base 1961 = 100.

The new indexes have been linked to the former at 1966.

For further details, see the *Board of Trade Journal*, 5 April 1968. United Kingdom Board of Trade (London).

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF. Revised series.

Effective 1 January 1968, the former cumulative gross turnover tax has been superseded by the new system of value added tax. Therefore the Index Numbers of Producer's Prices (General, Finished goods, Producers' goods, Consumers' goods, Building materials and Textiles) as well as the Index of Producer prices for Agricultural products include value added tax, beginning January 1968, instead of the former turnover tax.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF. New series.

Original base: 1965 = 100.

Official title: Wholesale price index.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of price relatives.

[1] Published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* only.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the total selling value of all commodities including electricity, which entered into the domestic wholesale market in 1965. The estimated value for each commodity is calculated as follows: selling value of domestic production, plus import minus home consumption by producers, products used for further processing by the same plant, direct exports by producers and direct import by the end-users. Selling values of domestic products were derived from statistics on gross national products in 1965 and from input-output tables relating to 1963. For imported products, the won-equivalent of c.i.f. cost of imports poured into the domestic market in 1965 are used, including various taxes levied at the customs clearance stage, trader's handling costs and profits.

The number of items as of 1967 and the corresponding percentage weights in 1965 are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Food	59	27.62
Grains	(9)	(13.06)
Beverages and cigarettes	20	7.94
Fibres and fibre products	51	16.76
Lumber	14	2.62
Pulp and paper	21	3.07
Raw rubber and rubber products	14	2.84
Chemical products	72	11.98
Ceramics and cement products	23	2.98
Metals and metal products	62	6.87
Machinery and machine parts	49	4.53
Fuel and power	16	7.89
Miscellaneous	70	4.90
TOTAL	471	100.00
The index is also grouped as follows:		
Producer goods	262	40.15
Consumer goods	209	59.85

Price specifications: Prices in general relate to cash transactions. Indirect taxes at the pricing stage of distribution and packing charges are included in principle, but not delivery costs.

Basic price data: Prices are collected on the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month in the 10 major cities of the country.

For further details, see *Monthly Statistical Review*, February 1968, Bank of Korea (Seoul).

The series has been linked at 1965 to the previous index, with original base 1960 = 100 using the annual average for 1965.

Official title: Import Goods Wholesale Price Index.

Computation: Base-weighted arithmetic average of indexes compiled for individual commodities.

Weights and composition: The weights are based on the total selling value of all imported commodities which flowed into the domestic markets in 1965. The weights of individual commodities are established on the basis of wholesale market prices by summing up the won-equivalent of c.i.f. import dollar prices, custom duties, sale taxes and normal profit. Wholesale prices expressed in won-per dollar are calculated by the Ministry of Finance. The index covers 73.7% of the total import value. The number of items and the corresponding percentage weights used in the calculation of the index are as follows:

	Number of items	*Percentage weights*
Metals and metal products	15	14.03
Machinery and machine parts	24	4.38
Fuels	—	—
Pulp and paper	6	9.61
Fibres	6	6.24
Chemical products	130	45.94
Industrial chemicals	(50)	(12.91)
Medicines	(36)	(9.18)
Pesticides	(5)	(3.50)
Dyestuffs and pigments	(13)	(6.38)
Synthetic resines	(14)	(9.58)
Other chemicals	(12)	(4.39)
Miscellaneous	22	19.80
All commodities	203	100.00

Price specifications: Prices include custom duties.

Basic price data: Prices are collected mainly in Seoul and Pusan three times a month on the 5th, 15th and 25th from wholesalers or first stage distributors by the Bank of Korea.

For further details, see *Monthly Statistical Review*, February 1968, The Bank of Korea (Seoul).